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COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

FRANCESCA VIETOR, PRESIDENT
STEVEN KREFTING, VICE PRESIDENT
ANNE LEE ENG
REBECCA EVANS

PAUL OKAMOTO
LINDA RICHARDSON
CHRISTINE RUSSELL

NOTICE OF MEETING AND AGENDA

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1999
ROOM 207, WAR MEMORIAL PERFORMING ARTS CENTER
401 VAN NESS AVENUE, SAN FRANCISCO

REGULAR SESSION
6: 00 P.M.

COMMISSIONERS

FRANCESCA VIETOR, PRESIDENT
STEVEN KREFTING, VICE PRESIDENT
ANNE L. ENG
REBECCA EVANS
PAUL C. OKAMOTO
LINDA RICHARDSON
CHRISTINE H. RUSSELL

CHRISTOPHER CHOW
COMMISSION SECRETARY

RONA SANDLER
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

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ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

Air Quality

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Public Transportation

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Accessibility of Meeting Location

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There is accessible parking in the vicinity of the Veterans Building adjacent to Davies Hall and the War Memorial complex.

Large print agendas, audio tapes of minutes, sound-enhancement equipment, and other services to the visually and hearing-impaired to attend the meeting are available by calling 554-6390.

Statement of Nondiscrimination

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KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE

(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

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(Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)

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**ORDER OF BUSINESS
Tuesday, January 12, 1999
6 p.m.**

Room 207, 401 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call**
2. **Approval of Minutes of December 8, 1998** **ACTION**
3. **Consent Calendar - None.**
REGULAR CALENDAR
4. **Chemical Exemption Requests - None.**
5. **Communications**
 - A. **Correspondence - None.**
 - B. **Hearing - Use of Presidio for Military Exercises**
Representatives from U.S. Marine Corps/Navy, Presidio Trust, and others **ACTION**
 - C. **Draft Resolution No. 002-99 - Urging City of San Francisco To Express Adverse Environmental Impact Concerns Posed By Proposed Military Exercises in the Presidio**
6. **Integrated Pest Management Program Quarterly Report -** **INFORMATION**
David Frieders, Agricultural Commissioner
7. **Draft Resolution No. 001-99-COE Bylaws Amendment - Change of Regular Meeting Time and Location to Third Mondays of each month, Room 400, City Hall** **ACTION**
8. **Draft Resolution No. 001(A)-99-COE Bylaws Amendment - Change of Regular Meeting Time and Location to Second Tuesdays of each month, City Hall** **ACTION**
9. **Finance & Operations Committee Report** **INFORMATION**
10. **Planning & Policy Committee Report** **INFORMATION**
11. **Department Report** **INFORMATION**
FY 99-00 Budget, Legislative Update on Resource Efficient Buildings,
Environmentally Preferred Purchasing, Public Outreach, Airport Runway Expansion
12. **President's Announcements** **INFORMATION**
13. **Other Business** **INFORMATION**
14. **Public Comment** **INFORMATION**
15. **Adjournment**



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

draft RESOLUTION No. 001(a)-99-COE

January 12, 1999

[AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS, Regular Meetings, Article VII, Section 4]

RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment amends

Article VII-Meetings, Section 4: Regular Meetings as follows:

Regular meetings shall be held on the second Tuesday of each month, except
in the case of City-recognized holiday, when the meeting shall be held on the following
Tuesday of that month.

Meetings shall be held at City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place,
in the City and County of San Francisco.



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

draft RESOLUTION No. 001-99-COE

January 12, 1999

[AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS, Regular Meetings, Article VII, Section 4]

RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment amends

Article VII-Meetings, Section 4: Regular Meetings as follows: Regular meetings shall be held on the third Monday of each month, except in the case of City-recognized holiday, when the meeting shall be held on the following Monday of that month.

Meetings shall be held at City Hall, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 400, in the City and County of San Francisco.



TO: Commissioners, Commission on the Environment
FROM: Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary, 554-6393
RE: **98-99 Current Activities of Environment Commission & Department**
DATE: January 7, 1999

A. Commission Business

1. Supervisor Ammiano's two-part Resource Efficient Buildings legislation – **introduction pending finalization of budgeting mechanism;**
2. Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Program legislation by Supervisor Katz – **final comments stage, Lead Dept. & budgeting TBA;**
3. Supervisor Newsom's dioxin resolution introduced to the Board – **hearing pending** before Public Health & Environment Committee; industry representatives have requested a meeting before the hearing with Supervisor Newsom;
4. Review of City Environmental Functions in various departments - Phase I reconnaissance interviews by Municipal Fiscal Advisory Committee completed; Mr. Stadtfeld gave **report status to COE on 12-17-98 to PPC and identified public outreach & centralized environment information source as consensus needs.**
5. Request for cablecasting or videotaping of COE meetings by CityWatch (Ch. 54) – **under review.**
6. Study environmental impact of proposed Airport runway expansion – **pending;**
7. Study environmental impact of proposed military exercise in Presidio – **pending.**

B. Department Business

1. Fiscal
 - ◆ FY 99-00 budget process preparations — **underway;**
 - ◆ Set up Dept. meeting with Budget Office in mid-January — **pending;**
 - ◆ Review current monthly and y-t-d expenditure reports and interdepartmental work order agreements — **on-going.**
2. Integrated Pest Management Program
 - ◆ Bringing City departments into compliance with IPM Ordinance with filing of IPM plans - Planning Department **in compliance;** DPH, Rec & Park, SFPD **non-compliant;**
 - ◆ IPM Program Quarterly Report by Agricultural Commissioner **set** for January 12 '99;
 - ◆ Review structure of IPM program – **on-going;**

- ◆ Research and consultation with experts regarding antimicrobial chemical agents under IPM - on-going;
- ◆ Develop list of acceptable, least-toxic chemical pesticides – on-going;
- ◆ Assist other City departments to create new IPM coordinator positions & civil service classifications – on-going;
- ◆ Print 15 fact sheets for training & outreach purposes – in process;
- ◆ Assist Dept. of Agriculture to develop IPM training curriculum – pending;

3. Public Outreach & Education

- ◆ Explore feasibility of producing environmental television programming (“enviro-video”) or IPM training video with CityWatch, government cable channel 54 — underway;
- ◆ Search for cost-effective audio-visual real-time monitoring of Board of Supervisors meetings & hearings—underway;
- ◆ 30 copies of Sustainability Plan distributed to branch libraries; further distribution to school libraries of SFUSD—on-going;
- ◆ Website re-design and content maintenance (working with City webmaster and photographer) – on-going;
- ◆ Webmaster proposes we take a digital photograph of Commissioners in the New City Hall or using the view from Corona Heights as a backdrop for webpage —considering;
- ◆ Annual Report –**300 copies printed**;
- ◆ Department Brochure for new City Hall Information Kiosks now on display;
- ◆ Create a Department logo – ad hoc committee pending;
- ◆ Environmental State of the City Report, 1994 – re-issue pending;
- ◆ Develop Weekly Environmental Indicators Report proposal to EPA – on hold;
- ◆ New round of US EPA EMPACT (environmental information dissemination) grants – considering;

4. Legislative

- ◆ Resource Efficient Buildings legislation - work with Supervisor Ammiano's staff to design program, plan and secure budget funds for Department staff to be assigned to project — **pending**;
- ◆ Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Program legislation - work with Supervisor Katz to design program, plan and secure budget funds for Department staff assignment (Department to be Lead agency in inter-agency working group) – **pending**.

5. Sustainability Planning – assess the progress of implementing the objectives of the Sustainability plan, coordinating with Sustainable City volunteer project – **on-going**.

6. Commission Support

- ◆ Study environmental impact of proposed "swap" of Cargill salt ponds as restored wetlands for Airport runway expansion — **considering**;
- ◆ Monitor Treasure Island, Mission Bay, Candlestick Point and other developments – on-going;
- ◆ Study potential hearing topics – **on-going**.



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**DRAFT MINUTES
Tuesday, January 12, 1999**

Room 207
401 Van Ness Avenue

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The meeting was called to order at 6:05 p.m. by President Vietor. Present were Commissioners Evans, Krefting, Okamoto, Richardson, and Russell. Commissioner Eng and Secretary Chow were absent because of illness.

2. **Approval of Minutes of December 8, 1998.** Upon motion of Commissioner Richardson, unanimously adopted as amended (correcting the spelling of *chrysanthemum*).

3. **Consent Calendar - None.**

REGULAR CALENDAR

4. **Chemical Exemption Requests - None.**

5. **Communications**

A. **Correspondence - None.**

B. **Hearing - Use of Presidio for Military Exercises.** Item postponed.

C. **Draft Resolution No. 002-99 - Urging City of San Francisco To Express Adverse Environmental Impact Concerns Posed By Proposed Military Exercises in the Presidio.** Item deferred following Item 8.

6. **Integrated Pest Management Program Quarterly Report -**

David Frieders, Agricultural Commissioner, reported on the continuing progress of the IPM Program. Highlights of the report (copies of which are available at the COE office) included:

- A decrease in monthly average of pesticides used by the Recreation & Parks Department. For 1998, an average monthly of 122.4 lbs. of granular formulation, and 10.8 gallons of liquid pesticides were applied.
- To date, 9 pesticide exemptions have been approved for Rec & Park and one single-use pesticide exemption for the Public Utilities Commission's Water Department.
- There were no emergency exemptions to the posting requirement. However, there was a problem with staff forgetting to take down signs and causing litter.
- Pesticide Usage Reporting is operational. The Airport, PUC, and Rec & Park have been submitting computerized monthly pesticide reports. The Muni, Port, and Department of Public Works (DPW) have not.
- 630 City staff have completed IPM training. However, larger departments have not responded to invitations to

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Draft Minutes
Commission on the Environment
January 12, 1999

training sessions despite circulation of outreach flyers and on-site presentations.

- Four City agencies (Airport, PUC, Department of Public Health, and Rec & Park) have contributed work order funding. But Muni, the Port, and DPW have not. Agriculture still does not have a full-time IPM coordinator.
- The Agricultural Commission has been travelling across the country promoting IPM. Mr. Frieders was a speaker at the North Carolina Pesticide Council and will be giving talks at the University of Colorado in April and the University of Minnesota in July.

In response to a question regarding how much staff time is spent on IPM, Mr. Frieders replied that one position is 90% dedicated to IPM, one assistant devotes 100% time to grant writing, and the Agricultural Commissioner is dedicating 25% of his time to IPM.

Questioned about any reported violations of the IPM Ordinance, Mr. Frieders replied that there are no known applications of banned pesticides by City departments or contractors.

Regarding the City's IPM Program's budget problems, President Vietor asked for an update. Mr. Frieders said his department has yet to meet with the Mayor's Budget Office and that three other departments need to chip in their work order funds.

During general comment, Dan McKenna of Rec & Park said bilingual postings are needed in Spanish and Chinese, and there is a problem with vandalism to the signs.

IPM Program Coordinator Al Hom of Environment questioned the accuracy of the monthly pesticide usage average reported by Agriculture. He said his review of past monthly reports indicated the reported averages were much too low. He suggested that if the Commission wishes to use Agriculture's pesticide reduction data to promote the IPM program, Agriculture should verify the numbers are in correct context, i.e., bulk quantities versus active ingredients.

7. **Draft Resolution No. 001-99-COE Bylaws Amendment** – Change of Regular Meeting Time and Location to Third Mondays of each month, Room 400, City Hall. Upon motion by Commissioner Richardson, unanimously adopted, 6-0.
8. **Draft Resolution No. 001(A)-99-COE Bylaws Amendment** – Change of Regular Meeting Time and Location to Second Tuesdays of each month, City Hall. The preceding item rendered this item moot.
- 5C. **Draft Resolution No. 002-99** regarding the potential adverse environmental impacts upon the Presidio posed by the Urban Warrior exercise proposed by the U.S. Marine Corps and Navy was introduced by Commissioner Krefting.

Earlier, the military had requested permission to use the Presidio National Park for urban anti-terrorist exercises in mid-March, 1999. The five-day exercise would involve military landing-and extraction-crafts, helicopter landings and extractions, fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter support, ground activities, and marine vessel support.

The Presidio Trust and the National Park Service have already denied permission because of crowd and traffic problems, and the potential for troops destroying dune habitats at Fort Baker. The military is lobbying the Secretary of the Interior to override the National Park Service.

Approximately 500 troops will be housed at Fort Scott, Wherry Housing, the Public Health Service buildings. During the exercises, the troops will be using flash bombs, Smoky Sams, and shooting blanks. These activities will generate significant noise levels and impact air quality. The military has submitted EIR and environmental assessments. The Marine Corps and Navy said impacts to land use, noise, biological resources, cultural resources, and traffic would all be localized, short-term in duration, and less than significant.

Commissioner Krefting introduced a resolution opposing the proposed military exercises in the Presidio. With the concurrence of Commissioner Richardson and Commission Evans urging citizens to urge their Congressional representatives and the Interior Secretary to deny the military's request to use the Presidio, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

9. **Finance & Operations Committee Report.** Chairperson Krefting reported that the committee had recommended two resolutions concerning the new meeting time and location for the Commission be placed on today's agenda.
10. **Planning & Policy Committee Report.** Chairperson Evans reported that the Municipal Fiscal Advisory Committee project team had presented an interim report.
11. **Department Report**

FY 99-00 Budget is being developed by Secretary Chow. IPM Coordinator Hom reported progress on creating the Least Toxic Pesticide List and the resolution of problems by Rec & Park, Dept. of Agriculture, and Pesticide Watch. There were no new developments concerning proposed legislation on Resource Efficient Buildings and Environmentally Preferred Purchasing.

Curt Holzinger, an architect and Vice Chair of the Board of Supervisors' Airport Noise Committee (formed in 1987) advised the Commission that the proposed Airport runway expansion alternatives, touted in the media as noise reducers, would actually shift the noise patterns northward and actually increase aircraft noise over the main portions of San Francisco itself with no credible mitigation. The Airport Noise Committee has advised the Airport Commission of this problem but was told not to worry, that the problem will be addressed later in the process. President Vietor requested recommendations from the advisory group for future consideration by the Commission.
12. **President's Announcements.** President Vietor reported on the status of the dioxin resolution introduced by Supervisor Newsom (based on 019-98-COE). The resolution, co-sponsored by Supervisor Leno, asks the Commission to take the lead in assessing the risks of dioxin to San Francisco. The task of evaluating reduction of dioxin would also be incorporated in the Environmentally Preferred Purchasing legislation being drafted by Supervisor Katz. President Vietor suggested preliminary planning begin on an Earth Day breakfast. Because of the change in the Commission's regular meeting schedule, the Finance and Operations Committee will henceforth meet on the second Tuesday of each month.
13. **Other Business.** None.
14. **Public Comment.** None.
15. **Adjournment.** The meeting was adjourned at 7:26 p.m.



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SPECIAL MEETING
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

6:30 p.m. Tuesday, February 9, 1999

Room 352

City Hall

1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place

1. Call to Order & Roll Call
2. **CLOSED SESSION** - THE COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT WILL GO INTO
CLOSED SESSION PURSUANT TO GOVERNMENT CODE SECTION 54957 AND SAN
FRANCISCO ADMINISTRATIVE CODE
SECTION 67.10(B) TO DISCUSS AND POSSIBLY TAKE ACTION ON THE FOLLOWING:
Review of Personnel Matters **ACTION**
3. **RETURN TO OPEN SESSION** - Discussion and vote on whether to disclose
discussion held in closed session **ACTION**
4. Disclosure of any action taken to appoint, employ, dismiss, transfer or accept
resignation
5. Adjournment

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ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

Air Quality

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ORDINANCE TASK FORCE.**

(Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)

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NOTICE OF
SPECIAL
MEETING AND AGENDA

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1999
HEARING ROOM 408,
CITY HALL
1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO

SPECIAL* REGULAR SESSION
6: 00 P.M.

COMMISSIONERS

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*The regular meeting date (third Monday) fell on a holiday, and no hearing room was available on the following Monday.

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**ORDER OF BUSINESS
Tuesday, February 23, 1999
6 p.m.
Room 408, City Hall**

1. Call to Order and Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of January 12, 1999 ACTION
3. Consent Calendar - None.
REGULAR CALENDAR
4. Chemical Exemption Requests – ACTION
Emergency Exemption Request for Scotts FII by Recreation & Park Department
5. Communications
A. Correspondence
B. Hearing – San Francisco International Airport Runway Reconfiguration:
Potential Extension into the Bay INFORMATION
Representatives from the Airport, Airport Noise Committee, Baykeeper, Save San Francisco Bay Association, US EPA, and others
6. Finance & Operations Committee Report INFORMATION
A. FY 99-00 Budget Proposal for Department of the Environment ACTION
7. Planning & Policy Committee Report INFORMATION
A. Functional & Organizational Review of the Department of the Environment ACTION
Final Report by Municipal Fiscal Advisory Committee
8. Department Report INFORMATION
9. President's Announcements INFORMATION
10. Other Business INFORMATION
11. Public Comment INFORMATION
12. Adjournment

TO: Commission on the Environment
FROM: Al Hom, IPM Program Coordinator
RE: February Monthly Report
DATE: February 28, 1999

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Here is the program status report for the month of February 1999.

Pesticide Exemption Reviews and Recommendations

- No pesticide exemption requests were submitted this month.

Advise departments on their IPM Implementation Plan

- The Board of Supervisor sent its IPM Implementation Plan. The current tally is 37 of the 49 City departments are IPM compliant (= 75%).
- The Commission on Aging, Human Rights Commission, Controller, Real Estate, Mayor's Office and the Art Commission will soon submit their IPM plans.
- Non-compliant City departments include the Department of Public Health, Department of Recreation and Park, Mental Health and the Public Library.

Least-toxic Pesticide List

- On February 16, 1999, the Least-toxic Pesticide Task Force was formed. Group members are: Robin Breuer (PUC), Jim Christensen (Rec. & Park), Stu Dake (Airport), Bill Del Carlo (PUC), Bob Fiorello (Rec. & Park), Gregg Small (Pesticide Watch), Bruce Samson (SF Port), and Jay Seslowe (Department of Agriculture). Al Hom is the mediator.
- The Task Force drafted a preliminary least-toxic pesticide list and selection criteria for the pesticide recommendations. The list will be review by three committees—the selection committee, the pesticide reformists, and the Scientific Advisory Committee.
- Propose Scientific Advisory Committee members are: Lyn Hawkins (CA Dept. of Pesticide Regulations), Nancy Brownfield (East Bay Regional Park Districts), Dr. Cheryl Wilen (IPM Weed Specialist, U.C. Extension-San Diego), Dr. Bill Robinson (urban IPM, private consultant), Dr. Robert Raabe (Professor-emeritus, U.C. Berkeley), and Art Slater (U.C. Berkeley). I've prepared a brief summary of the member's biography and qualifications.

Pest Fact Sheets

- Seven pest fact sheets were approved for printing. I am planning to put the pest fact sheets, an IPM Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) and a Pesticide Backgrounder on the Department of Environment's WebPages. We might also advertise that we are the central information source for pest related questions and educational materials.

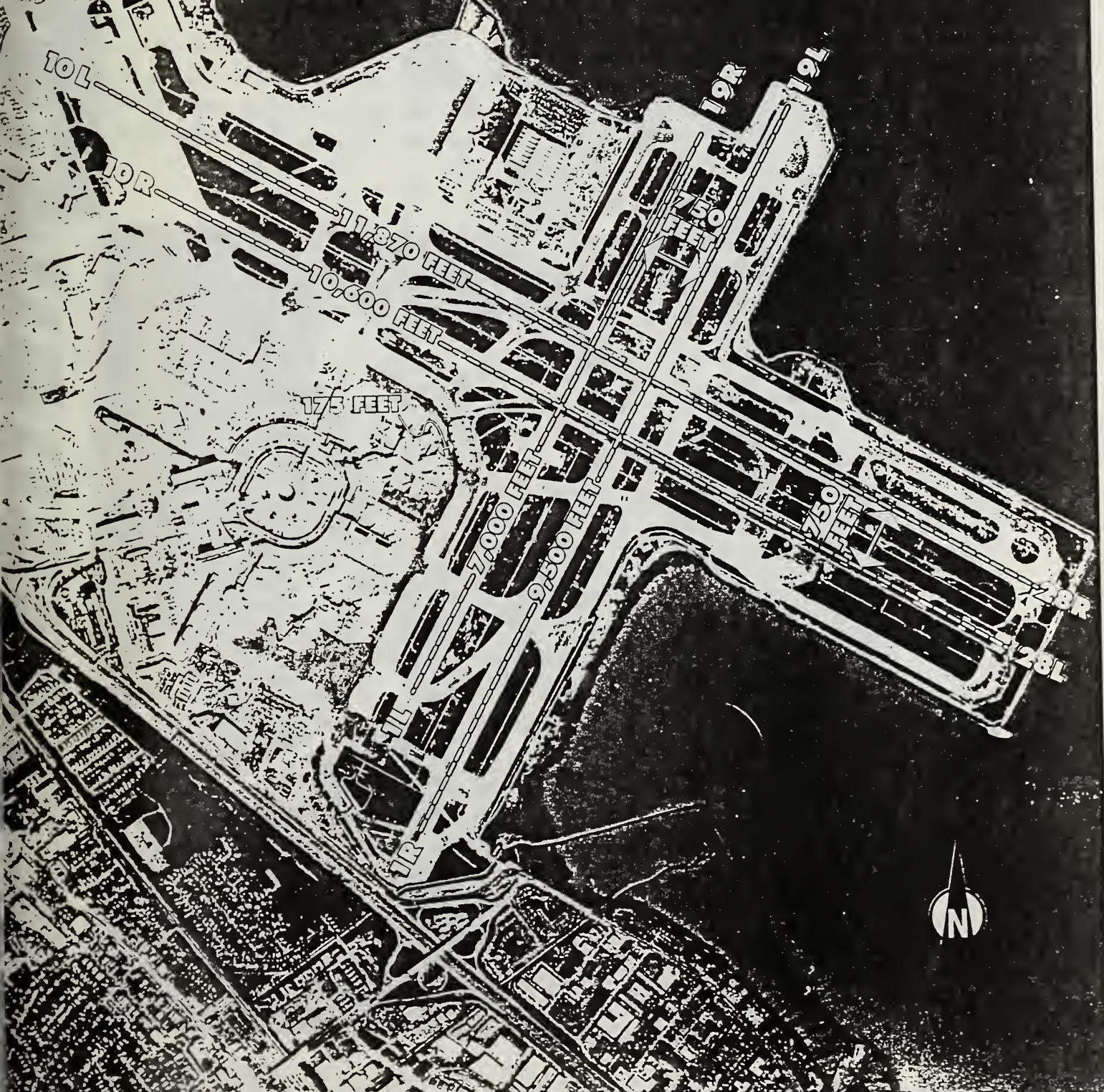
BIRC IPM article

- My article, "*The Urban IPM Challenge: San Francisco and Beyond*" will appear in the March issue of the *IPM Practitioner*. The 15 page article addresses the critical elements of the San Francisco IPM ordinance and the challenges of implementing an urban IPM program. The editor said the article is well-timed because there is a swell of interest across the country with urban IPM programs.

Community Outreach and Education

- I have attended two IPM related seminars. On February 1-2, I was in Santa Barbara for the **Association of Applied Insect Ecologists (AAIE)** meetings. I attended two-IPM workshops on turf and residential pest management. On February 3rd, I was in San Ramon for the **California Mosquito and Vector Control Association (CMVCA)** meeting on mosquito and flea controls. On February 9, I attended the annual Pesticide Safety Training at the Hall of Flowers in Golden Gate Park.

San Francisco International Airport Runway Configuration



SFO INTERNATIONAL RUNWAY INFORMATION

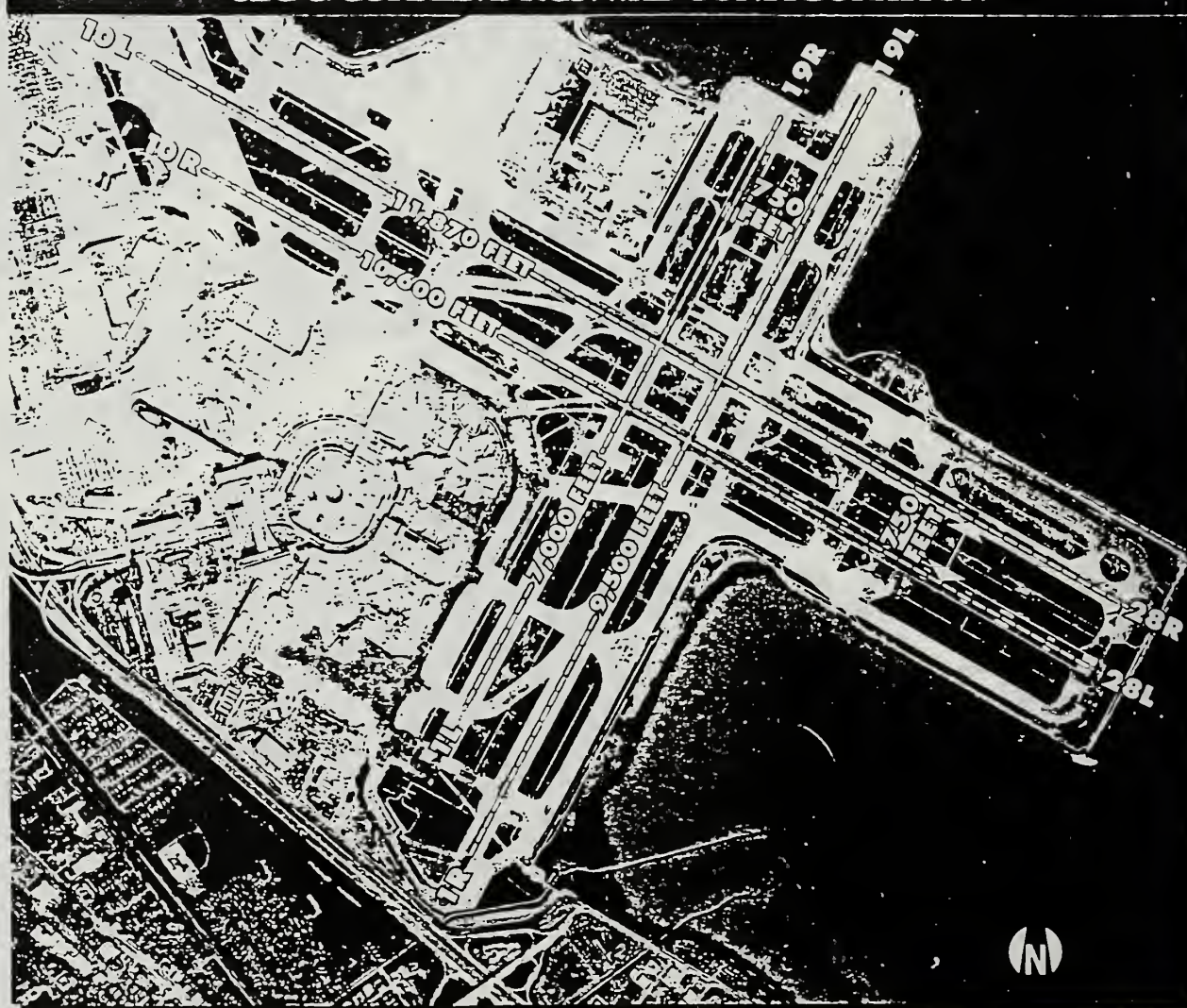
January 1999

In mid-1997, the FAA and a community group that monitors aircraft noise requested the Airport begin looking at how reconfigured runways might help address aircraft noise, air traffic delays, and the introduction of New Large Aircraft currently under development.

One of the major constraints limiting SFO is space. The 2,300-acre Airport is one of the most land-constrained airports in the U.S. And as such, reconfigured runways offer the most dramatic improvements to problems of noise, delays and overall efficiency.

Today, SFO's north-south and east-west parallel runways have only a 750 foot centerline separation, are intersecting, and not independent. Federal Aviation Administration rules require a minimum 4,300 foot runway separation for instrument landings. Because of the substandard runway separation, during poor weather conditions, the maximum acceptance rate is reduced from 60 simultaneous aircraft arrivals per hour to 30 arrivals per hour.

SFO'S CURRENT RUNWAY CONFIGURATION



Airport Looks Ahead to New Runway

In early June, San Francisco International Airport initiated a study on how to reconfigure its runway system to accommodate new, long-haul passenger jets, solve weather-related delays and reduce aircraft noise. The study is due to be completed in December.

With only 750 feet separating the Airport's runways, Federal Aviation Agency rules force the Airport to operate only one of two arrival runways at a time when clouds, fog or rain restrict visibility. That cuts arrival capacity in half, to 30 aircraft per hour. With this winter's record bad weather, SFO has been ranked among the worst U.S. airports for the number of delays.

The delays shouldn't be a surprise, given that SFO operates a runway system laid out in the 1940's. With good weather, the Airport can handle current capacity. But with poor weather and the larger planes of the future, airfield limitations are expected to become even more of a problem.

Both Boeing and Airbus Industries have looked at planes that can carry up to 1,000 passengers and wingspans spreading over 260 feet. According to the FAA, that would make simultaneous landings impossible and would create significant

problems for planes trying to taxi on the airfield. The FAA wants the Airport to look at reconfigured runways before the new generation of planes comes into service.

Reconfigured runways could also dramatically cut noise, pushing more flights over the waters of San Francisco Bay and away from the homes of nearby residents.

Any proposal to extend the runway will probably involve fill

being added to the Bay. Airport Director John Martin has included organizations like Save the Bay and the Sierra Club in the Runway Reconfiguration stakeholder group so that major gains to San Francisco Bay and the sensitive marshlands surrounding it will be part of any plan for a new runway.



THE TWO ALTERNATIVES UNDER CONSIDERATION

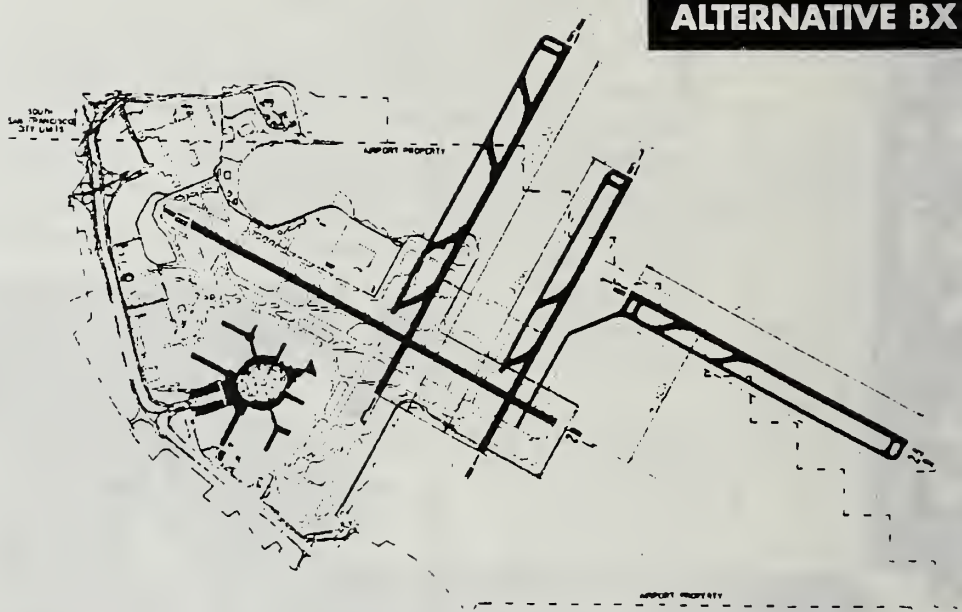
After nine months of study, the Airport has focused on two alternatives that would do the most to address current and future problems. A final option will be released at the end of January and will require Bay fill. To address the environmental concerns about filling the Bay, the Airport is exploring the option of restoring thousands of acres of salt-water marshlands around the Bay.

Both alternatives would move the present 28 Left Runway 750 feet north and relocate Runway 28 Right 4,300 feet north into the Bay. This would reduce the number of arriving flights flying directly over Foster City. Also, moving both the 19 Left and 19 Right Runways into the Bay would relocate the starting point for take off almost a mile further away from residents in Millbrae and Burlingame. Extending and separating these runways would allow larger planes to take off over the Bay instead of over San Bruno, South San Francisco, Daly City and Pacifica.

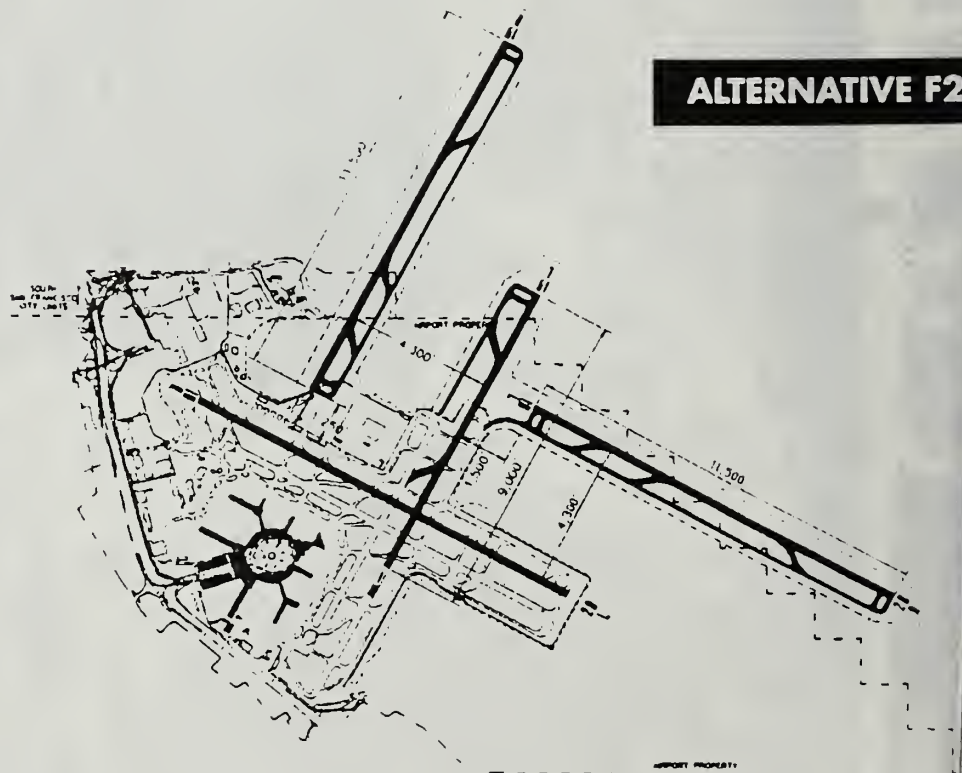
Additionally, both alternatives provide improvements in efficiency that will mean fewer delays, and fewer planes idling on the ground, thus reducing noise and pollution, and improving airport operations. Both alternatives would allow the Airport to handle the New Large Aircraft.

Because Alternative F2 has only one runway intersection, it allows for more efficiency. However, F2 also requires more Bay fill and costs more than Alternative BX.

ALTERNATIVE BX



ALTERNATIVE F2



San Francisco International Airport Runway Reconfiguration Study

Fact Sheet

Purpose

San Francisco International Airport has undertaken a Runway Reconfiguration Study and Plan beginning in June 1998 to address three major challenges facing the Airport:

- The impacts of aircraft noise on surrounding communities.
- Aircraft delays when rain, fog or cloud cover require closing of one of two arrival runways.
- Accommodating the next generation of large aircraft currently under development by aircraft manufacturers.

Consultant

The Airport selected URS Greiner Corporation, a San Francisco based airspace/airfield planning firm to prepare the Runway Reconfiguration Study and Plan.

Participants

In March 1998, the Airport sponsored a Runway Reconfiguration Study and Plan Advisory Committee to provide review and guidance for the study. The committee is comprised of key individuals representing regional planning, environmental agencies and communities, federal agencies, noise impacted communities, commercial airlines, business customers and the airport management.

Participants include:

- Ralph Nobles, Friends of Redwood City
- Denise de Ville, CEO of San Mateo County Economic Development Association
- Will Travis, Director of BCDC
- Chris Brittle of MTC
- John Pfeifer of the FAA.
- Frank Kent of United Airlines
- Pat Kelly of the Airport/Community Roundtable

A much larger group of "targeted stakeholders" are meeting throughout the course of the study to identify and discuss issues and to review the three working papers that will produce a plan that is both beneficial and achievable.

Schedule

The tightly focused Study has a targeted completion date in early 1999. Working Paper #1 was released on October 25, 1998. Its primary finding was that all Bay Area airports would have insufficient capacity by the year 2010. Working Paper #2 was released on November 6, 1998.

Background

In mid-1997, the FAA and the Airport Community Roundtable requested the Airport to initiate the Runway Reconfiguration Study.

The problem facing the 2,300-acre Airport is space. As the one of the most land constrained major airports in the U.S.—the Airport processes more passengers-per-acre than any other airfield in the U.S.—SFO operates on property laid out in the 1940's, long before the development of jumbo jets, 747-400s, that are now a staple of the Airport's traffic.

SFO's north-south and east-west parallel runways have only a 750 foot centerline separation, are intersecting, and not independent. Federal Aviation Administration rules require a minimum 4,300 foot separation for instrument landings. Because of the substandard runway separation, during poor weather conditions, the maximum acceptance rate is reduced from 50-60 simultaneous aircraft arrivals per hour to 30 arrivals per hour. Consequently, aircraft delays occur which affect passenger service levels

With even larger planes under development, the airfield capacity could drop even under clear skies. The new jets planned by Airbus Industrie and under study by the Boeing Corporation have wingspans over 250 feet. This could lead to serious operational impairment on our parallel runways, as well as on airport taxiways.

The current runway configuration causes arriving aircraft to fly directly over Foster City. Additionally, airfield shortcomings require the largest aircraft to depart directly over San Bruno, South San Francisco, Daly City and Pacifica. Also, backblast jet noise directly impacts homes in Burlingame and Millbrae located near the Airport. For the Airport neighbors, a reconfiguration pushing more arrivals and departures over water will lead to cuts in aircraft noise and a decrease in the number of planes circling above the Airport in poor-weather holding patterns.

Once completed, the study will allow the Airport to address noise impacts and passenger, cargo and facility demands beyond 2006.

THE INDEPENDENT

TH YEAR, NO. 78

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1998

Study supports wetlands/Bay swap for airport runway

More space needed at SFO to decrease delays

By Rebecca Rosen Lum
Independent News-Observer

San Francisco International Airport has just released the first of three studies that will support a wetlands-for-construction swap to accommodate more runway space. Once second only to Newark in delays, SFO now ranks as the airport most likely to make its travelers wait, according to a feasibility study whose aim is to justify runway expansion.

The runways, built in the 1940s for DC-3s, quake under the mas-

sive aircraft that roar down from the skyways now. That is because the runways are too close to allow two planes to land at once when visibility is poor.

"I'm sitting here with all these letters on my desk from people whose flights have been delayed, who have missed appointments, missed flight connections," said SFO spokesman Ron Wilson. "They're pretty angry."

Placed 750 feet apart, the runways come up far short of the current FAA standards of 3,400 feet apart for two simultaneous landings in bad weather.

The solution is simple: "That means filling (San Francisco) Bay," said Wilson.

"We need 300 to 400 acres of bay,

and we're willing to spend millions to restore thousands of acres of wetlands," he said.

Extending the runways out into the bay "would be a big relief for us," said Marland Townsend, who represents Foster City on the Airport Community Roundtable. Residents have been clamoring for relief from the glass-chattering rumbles of planes.

The airport could buy 26,000 acres of wetlands and clean up the silt that now clogs normal water movement, restoring tidal flows. Federal matching funds could also become available to buy an additional clutch of smaller wetlands, he said.

"There's never been anything so good proposed," said Ralph

Nobles, chairman of the county Planning Commission. "It is a tremendous opportunity. We would give up one-tenth of 1 percent of the bay, and in exchange recover 80 percent of lost wetlands. It would be extremely foolhardy not to proceed with this."

But environmentalists caution against sidestepping the environmental review process to seal the deal.

"On one hand, yes, we do need to act now," said Julia Bott, director of the Sierra Club Loma Prieta Chapter. "But the effects of losing wetlands forever are greater than delaying (the swap) for a couple of years to analyze all the options."

Nobles said the bay is no smaller than it was during Gold Rush days.

However, the wetlands that bordered it, filtering toxins, have been lost.

"No wonder the bay is so sick," he said. "It's the wetlands that keep the bay clean. Wetlands are the lungs and kidneys of the ecology of the bay."

Wetlands also serve as a spawning ground and nursery for a myriad of species, and play a critical role in absorbing runoff during the rains of winter.

Many species of fish are now unfit for human consumption—a trend which could be reversed within a decade, Nobles said.

"Stopping fill in the bay is one of the strides we are proudest of," said Bott, who, with Nobles, sits on

STUDY page 5A

STUDY: Support of proposal

Continued from 1A

the airport's advisory committee. "For us to do this, the mitigation has to be so substantial it couldn't be duplicated."

The result could be "heartbreak" if a fully funded restoration plan is not in place when and if the airport and Cargill cement the deal, Bott said.

The Cargill salt-producing evaporation ponds extend from the east side of the bay to Alviso, Palo Alto, Menlo Park and Redwood City and encompass nearly 30,000 acres of wetlands.

The necklace of ponds lies within the boundaries of the Don Edwards National Wildlife Refuge, and would become part of it should the transaction take place.

Airport officials began working on the study in June. It will be completed in December.

In December the Stakeholder

Advisory Committee, which includes representatives from planning, environmental and federal agencies, neighboring communities, business, airlines and airport management will assess how each option meets these objectives:

- Dramatic reduction in weather-related delays.
- Elimination of noise for residents "by literally moving takeoffs and landings a mile into the bay."

- Design that will accommodate the massive aircraft now being developed by Airbus Industries by the year 2004.

The 700-passenger behemoths — called "NLAs" for New Large Aircraft, in the industry — resemble 747s with a full upper deck, wider wingspan and longer fuselage.

In three to four years, the planes

will be introduced in the Pacific Rim.

Now, "Our runways couldn't even handle them," Wilson said.

Cargill is the largest privately owned corporation in the United States. Its diverse holdings include grains, fertilizer and steel concerns, among others. The salt production company, known for years as Leslie Salt, is "of very low economic value," Nobles said. "Practically at the small-business level."

Eminent domain is possible, but unlikely: "The airport should be able to offer quite an attractive price," Nobles said.

However, it could take as much as five years to close off the salt ponds.

The airport would also need permits from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other state and federal agencies.

Airport Debates Plan For Runway In S.F. Bay

Project involves salt
firm's land, wetlands

By Michael McCabe
Chronicle Staff Writer

San Francisco International Airport is tentatively considering a plan to add a runway in San Francisco Bay — a proposal that will provoke lots of protest but which could have unexpected environmental benefits.

A well-known Peninsula environmentalist has a bold idea to have SFO buy the 29,000 acres of salt ponds owned or managed by Cargill Salt and restore them to wetlands.

Airport officials say they are under pressure to resurrect a plan for a new runway, and the bay is the only place left to expand. To do that, SFO must compensate, or mitigate, for any environmental damage caused by tampering with the bay.

Restoration of this tract of wetlands might provide a way to do that, said Ralph Nobles, chairman of the San Mateo County Planning Commission, and president of Friends of Redwood City, an environmental group.

"Filling in or tampering with the bay faces tremendous opposition from the environmental community and is also prohibited by state and federal laws," Nobles said. "The only way such a huge project could be acceptable is with an extraordinarily valuable mitigation."

There is only one opportunity for that in the bay, Nobles said, and Cargill controls it.

Cargill Salt officials insist that their ponds are not for sale.

"Cargill Salt is absolutely committed to the salt business in the San Francisco Bay Area and continu-

RUNWAY: SFO Considers Plan

From Page A17

ing to harvest and sell this essential material," said Jill Singleton, Cargill's public affairs manager.

Airport director John Martin said the relentless increase in air traffic and mounting pressure from the Federal Aviation Commission to prepare for a new generation of larger jets is forcing the airport to consider several alternatives, including adding a runway. Martin and other airport officials, elected officials and environmentalists generally agreed that Nobles' plan is worth serious consideration.

"Nobles' proposal at this point is just one of many, but he has really come up with some interesting ideas," Martin said. "We have to mitigate in some way, we know that."

Martin said the FAA recently told the airport to do something about its runway problem, particularly in light of plans by Airbus and others to build a new generation of larger airplanes capable of carrying 700 passengers. The planes would be so large they would not be able to land simultaneously on SFO's two long runways, 28L and 28R. There is also the danger they could collide while taxiing.

Airport spokesman Ron Wilson said a consultant will be hired soon to look at filling space offshore, along with other options, including buying or renting another airport, perhaps Moffett Field. He said the preliminary report should be ready in six to eight months.

A new runway could be built on landfill, a bridge, a flotation device or a combination of flotation device and bridge. It would be a minimum of 4,300 feet northwest of existing runway 28R. It is expected to cost about \$1 billion. The existing runway 28L would be shut down.

Environmentalists say construction in the bay for a new runway would create serious environmental damage to habitats for fish

and wildlife. Altering the bay, they say, will cause currents to shift, disrupting fish migration. It also could allow more chemical runoff into the bay.

Other interested groups, notably the San Francisco Bay Conservation and Development Commission, which regulates shoreline development, see little merit in Nobles' proposal. Will Travis, the commission's executive director, said the commission could not approve a new runway unless the airport could show it was at full capacity. He also said Cargill's salt pond levees provide some flood protection for South Bay communities.

Nobles counters that these outer levees are old and in poor condition and provide little flood protection, certainly less than a natural wetlands would. The inner levees would remain.

"We estimate that SFO would need to take about 300 acres of the bay for a new runway," Nobles said. "In return, we would get 29,000 acres restored to wetlands, or 22 percent more open water in the bay at high tide."

Despite the importance of wetlands in providing flood protection, water purification and wildlife habitat, about 90 percent of the bay's historic wetlands have been converted to human use, Nobles said.

"No environmentalists would ever advocate expansion of the airport into the bay," Nobles said. "But if it is to be done, this is a way to make it happen with an amazing mitigation."



Chronic Graphic



ROBERT DURELL Los Angeles Times

Ralph Nobles walks near salt ponds that could be restored as wild wetlands if his proposed deal for airport expansion is worked out.

Proposal Envisions Trading Runways for Wetlands

■ **Environment:** Airport officials want to build into San Francisco Bay. A proposed compromise would allow that in return for restoration of wild habitat.

By MARY CURTIUS
TIMES STAFF WRITER

SAN FRANCISCO—San Francisco International Airport has divided environmentalists here by coupling a proposal to build a huge landfill project in San Francisco Bay with an offer to restore 15 square miles of shoreline to wetlands.

For more than three decades, environmentalists have been united in their opposition to bay landfill projects, arguing that such filling destroys wildlife habitat, reduces water circulation and causes other damage.

Now, that unity has been fractured by the airport's plan to fill as much as two square miles of the south bay to build new runways.

Environmental activist Ralph Nobles first proposed that airport officials compensate for the massive fill by buying salt ponds that extend from Hayward in the east bay to Redwood City in the west bay.

Nobles and others have lobbied the federal government unsuccessfully for years to buy the ponds, a major salt producing facility owned by the Cargill Salt Co. A shallow chain of natural and artificial lakes, they are separated from the bay by mud dikes.

Environmentalists want the ponds restored to wetlands and included in the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge, but there has never been money available to make the purchase.

"A lightbulb just went off in my head," the 77-year-old Nobles says. "I've lived near the salt ponds all my life, and I've seen the damage they have caused. The bay is a very toxic body of water. We have polluted water, polluted air and

ecosystems and decreased the amount of water flowing into and out of the south bay."

If the ponds are restored to wetlands, Nobles says, "it will improve the health of the whole Bay Area." If the airport were able to purchase all Cargill's lands, it would add 17,000 acres to the 21,000-acre wildlife refuge.

"It is a very rare opportunity," says Marge Kolar, director of the refuge. "You could probably count on one hand where an acquisition that big has been offered anywhere in the nation."

Airport officials enthusiastically embraced Nobles' idea as the sort of dramatic initiative that might win over environmentalists they knew would mount a powerful campaign against any big landfill project that did not offer significant compensation.

"This seems like a fair deal in exchange for the 800 to 1,400 acres that new runways would need," wrote John Martin, director of the airport, in a November op-ed piece for the San Francisco Chronicle.

"We are willing to spend millions and millions of dollars in mitigation to compensate for the adverse impact of filling the bay," says airport spokesman Ron Wilson. The airport has proposed spending as much as \$200 million to buy the ponds, although no one knows what price Cargill might seek. The airport is planning to spend \$1.4 billion on its runway expansion.

But some environmentalists say the airport should consider alternatives before seeking the right to build out into the bay.

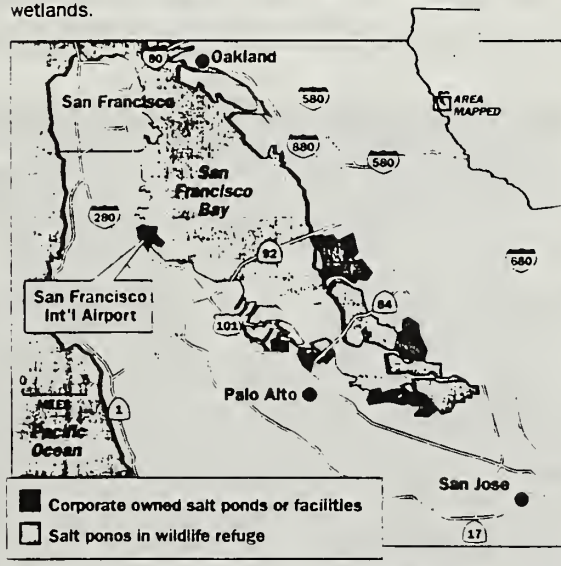
"Filling the bay should not be a starting point," for the airport, says Keith Nakatani, program director for the Save the San Francisco Bay organization, which was founded 30 years ago to stop bay land filling.

"We would like the salt ponds restored, but not at the expense of destroying another part of the bay," he says.

The airport has held four meetings since the summer with dozens of representatives of environmental, community and business groups to persuade them otherwise. It recently unveiled its plan to the Bay Conservation and Development

Airport Proposal

In exchange for a huge landfill project to build new runways in the bay, San Francisco International Airport proposes to restore commercial salt ponds farther south to natural wetlands.



VICTOR KOTOWITZ Los Angeles Times

AIRPORT

Continued from A3

Commission, the state planning agency that has veto rights over bay landfill projects.

The airport's proposal is exciting, but should not be linked to its landfill request, said Will Travis, the commission's executive director.

"The laws were set up because the bay was being piecemealed a little at a time for local needs," says Travis. "Everybody had to get rid of their garbage, create a little more tax base, create more land for housing and we ended up incrementally losing a third of the bay."

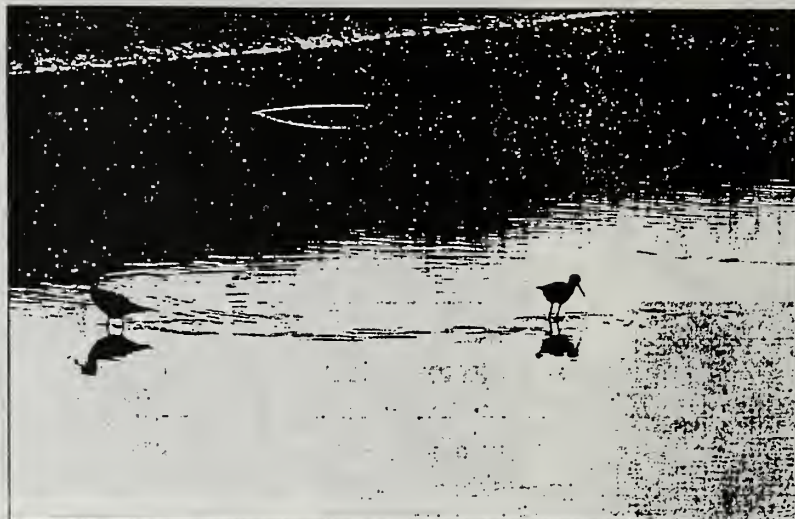
A state law banned most land-filling of the bay and established the commission in 1965. By then, 90% of the bay's salt marshes had been destroyed by development projects. The law specifically says, however, that airport construction can be allowed as an exception, only if the planning commission finds there is no other way to meet air transportation needs. Then, the commission may allow no more than the minimum fill possible.

The airport's offer to restore wetlands "is a wonderful opportunity," Travis says, but "the law didn't say: We're going to stop filling, except for when a really sweet deal comes along."

"The airport has talked about everything from 400 acres to four runways on 1,600 acres," he says. "Four hundred acres would be the largest fill in the bay since Treasure Island in 1937. You would have to go back into the early 20th century to find a fill as large as 1,600 acres."

The airport agrees that alternatives should be studied, says spokesman Wilson. But airport officials are convinced, he says, that additional runways are essential to ease air traffic congestion, end chronic flight delays and accommodate ultra-large airliners expected to go into use by 2004.

Hemmed in between U.S. 101 and the bay in San Mateo County, the airport's 60-year-old parallel runways are inadequate for handling air traffic at the nation's fifth-busiest airport, Wilson says. Because the two runways are separated by just 750 feet from center line to center line, the Federal Aviation Administration cuts



ROBERT DURELL Los Angeles Times

Shorebirds wade in a canal used to draw San Francisco Bay water to salt ponds.

landings in half during bad weather.

Wilson concedes that the airport is at the start of what promises to be a long, complex and hotly contested planning process. But airport officials hope to break ground on their project some time in 2000.

One significant hurdle to the proposal is that Cargill insists it is not interested in selling its salt ponds. But the airport has the legal right, Wilson says, to force a sale if necessary through eminent domain.

Bay Area environmentalists have long viewed Cargill's operations as a hazard to the bay, because salt processing produces toxic byproducts.

But the company says that its salt ponds, which range in size from 300 acres to 1,300 acres, provide habitat to millions of shorebirds. Plus, Cargill says, it already has sold at below-market rate about 10,000 acres of its north bay ponds to the state as a wildlife preserve, in addition to 12,000 acres it sold to the Don Edwards preserve in the south bay. The company retained the right to harvest salt from those ponds in perpetuity.

In its own master plan for bay restoration, the Bay Conservation and Development Commission recognized the salt ponds as contributing wildlife habitat to the bay.

"We are no nuisance," Cargill spokeswoman Jill Singleton says. "We are recognized officially as a beneficial use of the bay."

She scoffs at the notion that the airport would be able to make a

case for eminent domain, given the fact that the nearest ponds lie 15 miles south of the airport.

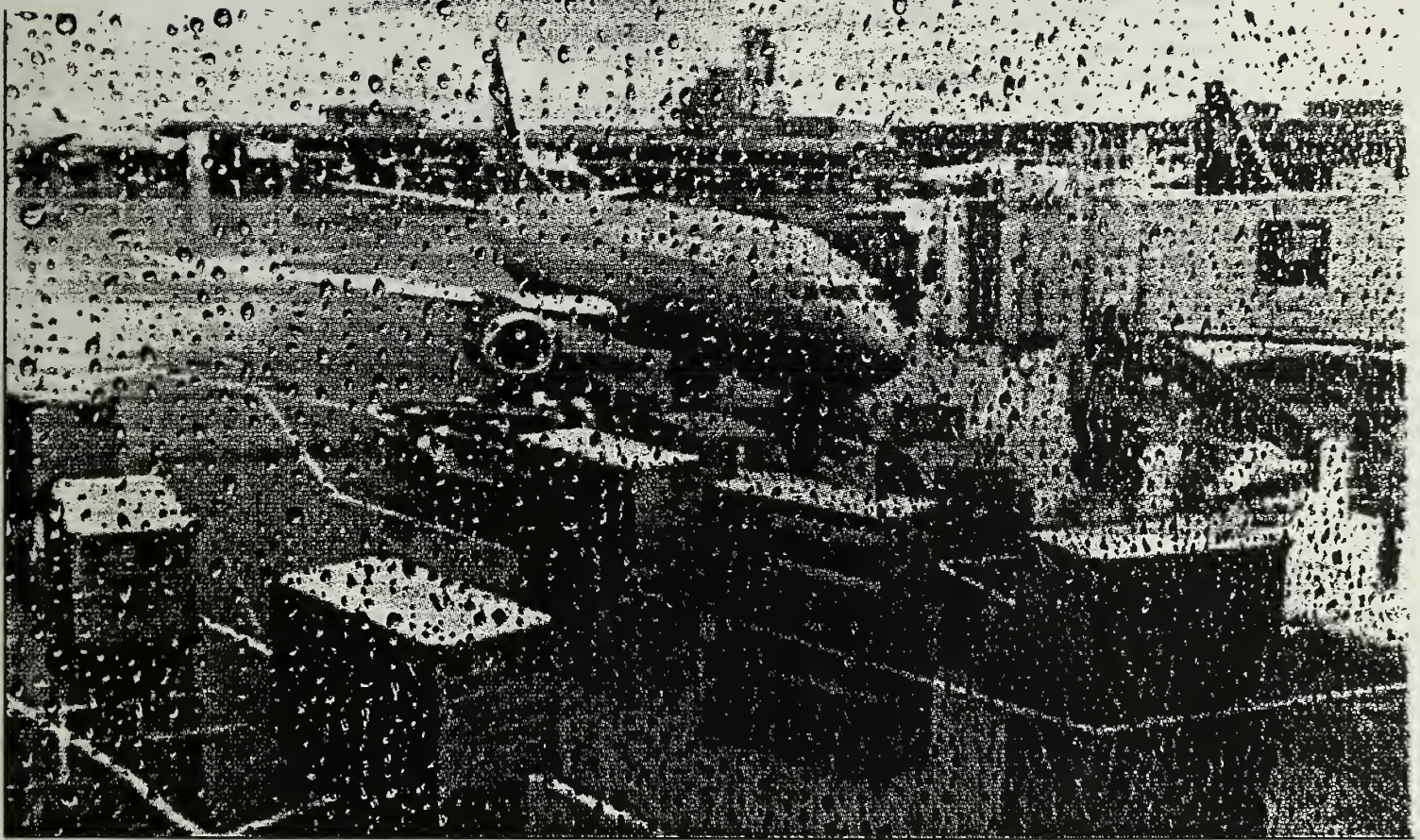
"Why should our company be singled out and sacrificed so that another public project can go forward?" she asks. In the past, public agencies "have respected our right and our commitment to staying in the salt business," Singleton says.

Cargill produces about 1 million tons of industrial-grade and table salt from the ponds annually, and a total of 15 million tons of salt each year from 14 other facilities. The company is a division of the Minneapolis-based agribusiness company Cargill Inc., one of the largest privately held companies in the world.

The airport also has run afoul of some environmentalists who complain that the proposed size of its landfill has grown from 300 acres last summer to 1,400 acres today. They point out that the expansion also may require massive dredging of the bay.

One of the several alternatives the airport is considering calls for as much as 110 million cubic yards of mud to be scooped from the bay's bottom. Dredging is thought to be harmful to various species of fish and other animals that live in the bay, because it stirs up contaminated sediment.

But some environmentalists also say that it is tempting to seize the opportunity to restore so much land. "Nobody living has seen that scale of restoration in the bay," says Craig Breon, an environmental attorney for the Santa Clara Valley Audubon Society.



United we wait

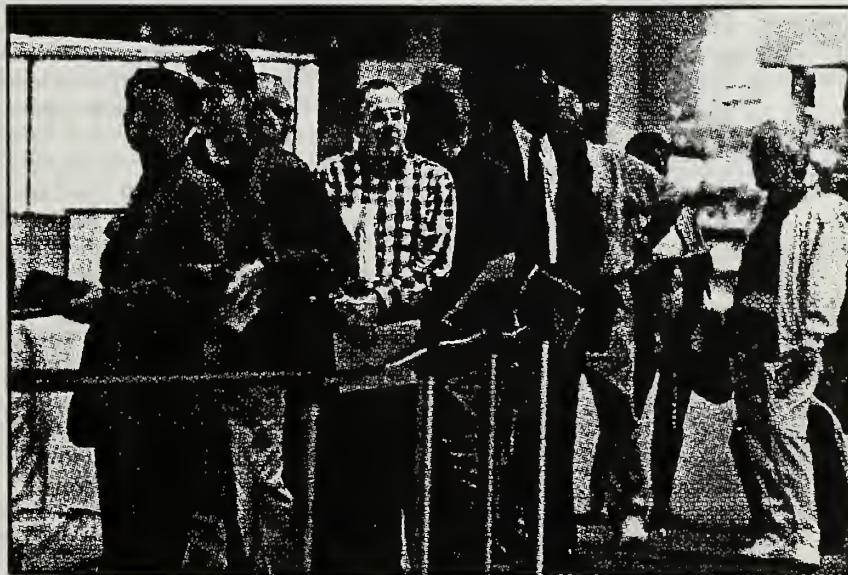
Chronic delays have many passengers fuming at SFO's dominant airline

By Erin McCormick
OF THE EXAMINER STAFF

Frustrated and grounded, they're lined up 10 deep at the airline counter. Their flights have been canceled, and there's no telling when they'll get to Los Angeles. Agents at the counter seem about as informed as the customers, and their tempers are just as frayed.

It's another miserable day in the United Airlines shuttle terminal, where a year of horrendous weather, endemic airport problems and flight delays have made the airline, which holds a virtual monopoly on local service, a lightning rod for customer rage.

Again and again this year, air traffic control delays that crop up at the slightest sign of rain have tested the service of San Francisco's dominant airline. While many passengers remain loyal, others, stranded in chaotic airport terminals, give United less than stellar grades.



EXAMINER PHOTOS BY PAUL CHINN

Getting there on time

Percentage of planes arriving within 15 minutes of schedule, January through March 1998

Airline	Pct. on time
U.S. Airways	81.5%
American	79.6%
Southwest	77%
Delta	75%
TWA	73.9%
Northwest	73.6%
Continental	72%
United	71.6%
Alaska	70.7%
America West	67.9%

U.S. Department of Transportation.
Federal Performance Ratings for
U.S. Airlines

A United Airlines jet, top, sits idle on a runway at SFO during a recent rainstorm. Above, Jerry Lutton of Texas (in checkered shirt) waits with other passengers at a United customer service counter after his flight to Los Angeles was canceled.

[See UNITED, A-12]

Passengers fume over United delays

The airport's problems and the weather have meant cancellations and delays for all airlines. But with more than 60 percent of SFO's flights and about 30,000 of its daily passengers, United takes the brunt.

Although shuttle, domestic and international flights are not counted separately, federal statistics indicate that nearly 9,000 of the airline's San Francisco arrivals were delayed by more than 15 minutes or canceled in the first quarter of 1998. Alaska Airlines, which had a worse on-time record, but far fewer SFO flights, had about 700 delays. The sheer volume of United delays has made the airline a local punching bag for travelers.

United runs 156 shuttle flights plus 100 longer trips out of SFO daily.

"This isn't the friendly skies," said Richard Zbinden, an Oregon structural engineer who landed at SFO with his family on a recent rainy day only to learn from the airline screens that his connecting flight to Phoenix had been canceled.

No one offered help. So he lined up behind 30 other travelers, with his baggage and two kids in tow, trying to find out where to go next.

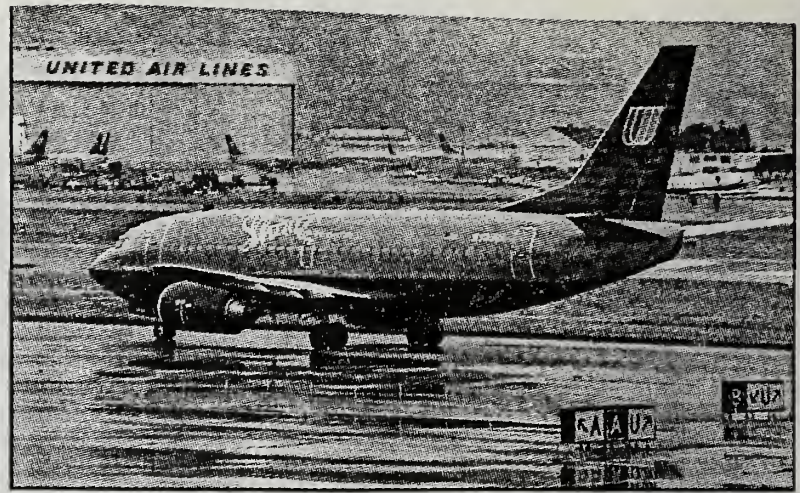
"I can understand flights being canceled because of weather," he said, shrugging at the steady rain outside. "What I don't understand is the lines. If they have this kind of problem all the time, they should have more clerks and more counter space."

"The service was fine in the air. It just deteriorated as soon as we hit the ground," said Texan Jerry Lutton, who was in the same customer service line trying to deal with a canceled flight that had thrown his flight plan — from Houston, through a flight change in San Francisco, then through Los Angeles and finally to Honolulu — into disarray.

A litany of complaints

During the rainy days that have plagued the San Francisco airport, travelers on Shuttle by United have complained of long lines, terminals so mobbed that customers must camp on the floors for hours, brusque treatment from airline employees, reservations lost in the computer, and inadequate flight information.

"I'll never fly United again," said Carol Stenerson, a San Diego



EXAMINER/PAUL CHINN

Hurry up and wait: A United Shuttle sits waiting for clearance to take off from a rainy tarmac at SFO recently.

been driven to tears by a United supervisor. Stenerson said he had yelled at her when she asked for compensation for a missed connection that caused her to lose a day of work.

Then, Stenerson said, she had trouble getting employees to tell her where she could lodge a complaint against the airline. Finally, while still stuck at SFO trying to catch a plane home, she was given a Chicago phone number and told she would have to use her own dime.

"On the plane, I read an article in United's magazine about how they're trying to create open and honest communications with their customers," she said. "I wish I had that article now."

Airline officials said there was little they could do about the "irregular operations" sparked by El Niño, but said they were doing all they could to ease passenger discomfort.

William Roy, general manager of San Francisco's United operations, said the company had hired extra agents, set up customer service booths and, on occasion, brought in huge DC-10 planes to get passengers with canceled shuttle flights to their destinations.

"It's been a difficult year," he said. "The weather and the cancellations do affect a lot of people. But we've put a lot of things in place to deal with this. We're in the customer service business."

A cursed corridor?

For United, having nearly total market control over the busy San Francisco-Los Angeles corridor may be more of a curse than a blessing.

The San Francisco airport, hampered by the fact that its paral-

is forced to cut in half the number of planes that can land when the sky is even marginally cloudy.

The airport, usually ranked third worst in the nation for delays, hit an all-time low with this year's El Niño storms. In January and February, nearly 50 percent of arrivals were delayed by more than 15 minutes, giving San Francisco the worst on-time record in the United States by a long shot.

At the same time, service at nearby Oakland International Airport has been pretty much unscathed by the weather, with the percentage of delayed flights hovering around the national average: 25 percent.

Air traffic controllers and airport officials say there's not much they can do to stop El Niño rains from turning San Francisco into delay central.

"I've been at those shuttle terminals. I have sympathy for those people," said San Francisco Air Traffic Control Chief Tom Parks. "But it doesn't do any good to go yell at the airline agents or at the government. If people want to get naked and go outside into the rain and yell at the weather, that's about the best you're going to do."

And since United Shuttle flights often run every hour, they are the first to be canceled, airport officials say.

A bad day for the shuttle

On May 12, for instance, 14 of the shuttle's 38 San Francisco-to-Los Angeles flights were scratched because of rain, bumping hundreds of people off their scheduled flights and forcing them to struggle for any standby flight they could get.

"This is an ongoing saga for me," said Kenny Silver, a prefab housing manufacturer who said he was delayed almost every week be-

UNITED'S GOOD, BAD DAYS

Comparing two recent days on United Shuttle's run between San Francisco and Los Angeles, United Airlines cited rainstorms and air traffic control delays in the May 12 schedule. May 14 was sunny.

Flight number	Scheduled departure	A rainy day: Tuesday, May 12	A sunny day: Thursday, May 14
2001	6:00 a.m.	On time	On time
2003	6:20 a.m.	On time	On time
2005	6:40 a.m.	On time	On time
2007	7:00 a.m.	Canceled	On time
2009	7:30 a.m.	5 minutes late	On time
2011	8:00 a.m.	On time	On time
2015	8:25 a.m.	On time	On time
2017	8:40 a.m.	On time	On time
2019	9:00 a.m.	Canceled	On time
2021	9:30 a.m.	Canceled	On time
2023	10:00 a.m.	41 minutes late	35 minutes late
2025	10:26 a.m.	1 hour, 15 minutes late	On time
2027	11:05 a.m.	Canceled	11 minutes late
2029	11:30 a.m.	15 minutes late	On time
2031	11:50 a.m.	Canceled	On time
2033	12:40 p.m.	Canceled	On time
2035	1:15 p.m.	Canceled	On time
2037	1:45 p.m.	53 minutes late	5 minutes late
2039	2:15 p.m.	1 hour, 8 minutes late	On time
1005	3:00 p.m.	Canceled	On time
961	3:40 p.m.	1 hour, 5 minutes late	5 minutes late
2045	4:15 p.m.	1 hour, 55 minutes late	5 minutes late
2047	5:00 p.m.	Canceled	On time
2049	5:15 p.m.	Canceled	11 minutes late
2051	5:30 p.m.	1 hour, 25 minutes late	30 minutes late
2053	5:45 p.m.	1 hour, 52 minutes late	5 minutes late
2055	6:00 p.m.	59 minutes late	5 minutes late
2057	6:20 p.m.	Canceled	6 minutes late
2059	6:40 p.m.	Canceled	On time
2061	7:00 p.m.	Canceled	7 minutes late
2063	7:20 p.m.	1 hour, 4 minutes late	9 minutes late
2065	7:40 p.m.	31 minutes late	On time
2067	8:20 p.m.	Canceled	On time
2069	8:40 p.m.	1 hour 10 minutes late	Canceled
889	9:05 p.m.	45 minutes late	On time
2073	9:35 p.m.	53 minutes late	On time
2075	10:00 p.m.	50 minutes late	26 minutes late
2077	10:30 p.m.	44 minutes late	On time

SOURCE: Information captured from United Airlines Web site and airport departure screens

EXAMINER GRAPHICS

get just about anywhere from his hometown of Fresno. "It's almost impossible to do business, because United just can't make its connections."

Recently, United has turned the spotlight on its own problems with an advertising campaign that admits "we realize something's wrong with airline service."

In United's uniquely self-effacing 1997 annual report, officials respond to one customer's complaint that the shuttle provides treatment "akin to that of Trailways, Greyhound or the worst of the bargain basement airlines."

The company says that no low-cost, short-haul airline is ever going to be "air carrier nirvana." However, the report continues, "we are taking a number of steps to make the Shuttle experience more pleasant and less of a hassle."

It says United has striven to reduce congestion on the SFO.

has worked to improve customer service and is spending millions to upgrade terminal facilities, such as the one at LAX.

This year, according to statistics kept by the federal government, the airline has ranked among the nation's lowest in on-time service (eighth out of the 10 major airlines.) It gets the worst rating for reports of mishandled or lost baggage (one baggage problem for every 123 passengers). And it gets more complaints per customer than any other airline except America West.

United does receive excellent ratings in one area: Fewer of its passengers are involuntarily bumped off over-booked flights than any airline except Continental.

An understanding public

United spokeswoman Mary Jo Holland said she believed most

sometimes must be delayed for safety reasons and that most customers were happy with United's service. But if there are glitches in San Francisco, she said, the company is devoted to working them out.

"We're not going away; we're committed to San Francisco," she said. "We want to make sure our customers are pleased, and if we're not operating up to par, we want to step up to the plate and make things work."

Tom Parsons, editor of the national airline consumer magazine Best Fares, said that as more regional airport hubs around the nation came under the control of a single airline, passengers in many cities were getting fed up with having no more than one air carrier to choose from.

"If you go to Detroit, everyone hates Northwest," he said. "If you go to Dallas, everyone hates American. If you go to any hub in America, the people think their airline stinks. I think service is bad across the board. You used to get served a meal and treated like a human. Now, if you ask for another drink, they look at you like you're crazy."

Parsons said he had found flying the shuttle out of San Francisco more frustrating than any of the congested short-hop routes on the East Coast.

He said he believed United exacerbated airport problems by scheduling flights as if the weather was going to be perfect, then not offering compensation, extra service or even sympathy when the inevitable delays set in.

"They say there's nothing they can do, it's just the weather, yet it happens again and again," he said. "They've created their own monster."

Parsons challenged United to offer free flight vouchers to shuttle customers delayed more than an hour.

Rain or shine, some customers are supportive.

"I fly United whenever I can. I'm a Premier Club member," said Ronit Gupta, a San Francisco software specialist who said he had had such a long shuttle delay in sunny weather the week before that he missed his San Diego meeting while still on the ground in San Francisco.

On a recent rainy Tuesday, however, Gupta was sitting in a different SFO terminal, facing a one-hour delay on his flight to Denver on Frontier Airlines.

"It doesn't matter," he said.

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answered over 2,000
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Master Plan Information
Program

International Terminal

Room 340

San Francisco Intl. Airport

P.O. Box 8097

San Francisco, CA 94128

SFO in the Community

Focus on Noise

A \$4 million grant to insulate homes and a decision by the FAA to increase altitudes of arriving flights are two major victories in San Francisco International Airport's battle to cut noise impacts on neighbors.

The insulation grant from the Department of Transportation will augment the \$120 million the Airport has committed to insulate neighboring homes, churches and schools, and will be used primarily in South San Francisco and San Bruno.

Homeowners apply for the grant money through city officials, who work with the Airport to distribute the money.

For residents further south on the Peninsula, the 1,000-foot altitude increase means

all Oceanic arrivals coming over the Santa Clara-San Mateo County line will make less noise.

Last year, after the Airport/Community Roundtable lead discussions between the Airport and the FAA, air traffic controllers directed pilots to higher altitudes late at night. Starting July 15, all flights coming over the Woodside navigation aid fly the higher elevation, regardless of the time of day.

The Airport is committed to working with the FAA, the Roundtable and the airlines to make significant reductions in noise impacts. Current Roundtable work plan items should result in such reductions within the next several months.

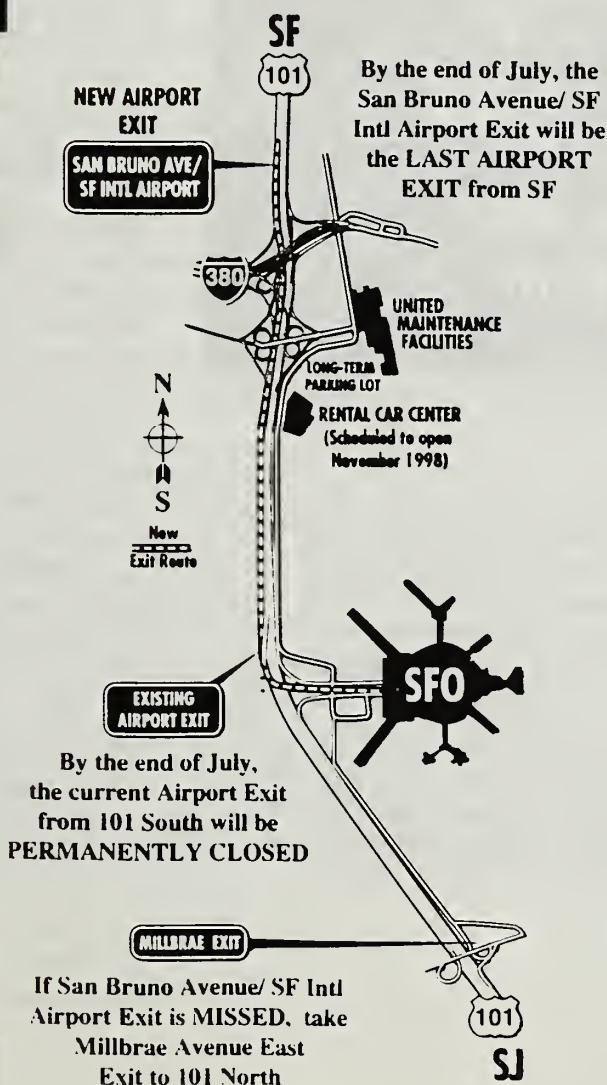
New Airport Exit from 101 South

Since late July, the existing southbound 101 exit to San Francisco International Airport has been relocated to the San Bruno Avenue/SF Intl Airport exit near the 101/380 interchange. The current Airport exit from 101 South was permanently closed.

The new Airport-only exit separates SFO traffic from 101 South traffic approximately one mile before the old Airport exit. The exit changes decrease roadway congestion and provide easier access to the Airport from 101 South. There are no changes to the SFO exits from 101 North and I-380.

Travelers who miss the new southbound 101 Airport exit can still reach SFO by exiting on the Millbrae Avenue East off-ramp, and doubling back to northbound 101 towards the Airport.

The exit changes are part of SFO's \$2.1 billion expansion and roadway improvement project designed to make SFO one of the most traveler-friendly airports in the world. The expansion also includes a new International Terminal scheduled to open Spring 2000, a new consolidated Rental Car Center opening this November, an Airport BART Station, an Airport Rail Transit system, and two new parking garages



TRAVELERS AID

THE EYES AND EARS OF SFO

Many of us have wandered aimlessly through an unfamiliar airport at least once in our lives. Surrounded by busy travelers in crowded terminals, the hectic pace of air travel can often be a confusing and stressful experience. Thankfully, for over 80 years, a dedicated and enthusiastic group of Travelers Aid volunteers have directed passengers through SFO, answering every conceivable question along the way.

The Airport volunteers are part of Travelers Aid, an international organization devoted to helping passengers in airports all over the world. The organization was founded during World War I to provide comfort to women and children passengers, and returning troops. Since then, it has become an essential and relied upon airport service.

According to Joan Fitzgerald, SFO's Travelers Aid Manager, over 600,000 passengers benefited from the volunteers' help last year alone. One hundred and thirty volunteers donate their time and knowledge once a week to assist some of the 10 million passengers using SFO each year. Most of the volunteers are retired, bringing with them a lifetime of traveling experience. Many of the staff are

fluent in several languages — a useful skill for those working at the information kiosk in the International Terminal.

According to Airport Director John L. Martin, "Joan's staff does a tremendous job. Every time I pass by one of the kiosks, somebody is invariably being helped."



Travelers Aid Manager Joan Fitzgerald (far right) and volunteers (l to r): Bill Green, Joanne Schloss, Carol Vistnes, and Anita Hommert.

SFO's three Travelers Aid information kiosks are located in the departure levels of the North Terminal, International Terminal and South Terminal. Volunteers are there 365 days a year from 9 AM to 9 PM. For more information about SFO's Travelers Aid program or if you would like to volunteer, please contact *Joan Fitzgerald at 650.877.0124.*

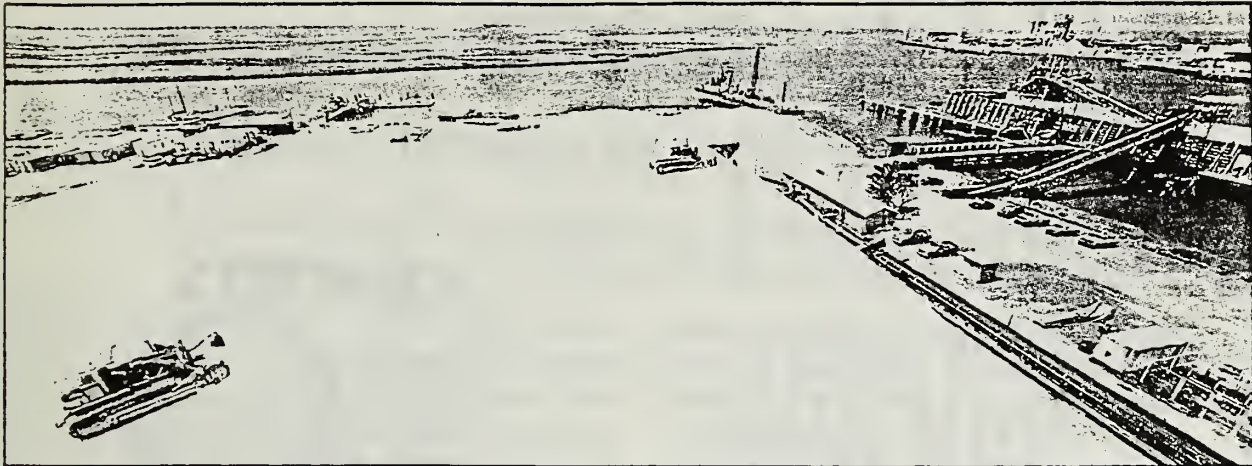
NEW MUSEUMS EXHIBIT

HISTORIC BOAT MODELS OF POLYNESIA, MICRONESIA, AND MELANESIA

The San Francisco Airport Commission is pleased to present the exhibition entitled *Historic Boat Models of Polynesia, Micronesia, and Melanesia*. It will be on display in the International Terminal, North Connector Gallery, between boarding area D and boarding area E from June 26 through April 15, 1999.

The exhibition consists of twenty-five Pacific boat models from the collection of the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley.

Model boats such as these were built as toys, as votive offerings, or for racing, which was a favorite pastime with men and boys. Later they were built for the tourist trade. Some of the canoes are accurate models of full-scale working boats.



1996 CHRONICLE FILE PHOTO

Some 29,000 acres of diked ponds used by the Cargill Salt Co. to produce salt could be restored to bay wetlands in exchange for SFO being allowed to fill in the bay for an additional runway.

Swap Runway for Salt Ponds

Airport should restore wetlands for right to fill bay

By Ralph Nobles

SAN FRANCISCO BAY needs wetlands, and San Francisco International Airport may need another runway. What we have here is the makings of a deal.

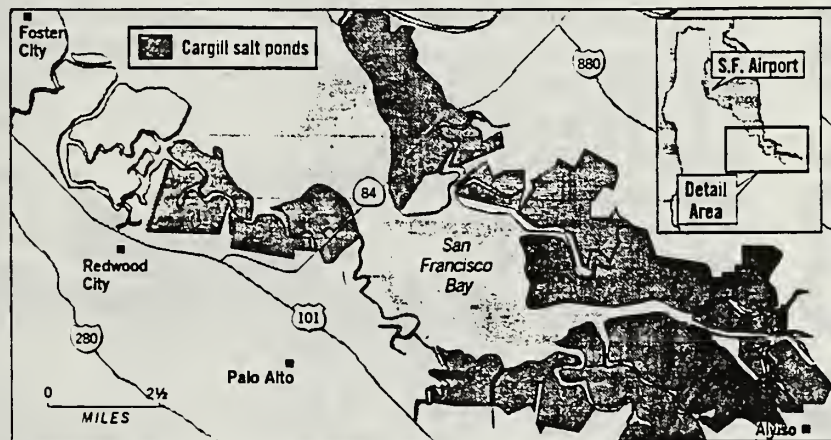
SFO is currently assessing the need for a new runway to be built on bay fill. Airport officials know that winning approval for such a controversial project would require environmental mitigation on a very large scale.

The airport's acquisition and restoration of the historic South Bay wetlands currently used by the Cargill Salt Co. would be just the thing.

The decades-old use of the bay's life-giving tidal wetlands for salt production is an environmentally imprudent and socially costly conversion of a vital resource. Diked salt ponds stagnate and pollute by decreasing the scouring action of tidal flows. This increases the cost of navigational channel dredging and exacerbates storm water damage.

Because of the huge diked area, which spreads across 29,000 acres, or 45 square miles, we have endangered species, with their associated regulatory burdens, and declining fisheries. We also have more air pollution, fewer tourism and recreational opportunities, and unnatural South Bay salt ponds rather than peaceful, verdant, healthy wetlands.

Ecologists consider wetlands to be



Chronicle Graphics

among the most biologically productive areas on earth. Wetland soils and plants filter and treat nutrients, bacteria and toxic chemicals.

Restoration of the salt ponds would more than quadruple the wetland acreage of the Don Edwards San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge. In contrast to existing refuge wetlands, which are mostly narrow fragments fringing salt pond levees and sloughs, these new wetlands would be large enough to allow the recovery of the California clapper rail, the salt marsh harvest mouse, and perhaps other endangered species.

The recently released draft report of the San Francisco Estuary Ecosystem Goals Project calls for the eventual termination of all salt production in the bay. The means are at hand to achieve this important and highly beneficial goal. The airport's purchase and conversion of

the anachronistic Cargill operation is feasible because of its comparatively low economic value and the relative ease of wetland restoration.

Over the years, the bay has lost 90 percent of its historic tidal wetlands but very little open water. Thus the recovery of about 80 percent of lost South Bay wetlands in exchange for the loss of about 0.1 percent of open water area for a new SFO runway must be deemed a very favorable environmental mitigation.

The restoration of the salt ponds would be the best thing to happen to San Francisco Bay since the discovery of gold set off the chain of events that resulted in the bay's present diminished and unhealthy state.

Ralph Nobles is a San Mateo County planning commissioner.

Bay Area Running Out of Landing Room

Report given
as new tarmac
bought at SFO

By Benjamin Pimentel
Chronicle Staff Writer

The Bay Area's three major airports, already reeling from increasing air travel, will have reached their capacity to handle air flights by 2010, according to a

report released yesterday.

San Francisco International Airport commissioned the report as part of its plan to build a new runway extending out over San Francisco Bay as a way to ease the region's air traffic load.

"Currently, in bad weather, there is not sufficient capacity at any of the three airports," said SFO spokesman Ron Wilson. "There is the frustration among passengers who can't make connections, can't make business appointments. It's very difficult if you haven't got a reliable airport

system. A runway in the bay would allow us to operate with reliability during bad weather."

A growing Bay Area population and a booming economy have led to increased air travel, especially between California and Asia.

About 40 million passengers a year use SFO, a figure that is expected to go up to 51 million by the year 2010, Wilson said.

To cope with the expected increase, SFO is undergoing a \$2.4 billion expansion featuring a new overseas terminal the size of 18

football fields and a light-rail system.

San Jose International Airport already takes in about 10.5 million travelers a year, said airport planner Cary Greene. The number is expected to reach 17.6 million by 2010 and the airport has drafted its own expansion plan, he added.

About 9.2 million people travel via Oakland International Airport each year, and this figure is expected to go up to 20 million by 2010, said Steve Grossman, the airport's director of aviation.

"It is clear that Oakland in the post-2010 environment, if all projections are true, will be looking at additional airfield capacity," he said, adding that the airport is also embarking on a short-term expansion program.

The SFO report's projection is not entirely new. The Metropolitan Transportation Commission made a similar prediction in its 1994 study on the region's major airports.

But SFO's study comes at a crit-

AIRPORTS: Page A21 Col. 1

AIRPORTS

From Page A17

ical time when the airport is trying to win support for its controversial runway proposal. The report was released as SFO officials are meeting with Bay Area environmentalists and community leaders on the planned runway.

According to the SFO report, poor weather routinely causes delays at SFO. Oakland International Airport and San Jose International Airport.

It also notes that delays will continue for SFO operations given its current runway configuration.

The report was prepared for SFO by URS Greiner Corporation, a San Francisco airfield planning firm. SFO will issue a final report and recommendation on the proposed runway in December and hold public hearings.

SFO's proposed solution is to reconfigure its runways by building a new one on about 300 to 400 acres of fill on San Francisco Bay. Wilson said the new runway would reduce SFO's delays by 95 percent.

But Bay Area environmentalists oppose the runway construction, saying it would cause more pollution and damage the bay's marine life.

"What bothers us is that the airport is spinning the runway on the bay as a fait accompli," said Wil Burns, director of public outreach at Save San Francisco Bay Association, an Oakland environmental advocacy group. "For at least a year, they've been saying that we need a runway on the bay. You are supposed to look at all the alternatives."

New runways as 'win-win' deal

A plan to restore Bay wetlands in exchange for the right to build on two square miles of fill could assure airport's future

OFFICIALS OF San Francisco International Airport have taken the right early steps toward a revamped runway system to end the huge backup of incoming flights in foul weather. SFO Director John Martin and his associates are busy cultivating community support for runway reconstruction on the theory that fears of further encroachment on San Francisco Bay can be more than offset by other Bay improvements.

Rebuilding the present four-runway layout by means of a massive additional filling of the Bay, covering up to two square miles, is an environmentally sensitive matter. The Bay's

waters already are much reduced from their pre-Gold Rush dimensions thanks to more than a century of untrammelled human development around the estuary.

Stern regulation has been deemed crucial in recent decades to halt the paving over of this natural resource. The Bay Conservation and Development Commission was created by the state to protect the Bay from further damage through shoreline construction. Environmental organizations are energetic in guarding the Bay from illegal pollution and preserving it as a wildlife habitat.

So Martin and The City's Airport Commission, in tandem with the Willie Brown administration, face a task building consensus for extending runways in the only directions they can go: eastward into the Bay. They have a persuasive case for doing this, dramatized by safety considerations and painful weather-caused delays that inconvenienced thousands of travelers at Thanksgiving.

When poor weather reduces visibility at

the airport, the frequency of landings must be cut in half. This is because the paired parallel runways were built, under outdated standards, only 750 feet apart — not enough separation for safe simultaneous landings in the fog. The Federal Aviation Administration says they should be 4,500 feet apart. And the greater space between incoming aircraft will be even more important to accommodate a new generation of larger air buses in the 21st century.

To achieve this safer separation of runways on new Bay fill could cost up to \$1.5

billion, a bill Martin says can be met, without going into the pockets of taxpayers, by fees on airlines and passengers.

Launching such a project on top of \$2.4 billion worth of



airport construction already well along, will require exhaustive environmental impact studies. These must be thorough and tough, and include consideration of alternatives, like shifting air traffic to other airports or providing better surface transit (high-speed rail) for trips of a few hundred miles.

Martin and company anticipate the outcome of these studies: an OK to fill those two square miles only if the airport in return finances the acquisition of some 30,000 acres of commercial salt ponds in the South Bay for reconversion to wildlife-sustaining wetlands.

Much more needs to be learned about the environmental effects of new runways on the functioning of the Bay. A lot of experts must be heard — and not just those sympathetic to the airport's plans. We have some assurance, though, that the decision on what to do about the runway squeeze can be made calmly, on the basis of good information, with a minimum of political hysteria or hype.

San Francisco Chronicle

THE VOICE OF THE WEST

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1998

SFO Director Makes a Plea For Bay Fill

By John Martin

SAN FRANCISCO International Airport has an extraordinary opportunity to eliminate the aircraft delays which now plague Bay Area travelers, while simultaneously achieving enormous reductions in aircraft noise over Bay Area neighborhoods and restoring thousands of acres of sensitive wetlands to the bay.

SFO is the Bay Area's link to the world. In fact, more than 95 percent of the region's international flights use SFO. But last year, SFO ranked as the second-most flight delayed airport in the nation.

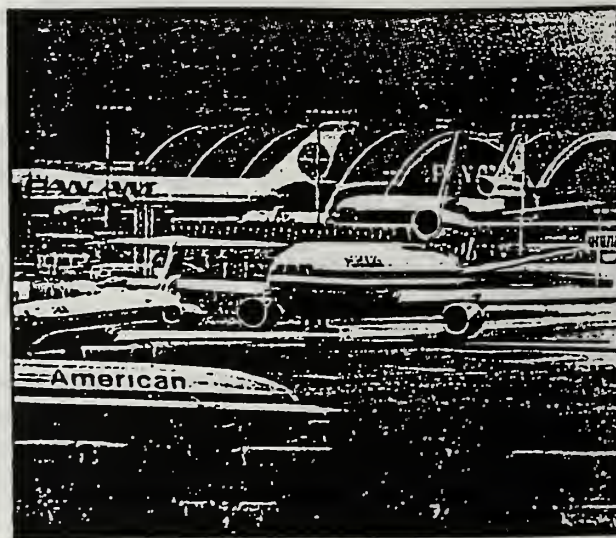
The cause is clear: Our runways, which were built in the 1940s for much smaller planes, are too close together to safely allow simultaneous landings during bad weather.

So when fog or clouds roll in, we have to restrict one of our arrival runways, thus dropping the number of airplanes that can arrive from 60 an hour to 30. The results are air traffic congestion, angry passengers and lost time and money.

The frustration we have all experienced with flight delays cuts across geographic boundaries. A third of our local customers reside in the South Bay, 30 percent in the East Bay, while 22 percent come from San Francisco. Clearly, flight delays at SFO are a regional problem.

The airport is actively working on a variety of solutions to this problem. We are looking into installing the latest in radar technology to improve air traffic flow, and we support proposals for high-speed rail service on the busiest local travel corridors. However, these efforts are incremental and will not affect our international and transcontinental air traffic.

Even with our sister airports in Oakland and San Jose planning expansions to meet increased air traffic demand, SFO must take action to alleviate existing and future flight delays. Only by reconfiguring our runways can we insure fewer delays, as well as reductions in aircraft noise over Bay Area neighbor-



1986 CHRONICLE FILE PHOTO

Flights to and from SFO are routinely delayed. hoods.

Last June, the airport began studying the feasibility of reconfiguring our runways. We are now close to the study's completion. By the end of December, we expect to have an alternate runway configuration plan that increases the distance between the airport's four runways so that simultaneous landings can occur in bad weather.

Runway reconfiguration will involve bay fill. We recognize that any plan which involves filling in the bay would have to include substantially greater acreage being returned to bay waters.

The 29,000 acres of Cargill Salt flats, which surround the South Bay, represent one of the major potential mitigation areas and an opportunity to bring thousands of acres of degraded wetlands back to life. This seems like a fair deal in exchange for the 800 to 1,400 acres that new runways would need. We are committed to exploring this and other possibilities.

A new runway reconfiguration would result in a larger and healthier San Francisco Bay. It would eliminate the flight delays that plague Bay Area residents, reduce noise by allowing more take-offs and landings over water and allow us to accommodate new larger and quieter aircraft.

This project would result in the first major expansion of the bay waters and wetlands in more than 100 years, while making SFO the safe and efficient airport that the Bay Area needs.

John Martin is the director of the San Francisco International Airport.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SF Chron 11-17-98

SFO Runway Plan Would Help the Bay

Editor — Judging by the letter of David Lewis, executive director of the Save San Francisco Bay Association, ("SFO Runway Plan Would Damage the Bay," November 11) it appears that Save the Bay has lost its way. From its visionary beginning in the 1960s the association lately seems dedicated to the status quo.

Mr. Lewis misrepresents the size and environmental effects of potential SFO runway bay fill while ignoring the proposed mitigation and its enormously beneficial consequences. That mitigation being the airport's participation in the acquisition and restoration of the Cargill salt ponds and their eventual addition to the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

Certainly any filling of the bay has negative impacts. But the SFO plan is not only about a new runway. It is also about a huge *net* increase in the health and the size of the bay, the restoration of historic wetlands, and the elimination of the environmentally-damaging salt industry with its annual production of as much as a million tons of toxic waste. The SFO proposal is a giant step toward reversing a century's environmental degradation of the bay.

We are indebted to the Save San Francisco Bay Association for curtailing filling of the bay, and for leadership in creating the Bay Conservation and Development Commission). But from its inception to the present, only about two square miles of the bay have been recovered. The SFO proposal will recover 45 square miles. I hope the association will reconsider its position and support rather than oppose this endeavor.

RALPH NOBLES
Restore San Francisco
Bay Association



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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ROBERT K. WERBE

NOTICE OF

MEETING AND AGENDA

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1999

HEARING ROOM 400,

CITY HALL

1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO

REGULAR SESSION

6: 00 P.M.

COMMISSIONERS

STEVEN KREFTING, VICE PRESIDENT

REBECCA EVANS

LINDA RICHARDSON

ROBERT K. WERBE

CHRISTOPHER CHOW

COMMISSION SECRETARY

RONA SANDLER

DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

1540 Market Street, Suite 160, San Francisco, California 94102

www.ci.sf.ca.us/environment

Telephone (415) 554-6390 Fax 554-6393 E-mail: Environment@ci.sf.ca.us

CONFIRMATION

OF ORDER

NUMBER 123456789
DATE 12/12/2023



CONFIRMATION OF ORDER

ORDER NUMBER 123456789

DATE 12/12/2023

AMOUNT \$1234.56

CURRENCY USD

STATUS PAID

REMARKS

ORDER CONFIRMED

DATE 12/12/2023

TIME 12:00 PM

LOCATION

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

COUNTRY

15 33 04:13p Dept. of the Environment 415-554-6393 p.2

2)

ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

Air Quality

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical-based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. [Section 67.15 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, Sunshine Ordinance.]

Public Transportation

The closest BART station serving City Hall at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place (formerly Polk Street) is the Civic Center station. The closest MUNI Metro stations are at Van Ness & Market and Civic Center.

Accessibility of Meeting Location

The meeting room is accessible by wheelchair. The closest accessible BART station is Civic Center, four blocks from City Hall. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are the #5 Fulton/McAllister, #19 Polk, #21 Hayes, #42 Downtown Loop, #47 Van Ness, #49 Van Ness/Mission, #71 Haight/Noriega, the F-line to Market and Van Ness, and the MUNI Metro stations at Van Ness and Market and Civic Center. For more information about MUNI accessible services, please call 923-6142.

There is accessible parking in the vicinity of City Hall, underneath Civic Center Plaza, and adjacent to Davies Symphony Hall and the Veterans War Memorial complex.

Large print agendas, audio tapes of minutes, sound-enhancement equipment, and other services to aid the visually and hearing-impaired to attend the meeting are available by calling 554-6390.

Statement of Nondiscrimination

The Commission on the Environment does not discriminate on the basis of disability, race, color, creed, ethnic origin, gender, or sexual orientation in employment or in the admission and access to its programs or activities.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE

(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public.

Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE OR TO REPORT A VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE, CONTACT THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE TASK FORCE. (Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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LINDA RICHARDSON
ROBERT K. WERBE

ORDER OF BUSINESS
Monday, March 15, 1999
6 p.m.
Room 400, City Hall

1. Call to Order and Roll Call
2. Approval of Minutes of February 23, 1999 ACTION
3. Consent Calendar - None.
REGULAR CALENDAR
4. Chemical Exemption Requests - None. ACTION
5. Communications
A. Correspondence - MFAC Final Report, Form 700 filings INFORMATION
B. Welcome new Commissioner Werbe
C. Hearing - U.S. Land & Water Conservation Fund
Therese Casper, Americans for Our Heritage & Recreation
6. Elections ACTION
A. Commission President
B. Commission Vice President (if necessary)
7. Finance & Operations Committee Report INFORMATION
8. Planning & Policy Committee Report INFORMATION
9. Department Report INFORMATION
Sustainability Planners' visits, Dirty Dirt Mound at Giants' Pac Bell Park,
Director-Designate's Report
10. President's Announcements INFORMATION
11. Other Business INFORMATION
12. Public Comment INFORMATION
13. Adjournment

Memorandum

1924

Subject: [Illegible]

Date: [Illegible]

By: [Illegible]

To: [Illegible]

Re: [Illegible]

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COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

STEVEN KREFTING, VICE PRESIDENT
REBECCA EVANS

LINDA RICHARDSON
ROBERT K. WERBE

CORRECTED
NOTICE OF

MEETING AND AGENDA

MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1999
HEARING ROOM 400,
CITY HALL
1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO

REGULAR SESSION
6: 00 P.M.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

COMMISSIONERS

MAR 11 1999

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**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

STEVEN KREFTING, VICE PRESIDENT
REBECCA EVANS

LINDA RICHARDSON
ROBERT K. WERBE

**NOTICE & AGENDA
Monday, March 15, 1999
6 p.m.
Room 400, City Hall**

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call**
2. **Approval of Minutes of February 23, 1999** **ACTION**
3. **Consent Calendar - None.**
REGULAR CALENDAR
4. **Chemical Exemption Requests - None.** **ACTION**
5. **Communications**
 - A. **Correspondence - MFAC Final Report, Form 700 filings** **INFORMATION**
 - B. **Welcome new Commissioner Werbe**
 - C. **Hearing - U.S. Land & Water Conservation Fund**
Therese Casper, Americans for Our Heritage & Recreation **ACTION**
 - D. **Resolution No. 005-99-COE Urging Full & Permanent Funding for the**
U.S. Land and Water Conservation Fund
6. **Elections** **ACTION**
 - A. **Commission President**
 - B. **Commission Vice President (if necessary)**
7. **Finance & Operations Committee Report** **INFORMATION**
8. **Planning & Policy Committee Report** **INFORMATION**
9. **Department Report** **INFORMATION**
10. **President's Announcements** **INFORMATION**
11. **Other Business** **INFORMATION**
12. **Public Comment** **INFORMATION**
13. **Adjournment**

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DRAFT MINUTES Regular Meeting March 15, 1999

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The meeting was called to order at 6:10 p.m. by Vice President Krefting. Present were Commissioners Evans, Richardson, and Werbe.
2. **Approval of Minutes of February 23, 1999.** Unanimously approved upon motion by Commissioner Richardson.
3. **Consent Calendar - None.**

REGULAR CALENDAR

4. **Chemical Exemption Requests - None.**

5. Communications

A. Correspondence

The commission secretary acknowledged receipt of letters of resignation from Commissioners Anne Lee Eng, Paul Okamoto, and Christine H. Russell. He also acknowledged a letter of resignation from IPM Coordinator Albert Hom from the Department of the Environment (ENV).

- B. **Welcome New Commissioner - Mr. Robert K. Werbe,** formerly of the Public Utilities Commission, was welcomed as a new Commissioner to the Commission on the Environment by Vice President Krefting.

C. Hearing - U.S. Land and Water Conservation Fund

Ms. Therese Casper spoke on behalf of Americans for Our Heritage and Recreation (AHR), a national organization of leaders of parks and recreation, conservation groups, and the recreation industry.

"The Land and Water Conservation Fund was established in 1965 with a very simple premise: let's take the revenue we are getting from non-renewable energy resources - oil and gas leasing - and let's put that into protecting our natural resources -- those natural resources being open space, parks, and recreation." The fund was established to provide up to \$900 million a year to buy parks, national forests, as well parks in the urban areas, and to provide for outdoor recreation.

"Historically the Fund has been under-appropriated," said Ms. Casper. "The last year we got full funding was sometime in the 1970s. So for a couple of decades now, we haven't been getting the full money. In addition, the state side of the program, which would provide for urban communities like San Francisco, for the last five years, has been completely zeroed out. So there hasn't been any funding for rehabilitation of our urban parks. The Urban Parks Recreation and Recovery Program "that was also established has historically been under-funded as well and has not been funded for at least three years."

Ms. Casper testified that there is momentum in Congress for this issue, with six bills, including four that are being sponsored by Dianne Feinstein, Barbara Boxer, George Miller, and Tom

Campbell. "Now is really the time for cities to be calling on the federal government to give back the money that is here for the American people for recreation and our urban parks."

Joan Chadwick of the National Park Service, which is responsible for the day-to-day administration of the LWCF said "each state gets an apportionment based on certain factors, including population. During the peak years in the late 70s, when the state side of the fund was getting \$300 million, California would get \$25 million every year."

Ms. Chadwick described the funding as matching grants. For example, the City's Open Space Fund would be doubled by matching with a LWCF grant. The competitive grant program's "criteria are very clear. Cities with large populations, culturally diverse neighborhoods are very competitive. Close to home, recreational facilities are supported. If you wanted any of the soccer fields rehabilitated, that would be competitive. If you wanted new picnic tables or park facilities put in, you'd be competitive. San Francisco has been very successful in all the years that they've submitted grants to the LWCF."

Question by Commissioner Evans: "I'm curious – the money hasn't been allocated ... where's it been going?"

Chadwick: "It's been used to offset the deficit. It's authorized but it hasn't been appropriated. "... When a community receives a grant, they agree to keep the area either acquired or developed with grant funding in public recreation in perpetuity. If the use changes, for example, if you wanted to change a soccer field into tennis courts, that's allowable. But if you wanted to take an open space area and use it for an a new administrative building or for a shopping mall, there's a process you'd have to go through in terms of exploring alternatives. And if that were the only case, you would have to replace the property."

"The process is that the funds are administered through the National Park Service, which gives the grants to the state and the state would subgrant it to the city."

[A list of LWCF grants to the City and County of San Francisco is available upon request to the commission secretary.]

- D. Resolution No. 005-99-COE Urging Full & Permanent Funding for the U.S. Land and Water Conservation Fund** — Upon motion by Commissioner Richardson, unanimously adopted. (See attached text of the resolution.)

6. Elections

- A. Commission President** — Acting President Krefting, noting that no Commissioners were seeking the office of President at this time deferred this item to the next meeting.
B. Commission Vice President — For the same reason, this item was deferred.

- 7. Finance & Operations Committee Report.** Since the committee did not meet in March, there was no report.

- 8. Planning & Policy Committee Report.** There was no report. The regular meeting scheduled for Thursday, March 18, 1999 was cancelled.

- 9. Department Report.** Commission Secretary Chow noted that IPM Program Coordinator Al Hom's last day at the Department would be this coming Friday, March 19. President Krefting asked Mr. Hom to give his final report on the status of the City's Integrated Pest Management Program.

"It's been a pleasure working with the Commission on the Environment," said Mr. Hom, noting that his service with the Department of the Environment has been enriching personally and professionally.

"Currently, the status of the IPM Program is pretty well. Approximately 80% of all City departments are in compliance, having submitted their Integrated Pest Management plans to the department. The only non-compliant departments are Department of Public Health, Rec and Park, San Francisco Public Library, and some other smaller departments.

The Technical Advisory Committee is working on drafting a list of Least Toxic Pesticides, which is 75% completed. The list contains approximately 50 chemicals that the Department and Gregg Small of Pesticide Watch have agreed should be acceptable for use in an urban IPM program. Following review by Pesticide Watch and other pesticide organizations, the list will be forwarded to the program's Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) for review and endorsement.

Members of the SAC include Nancy Brownfield (IPM Specialist for the East Bay Regional Park District for over 15 years), Lyndon Hawkin (Senior Environmental Research Scientist and IPM coordinator at the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Pesticide Regulation), Dr. Robert Raabe (professor emeritus in plant pathology at UC Berkeley), Dr. William Robinson (former director of the Pest Control Research Center at Virginia Polytechnic State University), and Art Slater (a UC Berkeley lecturer who has been training City employees on IPM).

"This will be a landmark list of least-toxic pesticides," continued Mr. Hom. "Already there is a lot of national and international interest in what has been going on here with our program in San Francisco. I have published a paper in the *IPM Practitioner* [a professional and scientific journal issued by Bio-Integral Resource Center of Berkeley] and have received very favorable reviews. The city of Toronto, the city of St. Paul, and Albany, New York are looking for certain components of the program to incorporate into their own IPM programs."

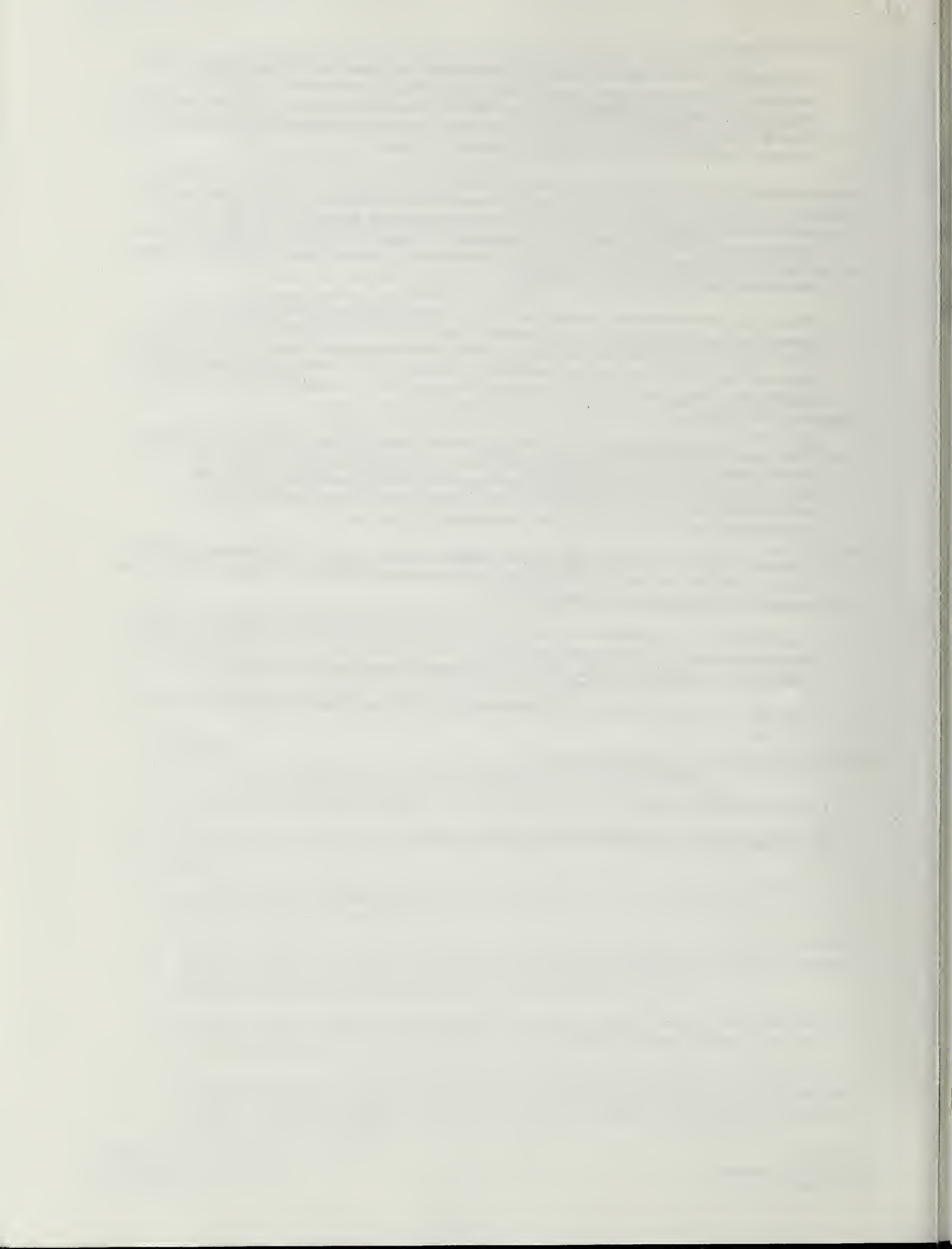
"The program still lacks support as well as funding," said Mr. Hom. "I think it's important that there be a central figure, a central IPM coordinator that will give credibility and accountability to the program. The city departments are coming to recognize the critical need for the IPM coordinator. They're now understanding the *importance* of IPM, and they're coming to accept IPM, and working as a team – something that was not evident when I first started this job last year."

"We are at a critical cross-roads of the program," added Mr. Hom. "As long as the Commission provides steady support and keeps on top of the program, I think this program will be a long and successful one, and emulated by other municipalities across the nation."

On behalf of all the Commissioners, Vice President Krefting offered Mr. Hom "our extreme gratitude for the fine work that you've done in your time with us, and congratulate you on your new position and thank you for getting this program off the ground. It's a huge task, and you've done an exemplary job."

Secretary Chow reported further on the visits of sustainability planners from Argentina, China, Japan, and Taiwan.

10. **President's Announcements.** None.
11. **Other Business.** None.
12. **Adjournment.** The meeting was adjourned at 6:44 p.m.





COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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19/99
Cancelled

NOTICE OF CANCELLATION
Agenda
OF
MEETING

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

SCHEDULED FOR
MONDAY, APRIL 19, 1999
6:00 P.M.

HAS BEEN CANCELLED

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

WILL BE HELD ON
MONDAY, MAY 17, 1999
6 P.M.
IN ROOM 400
CITY HALL
1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO

CHRISTOPHER CHOW
COMMISSION SECRETARY

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

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**NOTICE OF
MEETING AND AGENDA**

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1999

Room 400, City Hall

1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO

REGULAR SESSION
6: 00 P.M.

COMMISSIONERS

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INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD
HUMAN SUBJECTS

MEMORANDUM FOR THE INSTITUTIONAL REVIEW BOARD

DATE: 10/15/2001
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]
[Illegible]

TO: [Illegible]

FROM: [Illegible]

1. [Illegible]
2. [Illegible]
3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]
5. [Illegible]

6. [Illegible]
7. [Illegible]

8. [Illegible]

9. [Illegible]

10. [Illegible]
11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]
13. [Illegible]

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JAN 10 1964

FROM
DR. J. H. GOLDSTEIN

TO
DR. R. M. MAYER

SUBJECT
POLYMERIZATION OF VINYL MONOMERS

REFERENCE
J. H. Goldstein, R. M. Mayer, and J. A. Ivin, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 86, 1555 (1964)

NOTES
The following notes were prepared by Dr. J. H. Goldstein and Dr. R. M. Mayer.



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
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REBECCA EVANS

RANDALL HAYES
ROBERT K. WERBE

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Monday, May 17, 1999

6 p.m.

Room 400, City Hall

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. | Call to Order and Roll Call | |
| 2. | Elections | ACTION |
| | A. President, <i>pro tem</i> . | |
| | B. Vice President, <i>pro tem</i> . | |
| 3. | Adoption of Minutes of March 15, 1999 | ACTION |
| 4. | Consent Calendar – None. | ACTION |
| | REGULAR CALENDAR | |
| 5. | Chemical Exemption Requests – None. | ACTION |
| 6. | Communications & Correspondence | INFORMATION |
| 7. | Director's Report | |
| | • Transition & Other Activities | ACTION |
| | • Programs and Priorities for 1999 | |
| 8. | Other Business | INFORMATION |
| 9. | Public Comment | INFORMATION |
| 10. | Adjournment | |

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[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly organized in a table with multiple columns.]



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL
REBECCA EVANS

RANDALL HAYES
ROBERT K. WERBE

REVISED

NOTICE OF
MEETING AND AGENDA

MONDAY, MAY 17, 1999

ROOM 400, CITY HALL

1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO

REGULAR SESSION
6: 00 P.M.

COMMISSIONERS

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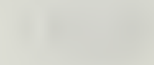
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Monday, May 17, 1999

6 p.m.

Room 400, City Hall

1. Call to Order and Roll Call
2. Elections ACTION
 - A. President
 - B. Vice President
3. President's Announcements INFORMATION
4. Adoption of Minutes of March 15, 1999 ACTION
5. Consent Calendar – None. ACTION
REGULAR CALENDAR
6. Chemical Exemption Requests – None. ACTION
7. Communications & Correspondence INFORMATION
8. Director's Report ACTION
 - Transition & Other Activities
 - Programs and Priorities for 1999
9. Other Business INFORMATION
10. Public Comment INFORMATION
11. Adjournment



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Resolution No. 005-99-COE

March 15, 1999

[LAND & WATER CONSERVATION FUND]

**URGING FULL AND PERMANENT FUNDING OF THE U.S. LAND & WATER
CONSERVATION FUND**

WHEREAS, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) has been a cornerstone of conservation and recreation, using revenues from offshore oil and gas leases to preserve wilderness, wetlands, and refuges, protect habitat, create parks and open spaces and enhance recreation opportunities for more than 30 years; and

WHEREAS, since the early 1980's the majority of LWCF funds, authorized at \$900 million, were diverted to programs unrelated to parks, conservation and recreation; and,

WHEREAS, combined estimates from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management total a \$7 billion backlog to meet current land acquisition needs; and

WHEREAS, President Clinton and a key group of bipartisan leaders in the 106th Congress are advocating initiatives that would reinvest revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas leases, on a permanent basis, to ensure long-term funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund and its urban companion, the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR), now therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the San Francisco Commission on the Environment requests that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco urge Congress to pass legislation to restore and revitalize federal funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund with the following guiding principles:

Full and permanent funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF);

An equitable allocation of funding for LWCF's Federal and State components;

A revived Urban Park and Recreation Recovery (UPAAR) Program that is substantially funded and includes land acquisition authority;

A provision ensuring permanent and automatic annual funding for LWCF and UPARR; and

Consistency with the goals of protecting and restoring the nation's natural environment, native habitats, and historic, cultural, and public recreation resources;

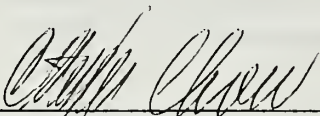
That the original purpose of the Land and Water Conservation Fund is a long-term investment of non-renewable resources, specifically off-shore oil and gas revenues to protect America's natural resources and enhance recreational opportunities;

That the legislation have no incentive for additional off-shore oil or gas leasing, exploration or development but should continue to be governed solely by existing law and procedures and does not allow funds to be used for environmentally damaging activities;

and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Commission on the Environment requests that the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco transmit copies of this policy to each California member of the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

I hereby certify that this resolution was adopted by the Commission on the Environment at its meeting of March 15, 1999.



Christopher Chow
Commission Secretary

Ayes: Commissioners Evans, Krefting, Richardson, and Werbe.
Noes: None
Absent: None.

Commission on the Environment



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT

REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

**DRAFT MINUTES OF THE REGULAR MEETING OF
MONDAY, MAY 17, 1999**

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The meeting was called to order at 6:07 p.m. by Commission Secretary Chow. Present were Commissioners Bradford-Bell, Evans, Hayes, and Werbe. Francesca Vietor, Director of the Department of the Environment was also present, as were Deputy City Attorney Rona Sandler, and Executive Secretary Tamara Shulman.
2. **Elections.** The first order of business was election of officers. Upon nomination by Commissioner Bradford-Bell, Commissioner Hayes was unanimously elected president. Upon nomination by Commissioner Werbe, Commissioner Bradford-Bell was unanimously elected vice president. Commissioner Hayes immediately took office.
3. **President's Announcements.** President Hayes thanked the Commission and proceeded to the next item.
4. **Adoption of Minutes of March 15, 1999.** Upon motion by Commissioner Werbe the minutes of March 15, 1999 were adopted unanimously.
5. **Consent Calendar – None.**
6. **Chemical Exemption Requests – None.**
7. **Communications & Correspondence. None.**
8. **Director's Report.**

A) Department Transition

Department of the Environment Director Vietor reported on the progress of the transition. Because the department's office lease will expire July 1, 1999, there has been an active search underway for new and larger space to accommodate anticipated immediate expansion. The department currently has four staff and one vacancy. Current staff members include Tamara Shulman, executive secretary; Chris Chow, commission secretary; and Jackie Daries, Integrated Pest Management Program administrative support person. The vacant position of IPM program coordinator is now posted as Pesticide Program Coordinator. The department also has a SF YouthWorks intern, Dina Martinez, assisting with general office administration.

The department hopes to add two new positions, upon approval by the Board of Supervisors of the Mayor's proposed budget for FY 1999-2000: a resource-efficient city buildings program coordinator and a public outreach coordinator. That would bring the department staff up to seven plus an intern. Workplans and job descriptions will be completed by the first of the new fiscal year.

Director Vietor said she has been meeting with other department heads and key staff to learn more about environmental programs in other agencies and to identify areas for potential collaboration. She has also

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been attending senior staff meetings at the mayor's office. The director has received requests from the Mayor's Office and members of the Board of Supervisors for assistance on a variety of environmental matters as well. The director reported that there are three vacancies on the Commission on the Environment and that she has been working to help identify potential candidates in the community. She encouraged people to refer names of possible candidates to Taline Sanassarian, Mayor's Appointments Secretary.

B) Programs and Priorities for 1999

Director Vietor gave updates on the following program activities.

- The budget for this current fiscal year 1998-99 is approximately \$282,000. Attrition savings is approximately \$50,000 [from unexpended salary savings of vacant positions]. The department and the mayor's budget office have agreed to spend those monies on an office move, some infrastructure and additional computers for new staff, and public outreach materials. "The commission can reconsider these recommendations," said Director Vietor.

The proposed budget for FY 1999-2000 is approximately \$491,000. This includes two new staff people, additional rent costs for a move, supplies and materials (which would include an upgraded telephone system and new computers). There is an additional \$125,000 that is work ordered monies to run the pesticide program.

- Resource-Efficient City Buildings legislation, in two parts, was passed today by the Board of Supervisors 8-0. The first has to do with energy and water conservation, indoor air quality, recycling, debris and waste management. The second calls for convening a task force to identify building pilot projects in the city (this ordinance only covers City-owned and City-leased properties).

The director identified two possible pilot projects. The first is the Public Utilities Commission's new building at 525 Golden Gate Avenue, and the other is Pier 1, which is managed by the Port of San Francisco.

- The process of consolidating the Integrated Pest Management Program under the Department of the Environment is underway under the mayor's executive authority to transfer functions. The program has also been re-named the Pesticide Reduction Program.

"One thing the Commission should be aware of is that January 1, 2000, all three classes of the most toxic pesticides will be banned in San Francisco as per this ordinance," said Director Vietor. "The Technical Advisory Committee is working on this list of pesticides that will be exempt from the ban, and I will bring that list to the commission for approval. I've asked the departments to put in a sentence or two of justification for why they still want to use that pesticide."

- Dioxin. The department director attended a news conference hosted by the EPA announce its designation of dioxin as a high priority for immediate action. Director Vietor is participating in the regional task force planning meetings in Oakland, and assisting with inclusion of dioxin language in other city ordinances, specifically the environmentally preferred purchasing ordinance and the resource conservation ordinance. The director has also been working with the purchasing department to specify chlorine-free in its new paper contract bid for the city. The newest development is assisting Supervisor Leno's office with drafting a mercury elimination resolution.
- Ocean Beach. "I joined the Friends of Ocean Beach and the Mayor for the annual Make A Wish luncheon," reported Director Vietor. "The wishes focused on Ocean Beach issues and establishing an Ocean Beach Task Force, and the Mayor designated the Department as the Administration's contact with the task force."

- Global Warming Art and Essay Contest. Announced at the Mayor's Second Annual Earth Day Breakfast, this project will be launched in September. With the help of President Hayes, Mountain Travel-Sobeck has donated a trip for two for the winners. Green Mountain Energy has donated \$10,000 for the contest as well. A consulting group will be retained to manage the contest and there is a potential collaboration on curriculum with the environmental sciences division of the school district.
- Mayor's Earth Day Breakfast. Seventy leaders from various environmental organizations attended the breakfast along with six supervisors. The mayor declared global warming as his environmental priority.

Sally Bingham, a member of the public asked if the City of San Francisco would look into the potential of developing a green power program in municipal buildings as part of its global warming priority.

The question of restoring Hetch Hetchy to its natural state as a valley (it is a neighbor of Yosemite National Park) was also brought up at the Earth Day Breakfast. Mayor Brown suggested that this might be the subject of a future roundtable.

President Hayes requested that the Department of the Environment gather some basic information on the water and power as well as the revenues generated by Hetch Hetchy to the City.

President Hayes also agreed that the commission might want to take a look at green power in the near future.

President Hayes tentatively scheduled a strategic retreat meeting of the Commission for July 10 to set direction and priorities for the coming year. He asked that a copy of last year's goals and priorities be circulated to the Commissioners for reference.

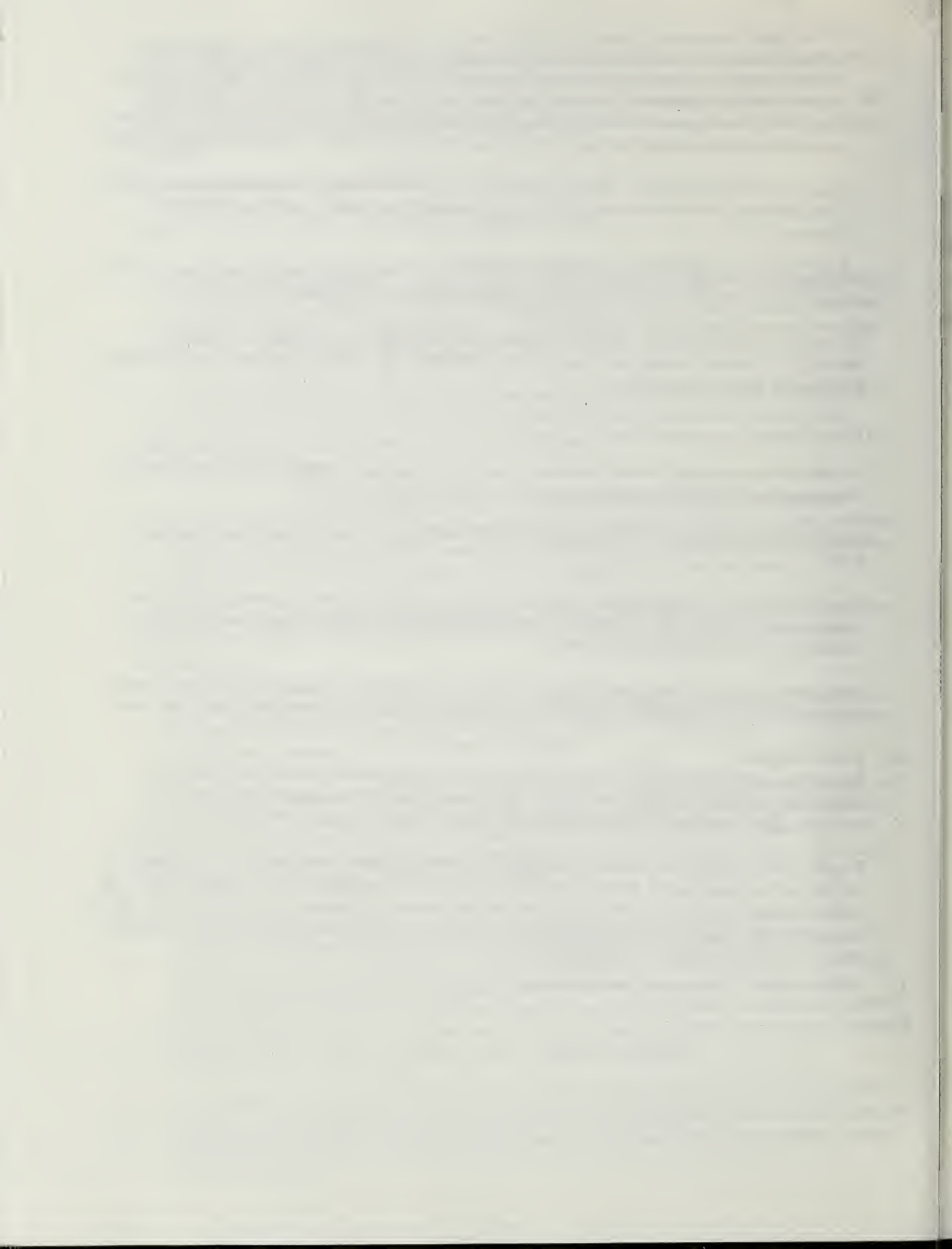
Green power, green purchasing, transportation/transit, and environmental justice and health issues were identified by the Commissioners as topics to be considered for Commission hearings in the near future.

10. Public Comment

Diana Scott, a member of the public asked if there was any assessment of the progress of the IPM program, green buildings, public outreach and implementation of the Sustainability Plan currently available. The director responded that annual assessments of these programs are being planned.

President Hayes thanked the audience for attending and contributing their thoughts on the environment and the environmental agenda for San Francisco. And added, "The city has a record of setting some bold and innovative environmental policies, most recently with green buildings and chlorine-free paper. This is not unimportant. We can do some very important work here with this Commission. I look forward to the next year working with all of you toward that."

11. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 7:15 p.m.





**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT

REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

**NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BYLAWS OF
THE SAN FRANCISCO COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT**

TO BE ACTED UPON IN THE REGULAR MEETING OF JUNE 21, 1999.

This notice is issued pursuant to Article XII -- Amendment of Bylaws of the Bylaws of the San Francisco Commission on the Environment requiring circulation of proposed amendments in writing to all Commissioners and noticed to the public at least ten (10 days) prior to such meeting.

The following provision in Article IV, Section 4 of the Bylaws is proposed to be amended as follows.

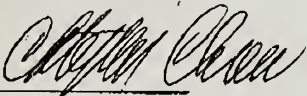
Article IV -- Officers

Section 4: General Duties and Responsibilities of the President

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Commission [~~and act as an ex-officio non-voting member of all standing committees~~]. The President, working with the Commission Secretary and Director of the Department of the Environment, shall oversee the preparation and distribution of the agenda for all regular Commission meetings. The President shall be accountable to the Commission as a whole in setting policy and shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Commission. The President (and/or his/her designee) shall serve as the liaison to the media and the other departments, agencies and commissions of the City and County of San Francisco, as necessary.

Parentheses indicate the nature of the amendment.

This is to certify that the above notice was issued on June 11, 1999.


Christopher Chow
Commission Secretary
June 11, 1999

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours, very truly,
The Dean

Very truly,
The Dean



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT

REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

**NOTICE OF
MEETING AND AGENDA**

MONDAY, JUNE 21, 1999
ROOM 400, CITY HALL
1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO

REGULAR SESSION
6: 00 P.M.

COMMISSIONERS

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

FRANCESCA VIETOR
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CHRISTOPHER CHOW
COMMISSION SECRETARY

RONA SANDLER
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

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ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

Air Quality

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical-based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. [Section 67.15 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, Sunshine Ordinance.]

Public Transportation

The closest BART station serving City Hall at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place (formerly Polk Street) is the Civic Center station. The closest MUNI Metro stations are at Van Ness & Market and Civic Center.

Accessibility of Meeting Location

The meeting room is accessible by wheelchair. The closest accessible BART station is Civic Center, four blocks from City Hall. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are the #5 Fulton/McAllister, #19 Polk, #21 Hayes, #42 Downtown Loop, #47 Van Ness, #49 Van Ness/Mission, #71 Haight/Noriega, the F-line to Market and Van Ness, and the MUNI Metro stations at Van Ness and Market and Civic Center. For more information about MUNI accessible services, please call 923-6142.

There is accessible parking in the vicinity of City Hall, underneath Civic Center Plaza, and adjacent to Davies Symphony Hall and the Veterans War Memorial complex.

Large print agendas, audio tapes of minutes, sound-enhancement equipment, and other services to aid the visually and hearing-impaired to attend the meeting are available by calling 554-6390.

Statement of Nondiscrimination

The Commission on the Environment does not discriminate on the basis of disability, race, color, creed, ethnic origin, gender, or sexual orientation in employment or in the admission and access to its programs or activities.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE

(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public.

Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE OR TO REPORT A VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE, CONTACT THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE TASK FORCE. (Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
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REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

**ORDER OF BUSINESS
Monday, June 21, 1999, 6 p.m.
Room 400, City Hall**

1. Call to Order and Roll Call
2. Adoption of Minutes of May 17, 1999 *See minutes* **ACTION**
3. Director's Report **INFORMATION**
 - Administration & Operations
 - Budget Update
 - Program Update
 - Pesticide Reduction Program
 - Green Buildings
 - Dioxin
 - Mercury
 - Media / Outreach
4. Consent Calendar – None. **ACTION**
REGULAR CALENDAR
5. Chemical Exemption Requests – None. **ACTION**
6. Communications **INFORMATION**
 - A. Correspondence
 - B. Hearing – GREEN PURCHASING – Commissioner Evans
 - Karen Hurst, Legislative Assistant, Supervisor Katz
 - Kelley Etherington, Hazardous Waste Management Program
 - Tom Van Horn, Purchasing Department
 - Rick Ruvolo, Mayor's Commute Assistance Program
 - C. Report on STUDY ON FEASIBLE TECHNOLOGY (Waste Water Treatment)
Commissioner Evans
7. President's Announcements
 - A. Committee Appointments **INFORMATION**
 - B. Committees Meeting Times **ACTION**
 - C. Amendment to Bylaws, Article IV, Section 4 (see attachment) **ACTION**
 - D. Commission Retreat Meeting, July 10, 1999 **INFORMATION**

8. Other Business
9. Public Comment
10. Adjournment

INFORMATION

INFORMATION

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To: Commissioners, Commission on the Environment
From: Francesca Vietor, Director
Re: Monthly Report June 1999
Date: June 15, 1999

Administration

Real Estate

As a reminder, the lease at 1540 Market Street expires on June 30, 1999. The Budget Analyst's office has not approved a rent increase so we may not have the funds to move unless the Analyst and Board of Supervisors becomes convinced of the need. We have the option to go month-to-month at our current location for a slight rent increase (\$306.25/month), which we will in all likelihood exercise. Since the possibility of moving still remains, I continue to look at prospective sites. I have looked at space in the Ferry Building and at an office building on Market Street at MFAC's recommendation. I will be looking at other possibilities with Rec and Park Department next week. As per President Hayes' recommendation, I have met with Allan Collenette, a San Francisco real estate broker who has offered to assist the DENV with its real estate search.

Staff

We have received resumes from some very qualified applicants for the Pesticide Program Coordinator position. I have put together a hiring committee and we will begin interviewing candidates this week. I would like to fill this position as soon as possible. Once the position has been filled, Jackie Daries, the current IPM support person that was transferred from the Department of Agriculture, will assume additional responsibilities. Her expanded role will include general program support work and will most likely include work on the green building program, dioxin and mercury projects and global warming art/essay contest.

Job descriptions and work plans

I have requested draft job descriptions from staff by June 25. I have asked for draft work plans from staff by July 1.

Office systems

We are moving forward with upgrading the phone system in the office. This is a long overdue project that is in the 1998-1999 budget. The upgrade will include multi-line phones for each work station and increased capacity.

I have set up a meeting with the City's website developer to update the Department of the Environment's website.

Meetings and correspondence

I have been continuing to meet with department heads and key staff to learn about programs and identify potential areas of collaboration. This past month included John Martin, Director of the Airport; Joel Robinson, Director of Park and Recreation; Paul Osmundson, from the Port; and Julie Brandt from the Mayor's Office of Economic Development.

We have started to have weekly staff meetings at the Department of the Environment.

Commission

The Commission's annual retreat is scheduled for July 10, 1999. Unfortunately, we will not be able to take Commissioner Werbe up in his offer to host the retreat in

Sonoma County. The retreat must be held in San Francisco. We are currently researching possible locations. Two possibilities are 3220 Sacramento or the Presidio Alliance Building in the Presidio.

Secretary Chow will be taking two weeks vacation (for his honeymoon!) from July 12-July 26. Chris will be here for the retreat but he will miss the July Commission meeting. Any agenda items for the retreat or July meeting need to be received by Secretary Chow by June 25. Tamara Shulman, the Executive Secretary, will fill in for Secretary Chow in his absence and will staff the July commission meeting.

Budget

We have proposed to the Mayor's Budget office spending \$30,808 of the Department's FY 98-99 attrition savings on equipment, materials and infrastructure for new staff. These monies would be spent before the end of this fiscal year. We are also proposing carrying over \$15,974 from FY98-99 to FY99-00 for moving expenses and office wiring.

The proposed budget for fiscal year 1999-2000 is \$680,418. This includes two new staff people, additional rent costs and a supplies/materials increase. This also includes \$89,100 from the IPM work ordered money. (\$17,900 each from five of the seven "big user" departments. MUNI and DPW are still outstanding.) The Mayor has approved this budget and the Budget Analyst has recommended disapproving approximately \$95,000 of our request. They do not feel that the public outreach position or the rent increase are justified. I presented the FY99-00 to the Finance and Labor Committee on June 15, 1999 and I am currently negotiating with the Budget Analyst's office to change their recommendation.

Programs

Green Buildings

I have met with the architect and developer of Pier One and it does not look like they will qualify as a pilot project for the green building program. I am meeting next week with Tony Irons, the City Architect, about the PUC's new building at 525 Golden Gate and with Joel Robinson at the Recreation and Park Department to explore other pilot project possibilities. I will be convening the first Green Building task force meeting the first week of July. I hope to have a draft job description for the Resource Efficient Building Program Coordinator ready for review at that time.

IPM

We are still working on the consolidation of the IPM program under the Department of the Environment. The amendment to the IPM Ordinance is scheduled to be signed by the Mayor next Monday, which will make the transfer to the DENV and the consolidation official. I am continuing to facilitate the Technical Advisory Committee meetings where we are developing a least toxic pesticide list. There are several amendments to the IPM ordinance that we will need to do before the end of this calendar year. Jackie and I met with the City website developer and we now have a plan and timeline to update the DENV's Pesticide Program website.

Dioxin

I attended a dioxin task force planning meeting hosted by Oakland to begin the selection process for task force members. I will be working with Oakland on establishing the task force and I will continue to help move the process forward but I will not serve on

the task force myself. Several possible dioxin-related projects that are underway include: a small business dioxin transition pilot project (CCSF to provide technical and economic assistance); dioxin elimination or procurement legislation (Supervisor Newsom); a breast milk monitoring project; outreach to other Bay Area counties to join the regional dioxin elimination effort.

Mercury

The DENV assisted Supervisor Leno's office with the coordination of the BOS hearing and press on mercury elimination. The mercury elimination passed the BOS Public Health and Environment Committee on June 10, 1999. Drafting for the mercury elimination ordinance begins on June 21, 1999. Attached is a copy of the resolution for your information. Clean Water Action will be canvassing in the Bay Area on mercury; I briefed their staff on what San Francisco is proposing to do to eliminate mercury.

Media/Outreach

The media continues to express interest in dioxin, I have done several interviews over the past month. I also did an interview with KQED on mercury and appeared on Micheal Krasny's Forum. I have asked Secretary Chow to begin a media log in order to track interviews and articles.

I gave two presentations for the California Resource Recovery Association Conference: one on green buildings and one entitled "Government Action as an Organizing Vehicle: How to use legislation and resolutions to get the Job Done." Attached is a copy of the paper I presented on the second topic.

I continue to meet with various community groups, this past month I have met with Trust for Public Land, the Garden Project, Green City Project and Clean Water Action. I also gave a presentation to the China Association of Mayors on San Francisco's environmental programs.

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RESOLUTION NO. _____

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[Urging Mercury Elimination]

URGING CITY AGENCIES AND DEPARTMENTS AND ALL MEDICAL FACILITIES WITHIN
SAN FRANCISCO TO ELIMINATE MERCURY IN ORDER TO PROTECT AND PRESERVE
HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH.

WHEREAS, Mercury is a heavy liquid metallic chemical compound; and,

WHEREAS, Elemental mercury and mercury compounds are known to be toxic and
hazardous to human health and the environment; and,

WHEREAS, Mercury is a dangerous and persistent pollutant recognized as a bio-
accumulative toxin; and,

WHEREAS, Mercury vapor released into the atmosphere is readily absorbed by
inhalation and passes through the bloodstream to the central nervous system; and,

WHEREAS, Methylmercury (organic) is absorbed by and builds up in the food chain;
and,

WHEREAS, All forms of mercury are harmful to human and environmental health;
and,

WHEREAS, Effective and appropriate alternatives to mercury-containing products do
exist; and,

WHEREAS, The effect of mercury on the central nervous system includes tremors;
impaired vision and hearing; paralysis; shyness, insomnia, parathesia, emotional instability;
developmental deficits during fetal development, attention deficit, and developmental delays
during childhood; and,

WHEREAS, Humans are exposed to mercury through consumption of fish; and,

WHEREAS, Subsistence fish consumption by some U.S. populations indicate that a
significant number of persons ingest many times the human "safe dose" of mercury; and,

SUPERVISOR LENO
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

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1 WHEREAS, Mercury contamination in fish reaches health advisory levels throughout
2 San Francisco Bay; San Francisco residents who consume fish from the Bay are at risk; and
3 San Francisco Bay fish consumers are predominantly low income people of color; and,

4 WHEREAS, Atmospheric deposition of mercury and direct discharge of mercury to
5 water results from human activities and contributes to the mercury loading of the
6 environment; and,

7 WHEREAS, Mercury loading of the environment is caused by the disposal of mercury-
8 bearing products into sewers, storm drains, and landfills; the demolition of buildings
9 containing mercury; the combustion of mercury-bearing products and fuel; fallout from power
10 plants, oil refineries, and medical waste incinerators; and abandoned gold mines in the Sierra
11 Nevada; and,

12 WHEREAS, Mercury-bearing products include old alkaline batteries and some button
13 batteries, fluorescent and high-intensity discharge lamps, thermostat gauges and switches,
14 thermometers, laboratory agents, some lighted athletic shoes, fungicides for seeds and turf,
15 amalgam dental fillings, some oil-based paints, oil latex paints (pre-August 1990), chemistry
16 sets, older toys and games, flame sensors and safety valves, residential furnaces, boilers,
17 boiler controls and car headlights; and,

18 WHEREAS, The American Hospital Association entered into a Memorandum of
19 Understanding with the United States Environmental Protection Agency on January 24, 1998
20 calling for the virtual elimination of mercury waste by the year 2005; and,

21 WHEREAS, The American Public Health Association has a pending resolution urging
22 all health care facilities to promptly eliminate mercury-containing waste from incinerator
23 feedstock and encourages community-based mercury reduction efforts; and,

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1 WHEREAS, The San Francisco Department of Public Health, related agencies and
2 medical care facilities throughout San Francisco currently use medical products which contain
3 mercury and ultimately generate atmospheric and organic mercury toxins; and,

4 WHEREAS, Many city-owned and operated buildings contain mercury-bearing
5 products; and,

6 WHEREAS, Highly effective programs for the virtual elimination of mercury from
7 hospital waste through the use of mercury-free alternative products, pollution prevention
8 strategies and appropriate disposal techniques have been initiated in the United States; and,

9 WHEREAS, Pollution prevention is widely recognized as the most effective way to
10 protect human and environmental health; and,

11 WHEREAS, The Board of Supervisors endorses pollution prevention as preferable
12 means to protect and preserve human and environmental health to a waste management
13 strategy; and,

14 WHEREAS, Mercury is a threat to public health and the environment and zero
15 exposure is the only strategy that truly protects public health; and,

16 WHEREAS, Mercury pollution affects all residents of San Francisco; now, therefore, be
17 it

18 RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco, by implementation of this
19 resolution, intends to eliminate the use of mercury and mercury pollution caused by the use of
20 mercury products; and, be it

21 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco designates as a
22 high priority the restoration of Bay Area human and environmental health by elimination of the
23 use of mercury products and the virtual elimination of mercury emissions from all sources;
24 and, be it

25

1 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco urges all its
2 Departments and Agencies to stabilize and retire from use (without incinerating) any mercury-
3 bearing products currently in use by the City and County of San Francisco; and, be it

4 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco urges all Medical
5 Facilities within San Francisco to eliminate the purchase and use of products containing
6 mercury.

7 FURTHER RESOLVED, That the City and County of San Francisco intends to take
8 further steps to implement this resolution and eliminate mercury.

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2)

Government Action as an Organizing Vehicle:
Using Resolutions and Legislation to Get the Job Done
by

Francesca Vietor
Executive Director
Department of the Environment
The City and County of San Francisco
June 1999

When a public policy issue arises in the United States, we usually look to the government to take action: to pass a new law, establish a tougher regulatory standard, impose a fine or otherwise seek to influence civic behavior. This paper describes how the various stakeholders in a given issue can effectively participate in this process. One useful tool often overlooked in this regard are non-binding resolutions, such as those recently passed in the San Francisco Bay Area establishing dioxin as a high priority for government action. By describing how these resolutions are passed and are being implemented, this paper will illuminate the skills and tools required to transform policy ideas into meaningful action.

Resolutions and Ordinances: What's the Difference?

A resolution is a policy statement, or set of recommendations, passed by a governmental body that is not legally binding but nevertheless can affect public policy. In particular, resolutions can serve as educational tools that teach not only stakeholders but the public at large about a given problem and potential solutions, thus building support for change. Ideas for resolutions can come from anyone, but they tend to originate with stakeholders in the issue, be they community groups, affected individuals, business and labor organizations, public interest groups or policy makers.

Ordinances, on the other hand, are legally binding instruments—the local equivalent, roughly, of the national laws passed by the U.S. Congress. An ordinance is usually drafted by public officials or staff members of municipal agencies, though representatives from affected parties may sometimes contribute as well. An ordinance's effect on policy differs markedly from that of a resolution because once an ordinance is passed, all citizens and corporations are legally bound to comply with its requirements (though sometimes these requirements are limited to institutions doing business with the municipality in question).

The Bay Area Dioxin Resolution

The Bay Area Dioxin Resolution was unanimously passed by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco (CCSF) on March 11, 1999, but this achievement was actually the product of work that had begun months before. The operative language of the resolution "establish[es] dioxin pollution as a high priority for immediate action for the City and County of San Francisco in order to restore water, air and total environment quality," and specifically puts the CCSF on record as intending "to encourage the elimination of dioxin pollution." A similar resolution had been passed by the City of Oakland on February 2, 1999, thus making the two Bay Area cities the only municipalities in the nation to approve such far-reaching measures against dioxin, one of the most harmful chemicals known in today's world.

The process began in the summer of 1998 when a coalition of community and environmental organizations called Health Care Without Harm (HCWH) approached the Commission on the Environment (COE) for the City and County of San Francisco expressing grave concern over the very high levels of dioxin in the Bay Area. Storm runoff in the Bayview-Hunter's Point neighborhood of southeast San Francisco, for example, had been found to contain levels of dioxin 15,000 times greater than the so-called "safe-dose" described by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The representatives of HCWH had already sought action from such agencies as the Regional Water Quality District Board, the Bay Area Air Quality District Board and the EPA, but to little effect. By approaching the Commission on the Environment, they hoped to increase awareness of the problem on the part of local government officials and so build pressure for meaningful action.

Commission members were impressed by the information and arguments brought forward by the coalition and agreed that the issue deserved public examination. The COE held a public hearing on the environmental health effects of dioxin, on April 14, 1998. Testimony was heard from the HCWH activists, as well as from individuals who had been exposed to dioxin, medical and other institutions involved in the production, use and disposal of chlorinated products--the principal source of dioxin--and city agencies involved with dioxin pollution, such as the Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and the Public Health Department. A draft resolution

was prepared by the COE, comments were heard, and the resolution was sent to the COE's planning and policy committee for further consideration.

That committee solicited additional testimony on August 27, 1998 and by the end of the hearing process the COE had heard from a range of stakeholders, including labor unions, the waste management industry, and city agencies charged with protecting public health. These comments led to revisions in the resolution, which was then forwarded to the full Commission for a vote. The resolution passed unanimously on September 8, 1998.

Because Oakland houses the only commercial medical waste incinerator in California, the HCWH activists then brought this resolution to the attention of Nancy Nadel, a member of Oakland's City Council. Council member Nadel introduced an amended version of the resolution and the Oakland City Council passed it unanimously on February 2, 1999. Meanwhile, back in San Francisco, the president of the Environment Commission was approaching members of the Board of Supervisors (San Francisco's City Council) about the resolution; eventually, six of them agreed to sponsor it, and it was referred to the Public Health and Environment committee. Additional testimony was presented to that committee, including a letter of support from US Representative Nancy Pelosi and expressions of concern from industry, labor and medical waste managers and practitioners, many of whom conceded the dangers of dioxin but argued that the passage of the resolution would somehow worsen, not improve, the municipality's protection of public health. After some minor amendments, the resolution was passed by the committee and sent to the full Board of Supervisors, which passed it unanimously on March 11, 1999.

Passage of the resolution put the government of San Francisco on record as encouraging the elimination of dioxin, but what did that mean in practice? Many municipal resolutions assign implementation responsibility to a specific government agency, but the Bay Area dioxin resolution located that responsibility in a specially designated task force whose members would represent stakeholders in the issue. The task force was charged with four assignments: identifying sources of dioxin pollution; devising pollution prevention strategies; analyzing economic and job implications; and educating the public about these issues. Final statutory authority remains with the Board of Supervisors, which could, for example, choose to

pass an ordinance putting compulsory force behind the task force's recommendations.

No such task force can address an issue as complex as dioxin pollution without money, of course. Although some municipal resolutions specify funding sources for the actions they advise, unfunded mandates are the norm; many worthwhile initiatives wither and die for this very reason. In the case of the Bay Area, the city of Oakland has so far chosen to fund its dioxin work out of its Environmental Services Department in its Public Works Agency; San Francisco is still deciding how to fund its program.

Regardless of such budgetary machinations, a municipal government can also pursue the goals of a given resolution in other ways: for example, by altering procurement practices and amending existing laws. For its part, San Francisco is moving toward buying only chlorine-free paper. At the urging of the Department of the Environment, the city's Purchasing Department recently notified paper vendors that they must now submit bids to supply only chlorine-free paper; the S.F. Environment Department is also talking with the government of Oakland about joining in this purchasing program in order to reduce costs and generate enough demand to drive larger market dynamics.

The very process of passing resolutions can feed on itself, educating policy makers and thus building support for related measures that reinforce or extend the resolution's effects. When San Francisco's dioxin resolution was being discussed, for example, the Board of Supervisors was also preparing to consider an "Environmentally Preferred Purchasing" ordinance that would require city agencies to actively seek to buy less toxic products. This ordinance provided a perfect opportunity to pursue the goals of the dioxin resolution, and at the instigation of the Department of the Environment, language was added to the ordinance that would prohibit the city from buying products that would cause the type of health effects attributed to dioxin.

The resolution process may also have helped provoke more aggressive action on the part of the federal government. On May 17, 1999, the EPA designated dioxin as a high priority for action under the Clean Water Act. While the precise influence of the Bay Area's dioxin work on the EPA's decision cannot be ascertained, the EPA's announcement will at the very least allow the Bay Area's dioxin work to proceed more quickly and with the

2) added benefit of potential state or federal funding and legislative support. In short, what started out as a mere a non-binding municipal resolution has now produced not only much greater civic awareness but a cascade of substantial public policy shifts. It is a success story that activists and other stakeholders can and should replicate in communities across the country.

JUN 21 1999

SAN FRANCISCO
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Procurement of environmentally preferred products, including minimizing purchase of chemical-based products, as well as preferring low-emission alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs), zero-emission vehicles (ZEVs) and infrastructures.

Prospective scope for municipal green purchasing

1. Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Program ordinance (E3P) to reduce use and purchase of chemical-based products by City departments primarily for custodial services, fleet maintenance or shop maintenance.
 - Description by Hazardous Waste Management Program of Office of Solid Waste Management
 - Role of Commission on the Environment – Briefing by Karen Hurst, Legislative Assistant to Supervisor Katz
2. Chlorine-free paper contract bid request description by Purchasing Department
3. Healthy Air and Smog Prevention ordinance
 - Intent and scope of healthy air legislation - Brad Benson, Legislative Assistant to Supervisor Ammiano
 - Provisions relevant to green purchasing of Alternative Fuel Vehicles (AFVs) and infrastructures - Rick Ruvolo of the Mayor's Commute Assistance Program (Department of Administrative Services)
 - Proposed Clean Air Program in Department of Administrative Services (Rick Ruvolo)

- - -

Possible Commission on the Environment Resolutions

1. Urging Support of Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance
2. Commission on the Environment Resolution Commending Purchasing Department for Chlorine-Free Paper Contract Bid Request

- - -

Notes on Speakers

Karen Hurst, legislative assistant to Supervisor Leslie Katz, will present an overview of the Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Program Ordinance.

Mike Ward of Purchasing said he would be out of town on June 21, but he would contact and coordinate with **Tom Van Horn** (his buyer) to give a briefing at the Commission meeting on the chlorine-free paper bid points.

Alex Dong, coordinator of the Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Program in the Hazardous Waste Management Program is on vacation and out of town until June 23.

Kelley Etherington, director of Hazardous Waste Management, has agreed to make a presentation in Mr. Dong's stead about the scope of work for the lead department in E3P, an interdepartmental program.

Rick Ruvolo of the Mayor's Commute Assistance Program in the Department of Administrative Services will talk about the cleaner vehicles and infrastructures portion of Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance proposed by Supervisor Ammiano. **Brad Benson**, Supervisor Ammiano's legislative assistant cannot attend the Commission meeting on the 21st.

LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

April 22, 1999

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

JUN 21 1999

FILE NO _____

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[Environmentally Preferable Purchasing]
(SUPERVISORS KATZ, AMMIANO, AND BIERMAN)

AMENDING PART I OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MUNICIPAL CODE
(ADMINISTRATIVE CODE) BY ADDING A NEW CHAPTER 21F TO
ESTABLISH AN ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE PURCHASING (EPP)
PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – SOLID
WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM; ESTABLISHING CRITERIA FOR
EVALUATING CHEMICALLY-BASED CUSTODIAL, FLEET MAINTENANCE,
OR FACILITY MAINTENANCE PRODUCTS ("CHEMICAL PRODUCTS") USED
BY CITY DEPARTMENTS; ASSESSING THE CITY'S USE OF CHEMICAL
PRODUCTS; ESTABLISHING A PILOT PROGRAM TO DETERMINE THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF USING PREFERRED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS; AND
RECOMMENDING TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS WHETHER TO
IMPLEMENT ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION TO REQUIRE ALL CITY
DEPARTMENTS TO USE PREFERRED CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.

PURPOSE

This legislation would amend the San Francisco Administrative Code by adding a new Chapter 21F. The intent of this legislation is to determine the effectiveness of minimizing the purchase of chemically-based products used by the City that may harm human health or the environment ("Targeted Hazardous Products") and substituting them with alternatives that pose less health risk to City employees and less risk to the environment ("Preferred Products"). This legislation specifically targets those products that are used in custodial services, fleet maintenance, or facility maintenance ("Chemical Products"). These Chemical Products include, but are not limited to, janitorial cleaning products, vehicular parts cleaners, solvents, paint, and anti-microbial agents (e.g.: disinfectants and sanitizers). Products that are used primarily as a fuel source, such as diesel, and anti-microbial agents that are categorically excluded from the Integrated Pest Management Ordinance, Chapter 39 of the San Francisco Administrative Code will be not included in this legislation.¹

¹ Anti-microbial agents that are used for improving or maintaining water quality at potable water treatment plants, wastewater treatment plants, reservoirs and related collection, distribution and

BACKGROUND

Currently the City's efforts to reduce the use of Chemical Products that may harm human health or the environment have mainly focused on identifying operations that generate large volumes of hazardous waste. The Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP), within the Department of Administrative Services – Solid Waste Management Program, has taken the lead in these efforts.

To date, HWMP has conducted thirteen on-site assessments at various types of facilities within seven major City departments. These site assessments identified major toxic material usage and hazardous waste streams generated by various operations in City departments. Based on these assessments, several waste/toxic reduction pilot projects are in progress to demonstrate cost effective ways to reduce/eliminate the use of parts cleaning solvents and the generation of waste oil. A comprehensive database has also been developed to provide information on the types and amount of hazardous waste generated by City departments and to track waste reduction efforts by the departments. Additionally, HWMP continuously conducts outreach activities to promote waste/toxic reduction ideas and opportunities to City departments.

The Purchasing Department has also begun to gather information from vendors on Preferred Products that may be used as substitutes for Targeted Hazardous Products currently being purchased by the City.

While HWMP's efforts have been successful in reducing the use of Targeted Hazardous Products, the effects have been limited in scope. These efforts also do not present a systematic approach to reducing the purchase and use of Targeted Hazardous Products.

This legislation would present a systematic framework for identifying Targeted Hazardous Products and Preferred Products. It would also allow the City to determine the effectiveness of substituting the Targeted Hazardous Products with the Preferred Products.

EFFORTS OF OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Other local jurisdictions have successfully implemented environmentally preferable purchasing programs. For example, Santa Monica has replaced hazardous cleaning products with less hazardous or non-toxic alternatives in 15 of 17 cleaning product categories. This resulted in an annual reduction of approximately 3,200 pounds of hazardous materials purchased. The program also reduced spending on custodial products by five (5) percent.

By implementing this legislation, San Francisco would be the largest local jurisdiction to implement an environmentally preferable purchasing program for a broader variety of Chemical Products.

treatment facilities; protecting public health and safety in the provision of health care; the treatment of water in swimming pools; in facility heating ventilation and air conditioning cooling water systems; and in public fountains are specifically excluded.

STATUTORY FRAMEWORK

The Solid Waste Management Program in the Department of Administrative Services (Lead Department) will implement this legislation. During the initial phase, the Lead Department, in consultation with other City departments, will establish criteria, subject to the approval of the Commission on the Environment (Commission), that will be used to assess whether a Chemical Product is a Targeted Hazardous Product or Preferred Product. The Lead Department, with the cooperation of the Purchasing Department and other City Departments, will then perform an assessment of the City's current purchases of the Chemical Products. The assessment would also identify work practices that minimize the use of Targeted Hazardous Products. After this assessment period, the Lead Department will report the results of the assessment to the Commission.

During the second phase, the Lead Department will submit to the Commission a proposal for a pilot program that will determine the effectiveness of substituting Chemical Products that are identified as Targeted Hazardous Products with Preferred Products available in the marketplace. The Lead Department will also identify City Departments, or divisions thereof, that are suitable to participate in the pilot program. It is contemplated that City Departments using a large amount of Chemical Products will be participants of the pilot program. The Commission, in its discretion, may recommend the proposed pilot program to the Board of Supervisors for implementation.

Upon the approval of the pilot program by the Board of Supervisors, the participating City Departments will use the Preferred Products designated by the Lead Department in lieu of the Targeted Hazardous Products for the duration of the pilot program. The participating City Departments may also be directed by the Lead Department to use alternative work practices that reduce the use of Targeted Hazardous Products.

At the conclusion of the pilot program, the Lead Department will submit a report to the Commission summarizing the results of the pilot program. The report will provide a summary of the benefits realized by minimizing the use of Targeted Hazardous Products, the degree of worker acceptance of the Preferred Products as substitutes for the Targeted Hazardous Products, and the economic impacts of the use of Preferred Products in lieu of the Targeted Hazardous Products.

The projected timeline of this legislation is as follows:

SECTION	TIME PERIOD	ACTION:
Legislation becomes effective on July 1, 1999 or 30 days from the passage of this ordinance, whichever is later.		
21F.3 and 21F.4	No later than 3 months after Effective Date of this Chapter	The Lead Department (the City's Solid Waste Management Program) will identify and allocate sufficient staff resources to establish expertise so as to implement this Chapter (i.e., identify and secure necessary staff). The responsible staff is directed to coordinate with appropriate departments and agencies in order to implement this legislation.
21F.5	No later than 30 days or 60 days	The Purchasing Department will provide to the Lead Department (within 30 days) key information on the City's procurement of Chemical Products addressed by the

	from the Effective Date of this Chapter	legislation and City departments are to do the same (within 2 months) for products they do not obtain through the Purchasing Department.
21F.6	No later than 12 months after Effective Date of this Chapter	Develop and adopt assessment criteria. Using these criteria, the Lead Department will provide the Commission on the Environment a report assessing the City Departments' use of Chemical Products and evaluating them with respect to environmental and human health impacts.
21F.8	No later than 16 months after Effective Date of this Chapter	A proposed Pilot Program for Chemical Products will be presented to the Commission on the Environment. The Commission on the Environment will recommend to the Board of Supervisors that it adopt a resolution to specify the duration of the Pilot Program and that it direct the Lead Department to implement the Pilot Program.
21F.9	3 months after Pilot Program	The Lead Department will submit a report to the Commission on the Environment summarizing the results of the Pilot Program.
21F.10	6 months after Pilot Program	The Commission on the Environment will provide recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on Pilot Program results and benefits of expanding it.
21F.11	3 months after Commission reports to Board	The Board of Supervisor will determine whether to adopt an ordinance to implement a permanent program regarding an environmentally preferable purchasing for Chemical Products for all City departments.

HEALTHY AIR AND SMOG PREVENTION (Supervisor Ammiano)
AMENDING PART I OF THE San Francisco MUNICIPAL CODE
(ADMINISTRATIVE CODE) BY ADDING A NEW chapter 85
ESTABLISHING a clean air program within the department of
administrative services, establishing a clean air advisory committee,
establishing A PROGRAM TO DEVELOP INFRASTRUCTURES FOR
ALTERNATIVE FUEL VEHICLES, ESTABLISHING CRITERIA FOR THE
CITY'S Procurement OF ZERO-EMISSION AND ULTRA-LOW EMISSION
VEHICLES, and ENCOURAGING PRIVATE AND REGIONAL PUBLIC
ENTITIES DOING BUSINESS IN SAN FRANCISCO TO USE ULTRA-LOW
AND cleaner EMISSION VEHICLES; AMENDING part II, Chapter XI, OF
THE San Francisco MUNICIPAL CODE (TRAFFIC CODE) BY ADDING A
NEW SECTION 32.21A TO PROHIBIT PARKING BY NON-ELECTRIC
VEHICLES IN ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING BAYS; amending Part II,
Chapter XI, of the san francisco municipal code (traffic code) by
amending section 32.22 to provide the authority to remove non-
electric vehicles in electric vehicle charging bays.

BACKGROUND

Air pollution has become a major public health concern with economic costs. The American Lung Association estimates that the nationwide health costs caused by air pollution to be in the billions of dollars. In California, agricultural losses caused by air pollution are estimated to be \$300 million each year. Air pollution also causes damage to buildings and other surfaces resulting in further costs.

Exhausts from motor vehicles and motorized vehicles are major contributors of air pollution. A 1996 University of California at Davis study estimated the total national cost from automobile generated air pollution to be between \$24 and \$450 billion per year.

Air Quality Problems In The Bay Area

While various Federal and State efforts have reduce air pollution in the Bay Area, the risk of cancer caused by air pollution remains high for the Bay Area. A recent study commissioned by congressional lawmakers found that long-term exposure to air pollution in four (4) Bay Area counties could result in 208 additional cases of cancer for every million residents. 1 The study was significant because the conclusion was based on measurements of the air the people actually breathe, rather than on computer modeling. The study concludes

that most of the cancer risk attributable to air pollution comes from two chemical found in vehicle exhaust ñ benzene, a component of gasoline and butiadene, a by-product of fuel combustion.

An increasing number of vehicles traveling on Bay Area roads has been the primary reasons that the Bay Area violated the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for ozone twenty-nine (29) times in the past five (5) years. 2 As a result, the EPA has reclassified the Bay Area as a non-attainment area for the federal one-hour ozone standard. The loss of ozone attainment status will force the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) to adopt stricter regulation, as required by the Clean Air Act.

NEED FOR LOCAL LEGISLATION

To supplement Federal and State efforts in reducing air pollution, local governments must take an active role in encouraging the use of cleaner emission vehicles, such as ultra-low and zero emission vehicles. For these vehicles to be viable alternatives to the more polluting gasoline and diesel powered vehicles, there must be infrastructures developed, such as alternative fuel fast-fueling stations and electric charging bays, to support their use. In addition, there must be sufficient market demand to encourage manufacturers to produce ultra-low and zero emission vehicles in sufficient quantity to lower the purchase price for these vehicles. As a major purchaser of vehicles, the City and County of San Francisco (City) can help increase market demand by purchasing these vehicles as it replaces its aging fleet of vehicles. This would also set an example for other entities, both public and private, that maintain and/or operate large fleet of motor vehicles in the Bay Area.

PURPOSE OF THE ORDINANCE

- This ordinance has three (3) major objectives: (1) develop an alternative fuel and electric charging infrastructures within the City;
- (2) require City departments to purchase ultra-low and zero emission vehicle when possible; and (3) establish a Clean Air Program within the Department of Administrative Services and a Clean Air Advisory Committee to coordinate the Cityís efforts to support the use of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles and to develop programs to reduce emissions from vehicles owned by private and public entities.

Alternative fuel

Pursuant to this ordinance, the Planning Department, with the Department of Building Inspection's (DBI) assistance, will coordinate the siting and development of at least five (5) public access natural gas fast-fueling stations in the City. The Planning Department, with the help of the Clean Air Program, shall also submit a report to the Board of Supervisors assessing the need for a competitive network of public access natural gas fast-fueling stations in the City.

Electric charging bays

To encourage the use of electric vehicles, the Department of Parking and Traffic (DPT), with the assistance of DBI, shall install a total of fifty (50) public access, dedicated electric charging bays in at least six (6) City-owned garages, parking lots, and/or other sites that are accessible to the public. DPT, in consultation with the Clean Air Program, will submit a plan to the Board of Supervisors creating a comprehensive electric charging infrastructure in the City based on: (1) an assessment of the project sales of electric vehicle in the City; (2) availability of funding to install electric charging bays in City-owned garages and parking lots; and (3) incentive programs to encourage privately-owned parking facilities to install electric charging bays.

The ordinance also would prohibit non-electric vehicles from blocking the electric charging bays by making such act an infraction punishable by a fine of between \$100 and \$200. Police and parking control officers are authorized to remove non-electric vehicles blocking an electric charging bay, where appropriate.

Vehicle Procurement Requirement

Ninety (90) days after the effective date of the ordinance, City departments are required to purchase or lease only zero or ultra-low emission passenger vehicles and light duty trucks, medium duty vehicles with engines that are rated as either ultra-low or super ultra-low emission engines, and heavy duty vehicles with engines that are certified under the optional standards established by the California Air Resources Board for their exhaust emissions. Beginning July 1, 2000, at least ten percent (10%) of the passenger vehicles and light duty trucks purchased or leased by the City must be zero-emission vehicles. City departments can only purchase motorized equipment that is powered by alternative fuels.

Funding Restrictions

Grant funding obtained by City departments for the purchase of ultra-low or zero emission vehicles may only be used to fund the incremental cost of such vehicles (i.e.: the difference in purchase or lease price between an ultra-low or zero emission vehicle and an equivalent vehicle that has an emission rating higher than the ultra-low emission standards). Exceptions may be made for demonstration and pilot projects, in which case grant funding may be used to fund the entire purchase price of the vehicle, unless restricted by the terms of the grant.

Exemptions

The ultra-low emission requirement will not apply to emergency vehicles, such as police vehicles, fire vehicles, ambulances, and other emergency vehicles; nor does it apply to the acquisition of buses by the Public Transportation Department. However, the ordinance establishes a policy of encouraging the purchase and leasing of emergency vehicles that satisfy this requirement when feasible and practical.

The Director of Administrative Services will be authorized to grant an exemption from the ultra-low emission requirement to other City departments when: (1) no existing ultra-low or zero-emission vehicle or motorized alternative fuel equipment meets the needs of the City department; and (2) where the use of ultra-low or zero emission vehicles or motorized alternative fuel equipment would significantly disrupt departmental operations due to the lack of adequate fueling and/or maintenance facilities for such vehicles or equipment.

The Director of Administrative Services may also grant an exemption from the requirements if: (1) the cost of the ultra-low or zero emission vehicle or motorized alternative equipment is more than 150% of the cost of an equivalent vehicle or motorized equipment; (2) the department requesting the exemption has applied for but failed to obtain funding for the purchase or lease of ultra-low or zero emission vehicle or motorized alternative fuel equipment; and (3) the amortized cost differential cannot be recovered over the operational life of the ultra-low or zero emission vehicle or motorized alternative fuel equipment.

Public Transportation Department

2
The ordinance requires the Public Transportation Department to implement an alternative fuel pilot program to evaluate the efficacy of using alternative fuel buses to reduce air pollution while maintaining the current level of service and safety.

The Public Transportation Commission will also identify heavily traveled diesel bus routes that are appropriate for conversion to electric trolley lines, along with street amenities designed to mitigate the aesthetic impacts of the proposed overhead wires. Residents in the neighborhoods surrounding the effected routes will have an opportunity to provide input on any proposed conversion.

The Public Transportation Commission is also charged with developing a plan to phase out the use of diesel buses that have been in service for a time period greater than the time period set forth by the applicable federal funding guidelines on mass transit vehicle purchases.

Clean Air Program

This ordinance will create a Clean Air Program that will encourage the use of alternative fuel and electric vehicles by private and public entities in the City; develop programs to reduce fuel consumption by City employees; develop programs to reduce the number of vehicles traveling on City streets, such as car-share programs; assist in the development of an alternative fuel and electric charging infrastructures; and assist City departments in obtaining funding for the purchase or lease of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles.

Clean Air Advisory Committee

This ordinance will create a Clean Air Advisory Committee consisting of representatives from various City departments, environmental organizations, and the public. The Committee will advise the Board of Supervisors in matters related to air pollution including ultra-low and zero emission vehicle purchasing requirements and development of infrastructures to support the use of such vehicles. The Committee will also identify grants for the acquisition of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles and the alternative fuel infrastructure. The Committee will also work with the Clean Air Program to implement the requirements of this ordinance.

CONCLUSION

This ordinance, through purchasing and infrastructure planning and development requirements, will establish the City as one of the first local jurisdictions to proactively encourage and support the use of ultra-low and zero emission vehicles. By reducing vehicle emissions, this ordinance will reduce air pollution in the Bay Area, and thereby, reduce the exposure of the City's residents to the health risks associated with air pollution.

1 The Clean Air Act of 1990 requires the cancer risk from air pollution to be no more than one case in a million.

2 The National Ambient Air Quality Standards are issued by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The standard for a particular air pollutant represent the level above which adverse health effects are observed.



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT

REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

NOTICE OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BYLAWS OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT TO BE ACTED UPON IN THE REGULAR MEETING OF JUNE 21, 1999.

This notice is issued pursuant to Article XII – Amendment of Bylaws of the Bylaws of the San Francisco Commission on the Environment requiring circulation of proposed amendments in writing to all Commissioners and noticed to the public at least ten (10 days) prior to such meeting.

The following provision in Article IV, Section 4 of the Bylaws is proposed to be amended as follows.

Article IV – Officers

Section 4: General Duties and Responsibilities of the President

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Commission [~~and act as an ex-officio non-voting member of all standing committees~~]. The President, working with the Commission Secretary and Director of the Department of the Environment, shall oversee the preparation and distribution of the agenda for all regular Commission meetings. The President shall be accountable to the Commission as a whole in setting policy and shall also perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Commission. The President (and/or his/her designee) shall serve as the liaison to the media and the other departments, agencies and commissions of the City and County of San Francisco, as necessary.

Parentheses indicate the nature of the amendment.

This is to certify that the above notice was issued on June 11, 1999.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Christopher Chow".

Christopher Chow
Commission Secretary
June 11, 1999

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TO: Commissioners, Commission on the Environment
FROM: Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary, 554-6393
RE: Table of Contents of Commission Meeting Packet
DATE: June 16, 1999

Please find the following items in your meeting packet for June 21, 1999.

1. Notice and Agenda
2. Draft Minutes of May 17, 1999 *(see minutes)*
3. Director's Report on June 16, 1999
4. Mercury Resolution
5. Government Action Paper by Director Vietor
6. Green Purchasing Hearing Outline
7. Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Program Legislative Digest
8. Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Legislative Digest
9. Proposed Amendment to the Bylaws, Article IV, Section IV.



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Shelley Bradford-Bell, Vice
President

Commission on the Environment
City and County of San Francisco

Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary

Rebecca Evans
Robert K. Werbe

DRAFT MINUTES
Monday, June 21, 1999

1. Call to Order and Roll Call. The meeting was called to order at 6:07 p.m. by President Hayes. Present were Vice President Bradford-Bell, Commissioners Evans and Werbe. Also present were Francesca Vietor, Director of the Department of the Environment and Deputy City Attorney Rona Sandler.
2. Adoption of Minutes of May 17, 1999. Upon motion by Commissioner Werbe, unanimously adopted.
3. Director's Report. The Director's Monthly Report for June, 1999 is attached to and made a part of these minutes.
4. Consent Calendar - None.

REGULAR CALENDAR

5. Chemical Exemption Requests - None.
6. Communications
 - A. Correspondence - None.

B. Hearing - GREEN PURCHASING - Commissioner Evans

Karen Hurst, Legislative Assistant, Supervisor Katz, outlined the highlights of the new Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Ordinance that establishes a new program in the Department of Administrative Services - Solid Waste Management Program, and criteria for evaluating chemically-based custodial, fleet maintenance, or facility maintenance products ("chemical products") used by City departments. The ordinance further mandates assessing the City's use of chemical products and establishes a pilot program to determine the effectiveness of using environmentally-preferred chemical products. A report of the pilot program's findings is to be reviewed by the Commission on the Environment which will then provide recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on the pilot program results and the benefits of expanding the program. The Board of Supervisors would then determine whether to adopt an ordinance to implement a permanent program for environmentally-preferable purchasing for chemical products for all City departments. In answer to Commissioner Werbe's question as to the cost and duration of the program, Ms. Hurst said "we're not trying to create a new department" and that the program would cost some \$270,000 over three years.

Kelley Etherington, Manager of the Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) in the Solid Waste Management Program (the lead department of this collaborative project), offered some background to the City's efforts to reduce the use of chemical products that may

harm human health or the environment by City departments. Currently, the City has focused on identifying operations that generate large volumes of hazardous waste, conducting thirteen on-site assessments at various types of facilities within seven major departments. Based on these assessments, several waste/toxic reduction pilot projects are in progress to demonstrate cost-effective ways to reduce or eliminate the use of parts cleaning solvents and the generation of waste oil. A comprehensive database has also been developed to provide information on the types and amount of hazardous waste generated by City departments and to track waste reduction efforts by them. The HWMP also conducts outreach activities to promote waste/toxic use reduction ideas and opportunities to City departments. Educational and informational outreach is also provided to the general public.

Tom Van Horn, Contract Bid specialist with the Purchasing Department, discussed the new chlorine-free paper bid contract specifications issued by the City, noting that some 150 million sheets or 30,000 cases of paper are used by the City government annually.

Rick Ruvolo, Coordinator of the Clean Air Program in the Mayor's Commute Assistance Program, Department of Administrative Services, outlined the City's efforts to improve air quality and smog prevention. Mr. Ruvolo's charge is not only to assist and encourage City employees to use alternatives to automotive commuting to work but also to foster the development of alternative fueled vehicles (AFVs), such as electric-powered vehicles and other low-emission or no-emission vehicles. Under new legislation proposed by Supervisor Ammiano (the Healthy Air and Smog Prevention Ordinance), Mr. Ruvolo's office will coordinate the establishment of procurement criteria for zero-emission and ultra-low emission vehicles infrastructure to serve AFVs, such as constructing 50 electric charging bays in at least six City-owned garages, parking lots and/or sites accessible to the public.

Commissioner Werbe, who owns a bus company, commented that he has tried to find electric-powered buses that could handle San Francisco's hilly topography, and so far the vehicles he's tried haven't worked.

Margaret Reeves, of the Pesticide Action Network offered a public comment to urge the City to consider supporting the purchase of organic cotton, citing two studies, one to released in two days, that documented the hazards to human health (cotton workers as well as the consuming public) of cotton pesticide residues as well as to the quality of the environment.

C. Report on STUDY ON FEASIBLE TECHNOLOGY Commissioner Evans gave a brief report on the latest activities of the waste water treatment program to find alternatives to current technology and practices.

7. President's Announcements. President Hayes announced that the July 21 meeting of the Commission will feature a hearing on Green Power and the August 16 meeting of the Commission will be held at the Bayview Opera House featuring a hearing on Bayview Hunters Point community environmental issues. The Bayview special session will be chaired by Vice President Bradford-Bell. President Hayes amended the order of business as follows.

D. Amendment to Bylaws, Article IV, Section 4. Upon motion by Commissioner Evans, unanimously adopted.

A. Committee Appointments. Commissioner Evans agreed to continue serving as Chair of the Planning and Policy Committee. President Hayes appointed himself to serve on the Committee as well. The next meeting of the Planning and Policy Committee will July 15, at 6 p.m. in Room 352, Conference Area of the Office of the City Administrator in City Hall.

B. Committees Meeting Times would not be changed from the current third Thursdays of each month for Planning and Policy Committee, and the second Tuesdays of each month for Finance & Operations Committee.

E. Commission Retreat Meeting, July 10, 1999. The Commission will hold its annual strategic retreat to review and set programs and priorities at the Presidio Alliance's Historic Building 563 in the Presidio National Park on Saturday, July 10, 1999 from 10 to 4 p.m.

8. Other Business. None.

9. Public Comment.

David Graves of Friends of McLaren Park and the Franciscan Wildlife Corridor project decried the loss of biodiversity in the City's parks, citing the threatened extinction of the state bird, the California Quail, from the City's parks. Mr. Graves said in the 1970s, there were approximately 300 California Quail in McLaren, and now there are none. Six or seven remain in Golden Gate Park.

Carolyn Blair, Chair of the San Francisco Tree Council, a grass-roots organization concerned with the loss of trees in San Francisco stated that there is no uniform City policy to preserve trees and no laws governing the protection of trees. Existing laws concerning illegal cutting are not enforced, said Ms. Blair.

Dexter Vizinau of the Paint Company presented a raft of documents on the fire hazards of certain commercial paints available to consumers and contractors. He touted his own paint brands as being more safe and environmentally friendly.

Ruth Gravanis of the San Francisco Natural History Seminar Series, distributed flyers announcing the next seminar focusing on the Peninsula watershed. She further suggested that the Commission and the Department proceed to obtain staff to advise the Board of Supervisors and other policy-makers on the environmental impacts of existing and proposed ordinances, policies, and projects.

The emergency request of the City's Department of Public Works to build a rock revetment at the Great Highway along Ocean Beach to shore up an eroding parking lot was criticized.

Director Vietor commented she has been communicating with Friends of Ocean Beach on this matter and that one of the three wishes of Friends of Ocean Beach conveyed to Mayor Brown recently was that this emergency request be turned down and that a permanent, environmentally-sound solution be found and implemented.

10. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 7:45 p.m.

Return to Commission Meetings

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COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT

REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

10/99
NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING AND AGENDA

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1999*

WEST MEETING ROOM, PRESIDIO ALLIANCE
HISTORIC BUILDING 563
RUGER STREET NEAR LOMBARD GATE
PRESIDIO NATIONAL PARK
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

SPECIAL STRATEGIC RETREAT SESSION
10 A.M. TO 4:00 P.M.*

COMMISSIONERS

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

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DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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COMMISSION SECRETARY

RONA SANDLER
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

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Office of the
Secretary of the
Treasury

Washington, D.C.

January 10, 1918

Mr. Wm. B. Ewing, Secretary of the
Treasury

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge
the receipt of your letter of
January 8, 1918, in relation to
the proposed issue of

United States Bonds

and to inform you that

the same has been forwarded to the
proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
John D. Long

Secretary of the Treasury

Enclosed for you are two copies of
the report of the Committee on Finance
of the House of Representatives, dated
January 8, 1918, in relation to the
proposed issue of

United States Bonds

and to inform you that

Very truly yours,
John D. Long

Secretary of the Treasury

Enclosed for you are two copies of
the report of the Committee on Finance
of the House of Representatives, dated
January 8, 1918, in relation to the
proposed issue of

ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

Air Quality

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical-based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. [Section 67.15 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, Sunshine Ordinance.]

Public Transportation

The closest BART station connecting to a Municipal Railway line is the Civic Center Station from which you can walk to the #5 Fulton or #21 Hayes bus line going west to connect to the #43 Masonic bus line going north along Masonic Avenue and Presidio Avenue into the Presidio and through the Lombard Gate.

Accessibility of Meeting Location

The meeting room is accessible by wheelchair.

Accessible MUNI lines serving this location is the #43 Masonic bus line. For more information about MUNI service, please call accessible services, please call 923-6142.

Large print agendas, audio tapes of minutes, sound-enhancement equipment, and other services to aid the visually and hearing-impaired to attend the meeting are available by calling 554-6390.

Statement of Nondiscrimination

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PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES.**

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE

(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public.

Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review.

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REPORT A VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE, CONTACT THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE
TASK FORCE.**

(Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

**ORDER OF BUSINESS
Special Strategic Retreat Meeting**

**July 10, 1999
10 a.m to 4 p.m.
Presidio Alliance Building
Presidio National Park, San Francisco, California**

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|
| 1. | Call to Order, Roll Call, and Welcome | |
| 2. | The Evolution of the Commission on the Environment and the Department of the Environment | DISCUSSION |
| 3. | The Mission Statement and Charter Mandates of the Commission on the Environment and the Department of the Environment | DISCUSSION |
| 4. | Break | |
| 5. | Review of Programs, Priorities and Budget for Fiscal Year 1999-2000 | ACTION |
| 6. | LUNCH | |
| 7. | General Discussion and Planning for Program Priorities | ACTION |
| 8. | Ideas for Public Outreach, Information, Education, and Marketing | DISCUSSION |
| 9. | Other Business | INFORMATION |
| 10. | Public Comment | INFORMATION |
| 11. | Adjournment | |



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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT

REBECCA EVANS
ROBERT K. WERBE

10/99 special
anceled

**NOTICE OF CANCELLATION
OF SPECIAL MEETING**

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT SCHEDULED FOR
SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1999
10 A.M. TO 4:00 P.M.

HAS BEEN CANCELLED

AND WILL BE RE-SCHEDULED FOR A LATER DATE.

CHRISTOPHER CHOW
COMMISSION SECRETARY

RONA SANDLER
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

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**NOTICE OF SPECIAL
MEETING AND AGENDA**

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1999

THE BAYVIEW OPERA HOUSE

**4705 THIRD STREET
SAN FRANCISCO**

**SPECIAL SESSION
6: 00 P.M.**

COMMISSIONERS

**RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE**

**FRANCESCA VIETOR
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT**

**CHRISTOPHER CHOW
COMMISSION SECRETARY**

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Public Transportation

The closest BART stations serving The Bayview Opera House and Third Street are the Montgomery Street, Glen Park, Balboa Park, and Daly City stations. The closest MUNI Metro stations are at Van Ness & Market, Civic Center, Forest Hill, and Market & Castro.

MUNI bus lines running to Third Street include the #15-Third, #29 Sunset, #19 Polk, #44 O'Shaughnessy, #23 Monterey, #22 Fillmore, #24 Divisadero, and #9 San Bruno.

Accessibility of Meeting Location

The meeting room is accessible by wheelchair. For more information about MUNI accessible services, please call 923-6142.

Large print agendas, audio tapes of minutes, sound-enhancement equipment, and other services to aid the visually and hearing-impaired to attend the meeting are available by calling 554-6390.

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**ORDER OF BUSINESS
Monday, August 16, 1999
6 p.m.
The Bayview Opera House
4705 Third Street
San Francisco, California**

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 1. | Call to Order and Roll Call | |
| 2. | Adoption of Minutes of July 19, 1999 | ACTION |
| 3. | Director's Report | INFORMATION |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- PVC-free conference- Budget update- Green buildings | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pesticide Program- Office move- Other business | |
| 4. | Consent Calendar – None. | ACTION |
| | REGULAR CALENDAR | |
| 5. | Chemical Exemption Requests – None. | ACTION |
| 6. | Resolution on high-speed Ferry Service on San Francisco Bay | ACTION |
| 7. | Hearing – BAYVIEW HUNTERS POINT COMMUNITY: PERSPECTIVES
ON ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH – Commissioner Bradford-Bell | INFORMATION |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Linda Richardson, Southeast Alliance for Environmental Justice- Karen Pierce, Bayview Hunters Point Health & Assessment Task Force- Mohammed Nuru, San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners- Anson Moran, Public Utilities Commission- Hillary Gitelman, City Planning- Dr. Mitch Katz, Department of Public Health | |
| 8. | Communications / Correspondence | INFORMATION |
| 9. | President's Announcements | INFORMATION |

Notice & Agenda Special Meeting
Commission on the Environment
August 16, 1999

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 10. | Planning & Policy Committee Report | INFORMATION |
| 11. | Other Business | INFORMATION |
| 12. | Public Comment | INFORMATION |
| | Adjournment | |



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DRAFT MINUTES

Monday, August 16, 1999

The Bayview Opera House

1. **Call to Order and Roll Call.** The meeting was called to order at 6:14 p.m. and everyone was welcomed by Vice President Bradford-Bell, who is also Executive Director of the Bayview Opera House, host of this special meeting of the Commission on the Environment. Present were members of the Bayview Hunters Point and other communities and Commissioners Bingham, Chang, Evans, and Shah. Commissioner Werbe and President Hayes were absent. New Commissioners Bingham, Chang, and Shah were welcomed to their first meeting.
 2. **Adoption of Minutes of July 19, 1999.** Upon motion by Commissioner Chang, unanimously adopted.
 3. **Director's Report.** Department of the Environment Director Vietor discussed the following items in her monthly report: PVC-free conference; Budget update - 119% increase from FY 1998-99 to a total of \$652,000; Green buildings; Pesticide program; regarding Ocean Beach, the director reported that the National Park Service has approved the letter from the Department of Public Works outlining its steps to build a sand nourishment barrier Ocean Beach.
 4. **Consent Calendar - None.**
- REGULAR CALENDAR**
5. **Chemical Exemption Requests - None.**
 6. **Resolution on High-Speed Ferry Service on San Francisco Bay.** Item referred to Planning & Policy Committee.
 7. **Hearing - BAYVIEW HUNTERS POINT COMMUNITY: PERSPECTIVES
ON ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH**

In opening remarks, Vice President Bradford-Bell said this hearing is to prioritize the progressive and positive steps being taken by the community and City agencies to address and monitor the environmental condition of Bayview Hunters Point, which has been adversely impacted over the years by the accumulation of toxic materials and pollutants, and the potential impacts of future developments in immediate and neighboring areas.

Linda Richardson of the Southeast Alliance for Environmental Justice (SAEJ), former environmental commissioner, and now member of the Planning Commission, described Bayview Hunters Point as "the poster child of environmental degradation," an area that has most of San Francisco's most environmentally degrading industries (wrecking yards, junkyards, power generation facilities, concrete crushing plants). It also has the most toxic, hazardous materials and contaminated waste sites (including the most Superfund sites) in the City. Commissioner Richardson added that Mayor Brown has made environmental justice in the Bayview a high priority of his Administration's agenda. Commissioner Richardson cited his leadership in the negotiations that led to an agreement with Pacific Gas & Electric Company to shutdown the polluting Hunters Point power plant and to begin work on fixing the odor and flooding problems associated with the Southeast Water Treatment Plant.

Alex Lantsberg, SAEJ project coordinator, highlighted SAEJ's current activities: helping to draft an environmental agenda for San Francisco; co-sponsoring the Bayview Hunters Point environmental health summit on October 9; updating its toxics database; and conducting monthly environmental awareness tours (Hunters Point Naval Shipyard, the PG&E power plant, Pier 98 wetlands project, the Southeast Water Treatment plant, Islais Creek project, the Bay Area Steel Drum state Superfund site, and others).

Lantsberg stated SAEJ's opposition to any expansion of the Southeast sewage treatment plant or the construction of any new wastewater facilities in Bayview Hunters Point. He said SAEJ is also monitoring toxic remediation projects, and

Draft Minutes of Special Regular Meeting
Commission on the Environment
August 16, 1999

the Redevelopment Agency's redevelopment and brownfields development activities in the community.

Karen Pierce of the Bayview Hunters Point Health & Assessment Task Force expressed the hope that Bayview Hunters Point becomes a regular site for meetings of the Commission on the Environment. The Task Force was organized in 1994 by neighborhood residents, researchers, City health officials, academic, social, religious, and non-profit groups to address the environmental and health hazards confronting the community. With some \$600,000 in funding over a two-year period, an environmental health center has been established in Bayview Hunters Point. The Task Force is also involved in lead and asbestos risk assessments in Bayview Hunters Point schools.

The Task Force issued a community health finding that Bayview Hunters Point has: among the highest rates of incidence and mortality for breast cancer among women; highest rates of male lung and prostate cancer; and one of the highest hospitalization rates for asthma. The Task Force is completing the Community Health and Environment Survey with the Department of Public Health and the University of California, San Francisco. The Task Force is charged with performing profiles of toxic sites, facilitating the analysis of low-level, cumulative effects of chronic, long-term exposure to environmental hazards; and lead and asbestos risk assessments in Bayview Hunters Point schools.

Jennifer Mann, a Department of Public Health epidemiologist working with the Task Force, recommended that the Board of Supervisors declare asthma as a priority for immediate action by the City and County of San Francisco, adding, "Asthma is a terrifying disease because it causes you to stop breathing." Bayview Hunters Point has the highest incidence rate of asthma, 441 cases per 100,000 people. The highest prevalence is among low-income children in Bayview Hunters Point. Ms. Mann called for more research to ascertain what is causing the higher incidence and hospitalization rates of asthma in this community.

Kim Rodgers of the San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners (SLUG) outlined SLUG's activities in landscaping, habitat restoration, native plant nursery development, environmental education, and job development. SLUG's neighborhood jobs initiative seeks to develop employment in restoration and landscaping and food generation. Ms. Rodgers said the school gardens collaboration project needs more funding for a position in the San Francisco Unified School District, and recommended establishment of an environmental education magnet school in Bayview Hunters Point as a possible redevelopment project. People's access to healthy food might be improved with the establishment of a farmer's market in a cleaned-up naval shipyard. SLUG has identified the lack of open space, recreational opportunities, and access to the waterfront areas as priority needs. Ms. Rodgers said Bayview Hunters Point looks forward to working with the Park Renaissance planning effort headed by Tom Fox, consultant to the Recreation and Park Department.

Andy Moran, General Manager of the Public Utilities Commission, described the City's efforts to address the odor and flooding problems of the City's Southeast Water Treatment plant in Bayview Hunters Point. The PUC oversees the city Water Department and the Hetch Hetchy Water and Power Department (that was involved in the negotiations with PG&E to close the Hunters Point power plant.)

The Southeast Water Treatment Facility at Rankin and Phelps Streets is the City's major water treatment plant. It receives 85% of the city's sewage and stormwater flows, primarily from the eastern side as well as from the Presidio, the Twin Peaks area east, and parts of Brisbane and north San Mateo county.

"There are times when it is not a good neighbor," admitted Mr. Moran. The old facility (built in the 1950s) utilizes a combined system to handle both stormwater and sewage flows. "The good news," continued Mr. Moran, "is that with the combined system, we have more control over pollution. The bad news is it's more expensive than a separated system. Also, while there is capacity within the system to deal with sewage, the system can get overwhelmed by storm flows. That means flooding throughout parts of the city to different degrees perhaps ten times a year."

Mr. Moran said the odor and flooding problems in Bayview Hunters Point are aggravated by growth issues throughout San Francisco. Developments at the Presidio, Mission Bay, Giants ball park, and the Hunters Point Naval Shipyard are part of the drainage flow to the Southeast treatment plant.

To address flooding, the PUC "is spending about \$15 million over last year and this year" to substantially resolve the flooding problems. To address odors, said Mr. Moran, "we currently have 13 contracts totalling \$15 million to start the process of bringing the Southeast plant up to a higher design quality. If you look at the Oceanside plant, that plant is a good neighbor. We don't get complaints from the neighborhood about that plant. We believe the Southeast deserves no less—it's going to take a lot of money to get us there, and the first part of that is spending part of our operating money. The second part is part of the Mission Bay development. Catellus promised \$5 million to deal with odor problems in the

San Francisco posts them in waterfront areas. But he had no specific information about warning signs at the PG&E power plant.

8. Communications / Correspondence. None.

9. President's Announcements. None.

10 Planning & Policy Committee Report. Commissioner Evans, committee chair, announced that the next meeting would be on Wednesday, August 25, in Room 352 of City Hall.

11 Other Business. None.

12 Public Comment. The following members of the public addressed the Commission:

Ena Aguirre, retired school teacher, declared "I'm not looking for anything. I'm not a consultant. I would like to thank Mayor Brown for shutting down the power plant and what they've done for the sewage problems on Third Street is a band-aid."

Espanola Jackson, a resident of Bayview Hunters Point for 52 years, said the community requested three years that no new permits for large developments in Bayview Hunters Point be granted. Noting that "we have a Project Area Committee to deal with all new projects, people are still by-passing us directly to City Planning." She said Bayview Hunters Point should not be burdened with sewage from Mission Bay; the nearby state park is "a toxic dump;" and the records of the many leaking underground storage tanks (since the 1940s) have been lost as the records were moved from EPA and then to the Department of Public Health.

Francine Carter said she wanted the Commission on the Environment to know of the disproportionate burden of pollution being borne by the community and declared that "PG&E should get out of here."

Ms. Carter urged the City to "clean up this community and PG&E needs a system that works and it should work with the community to solve the problems." Ms. Carter said another big problem the community faces is the lack of an urgent care facility. "We have one, little dinky Southeast Health Center that can barely handle the overflow from Visitacion Valley. We should have outpatient ambulatory treatment too."

Raymond Tompkins, Executive Director of the Bayview Hunters Point Coalition on the Environment, criticized previous health and environmental studies of the community conducted by government agencies, urging "no more Tuskegee studies. The community should head up and do its own investigation and then you'll get accurate information. Science wants to blame the victims. We want to clean up our own."

Basheem Allah, Community Organizer for SAEJ, urged more lead prevention activities with a focus on testing. He pointed to the Bay Area Drum site as a priority item for correction.

Milton Marks III, Executive Director of Friends of the Urban Forest, made three points: trees are a magnificent means for treating degraded environments; trees can help improve the air and eliminate carbon dioxide and smog, so the Public Utilities Commission should be encouraged to try planting trees; and, he asked the Bayview Hunters Point community to help his organization plant 1,000 trees in the area.

Kevin Keithley, an indoor air quality consultant, said he has worked to clean up contaminated air in the East Coast and Kuwait City and offered to provide more information.

Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 8:22 p.m.

southeast." \$2.5 million of that will be available in November and another \$2.5 million will be available a year later. These funds would pay for replacing "an old, smelly process with a new, less smelly process that's designed in such a way that there should be no noticeable odors at the border of the plant itself."

Mr. Moran identified the biggest project the PUC has in Bayview Hunters Point is replacing the digesters at the Southeast plant. The digesters are "a significant source of odor, right across the street from residences" that need to be replaced for maintenance as well as humanitarian reasons. The cost of replacement with modern equipment will be \$150-200 million to be raised by voter approval.

Sam Lauter of Pacific Gas & Electric Company addressed two issues concerning the Hunters Point power plant: its closure and the recent July rupture in a boiler unit. Mr. Lauter said Hunters Point is designated a "must-run facility" by the state of California. It cannot be shutdown until an alternative power generating source or alternative is found in San Francisco. He reported no significant news on that front and repeated that there was never any timeline announced previously. Regarding the recent July 12, 3:56 a.m. rupture of a boiler in Unit No. 4 of the Hunters Point power plant, Mr. Lauter said there was no danger to the community. The Fire Department came, examined the area, and then left. "A softball-size piece of debris containing less than 1% asbestos" landed outside the fence of the facility in the parking lot. We immediately contained all the debris on the site and began remediation." He also said the communications system to alert the community did not work. The explosion at Unit No. 4 occurred while it was being shutdown and removed from service. An assessment of repairs to be made to the facility will be completed by September.

Hillary Gitelman, Environmental Review Officer in the Department of City Planning, said her office is charged with making sure the City complies with the Environmental Impacts Report/Environmental Impacts Statement (EIR/EIS) provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and is currently working on over half-a-dozen large projects in the Bayview Hunters Point area.

Third Street Light Rail is a transit project that has completed the EIR/EIS process and will go into preliminary construction (utilities relocation work, etc.) later this year. **Hunters Point Naval Shipyard Redevelopment** is a project City Planning is reviewing along with the Redevelopment Agency and the U.S. Navy. A draft EIR/EIS was circulated late last year for public comment. The EIR/EIS is being finalized. **Executive Park** is a mixed-use development near the U.S. 101 highway exits going towards Candlestick Point that was authorized years ago with existing entitlements due to expire at the end of this year. A Supplemental EIR/EIS to study the impacts of re-authorizing those entitlements with some minor modifications has been circulated for public comment. Considerable work has been done on the EIR/EIS for the **Candlestick Point Mall and Stadium**. Once the ownership situation with the 49ers "has been sorted out, we'll reinstate the review and bring it to a conclusion," said Ms. Gitelman. She also reported that a supplemental EIR on Port of San Francisco property, the **Southern Waterfront** project, is underway. The project proposes tenants related to construction, heavy recycling, maritime and non-maritime uses. Regarding the new **Islais Creek Bridge** project, the public scoping period for an EIR has closed and City Planning hopes to circulate a draft analysis later this year. The **Southeast Digesters Project** is also subject to environmental review.

"The projects we are reviewing," said Ms. Gitelman, "cannot be approved until our work is complete, until we've done a thorough analysis of alternatives, good mitigation measures, and until the decision-makers in the city have balanced the description of the impacts with the description of the benefits, and that the benefits warrant the impacts."

Dr. Rajiv Bhatia, Medical Director of Occupational and Environmental Health standing in for Dr. Mitch Katz, Director of Public Health, said the Bayview Hunters Point community "rightfully feels that it has been studied to death and statisticked to death," but also the department has a role to gather, analyze, and present health and environmental data and information to the public and the city's policy-makers.

Further, Dr. Bhatia noted that "for most diseases we don't get enough data to show causation between environmental conditions and certain diseases." Acknowledging Bayview Hunters Point has the highest environmental health risks in the city and that organizations like SAEJ have been "instrumental in bringing this to public attention," Dr. Bhatia said "The new construction and redevelopment projects mentioned by Ms. Gitelman represent new potential environmental issues for the community—construction represents more particulate matter, and use projects represent more transportation and more diesel exhaust emissions."

He said "sport fish contamination in the bay is a concern. Minority and poor people who eat sport fish for their minimum nutritional needs consume more than the EPA deems safe." During questioning, Dr. Bhatia was asked about the posting of health warning signs where people fish from the bay. He responded that the department has graffiti-resistant signs in seven languages available for posting. His department posts them in most public sites and the Port of



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The Rev. Sally G. Bingham

Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary

Commission on the Environment

City and County of San Francisco

DRAFT MINUTES / Virtual PROCEEDINGS

STRATEGIC RETREAT MEETING

SEPTEMBER 11, 1999

10 a.m to 4 p.m.

Conference Room, The Tides Foundation

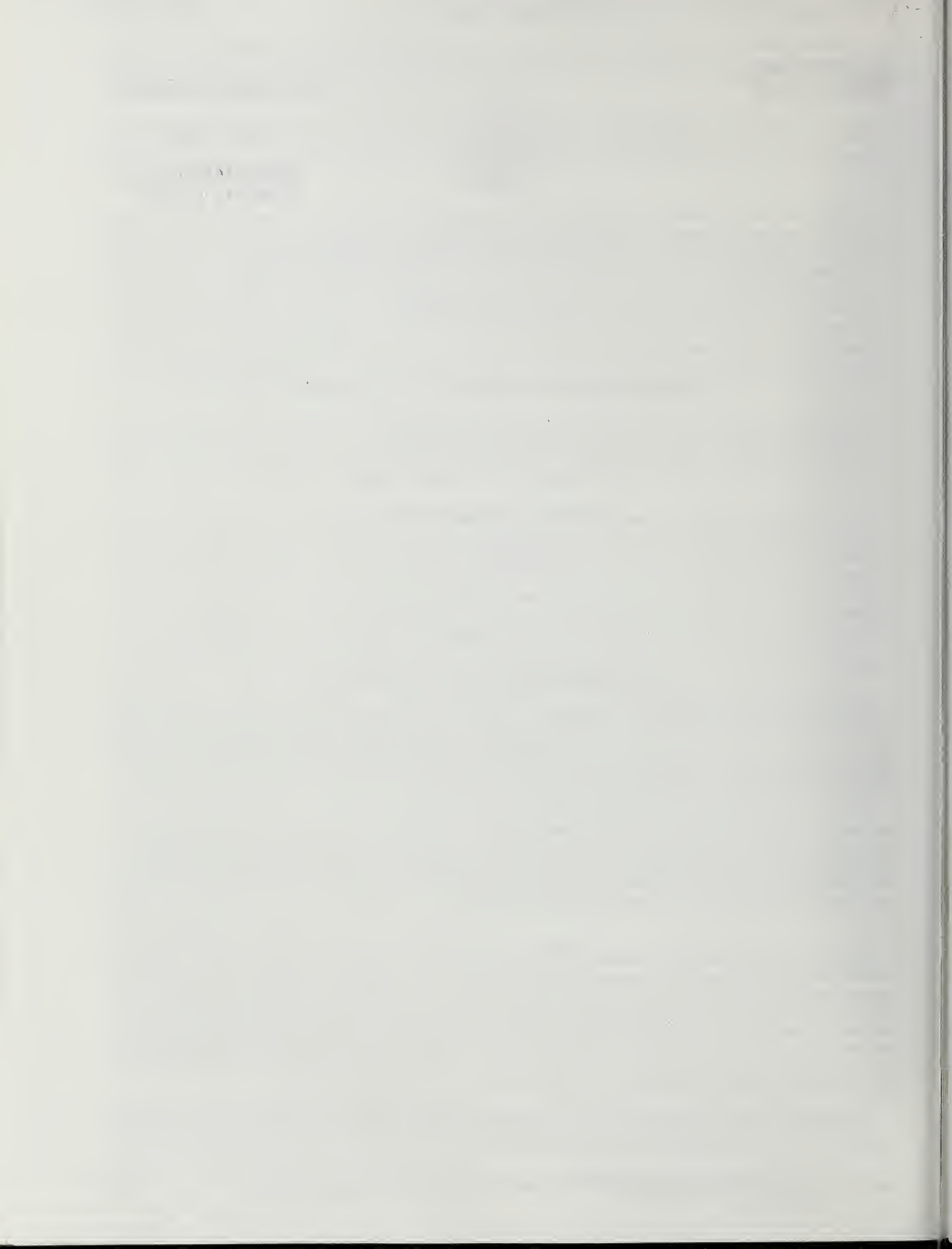
Presidio National Park, San Francisco, California

1. Call to Order, Roll Call, and Welcome. The special meeting was called to order at 10:20 a.m. by President Randy Hayes. Present were Commissioners The Rev. Sally Bingham, Shelley Bradford-Bell, Patti Chang, Becky Evans, and Parin Shah. Absent was Commissioner Bob Werbe. Commission Secretary Christopher Chow was also present. Representing the Department of the Environment were Executive Director Francesca Vietor, Executive Secretary Tamara Shulman, and Program Assistant Jackie Daries.

Members of the public were invited to comment and participate -- including Peter Berg (Executive Director of Planet Drum Foundation who ten years ago advocated for the creation of a commission on the environment), Carolyn Blair (Chair of San Francisco Tree Council), Alex Lau (real estate-agriculture-IPM consultant), Brandon Lau (environmental teacher in Taiwan), Marian Rose (sustainability consultant), and Dana Smirin (environmental consultant who started Friends of the Earth in London, England).

President Hayes welcomed everyone to this session by recalling that several months after he first got started in the environmental movement as a volunteer with Friends of the Earth he wondered when people would sit around and talk about how they were going to save the earth. At that time he felt people should talk about where they were at, and what needed to be done, and how to get the job done. He said that round-table conversation never took place while he was there. A few years later, after he had founded the Rainforest Action Network to take environmental action to a new level of activist campaigns, an intern in effect said to him "you're all sittin' around and talking about how to save the earth." President Hayes said such a conversation would be helpful in setting the course and carrying on the good work being done by the entities of local government (the Commission and the Department) charged by the voters with protecting and enhancing the environment.

2. The Evolution of the Commission on the Environment and the Department of the Environment. Director Vietor



briefly recounted the creation of the Commission by the new City Charter enacted by the voters in 1995 and the formation of the Department by Mayor Willie Brown in late 1996 and early 1997. Everyone was referred to the Annual Report for a more detailed genesis and history.

3. **The Mission Statement and Charter Mandates of the Commission on the Environment and the Department of the Environment** were reviewed for the purpose of considering whether changes needed to be made. President Hayes analogized a mission statement as "the kind of conversation you can have in the space of three or four floors in

an elevator that says who you are and what you do. Succinct enough, it can be emblazoned on the walls of the department, or put on the bottom of all the press releases. And actually says something interesting and important."

The current Mission Statement adopted by the Commission at its July 25, 1998 retreat meeting is as follows:

"To improve, enhance and preserve the environment and to promote San Francisco's long-term environmental sustainability as laid out in Section 4.118 of the City Charter."

President Hayes said this statement basically does the job. However, "the general thinking is to re-write it" eventually.

President Vietor referred to other mission statements contained in the meeting packet.

#2 was from the Mayor's budget office summary: "To enhance the environmental condition of San Francisco and to increase public awareness of environmental issues."

#3 was the director's melding of the two: "To improve, enhance and preserve the environmental condition of San Francisco, to increase public awareness of environmental issues and to promote San Francisco's long-term environmental sustainability."

#4 was an option to be more succinct: "To protect San Francisco's environment."

Participants agreed to hold off drafting a new statement, and move on to discuss the Charter mandates with the understanding that the Mission Statement would be revisited in the future.

The initial discussion of the Charter mandates focused on:

- 1) the charge that "The Department of the Environment shall regularly produce an assessment of San Francisco's environmental condition," and that "It shall also produce and regularly update plans for the long-term environmental sustainability of San Francisco;"

- 2) the charge that "Pursuant to the policies and directives set by the Commission, and under the supervision and direction of the department head, the Department shall manage the environmental programs, duties and functions assigned to it pursuant to Section 4.128 [Executive Branch Reorganization] or by ordinance;"

- 3) the charge that "the Commission shall have the authority to review and make recommendations on any policy proposed for adoption by any City agency regarding conformity with the long-term plans for environmental sustainability, except for those regarding building and land use;"

- 4) the charge that "The Commission may investigate and make recommendations to all City agencies related to operations and functions, such as:

1. Solid waste management;
2. Recycling;
3. Energy conservation;



4. Natural resource conservation;

5. Environmental inspections;

6. Toxics;

1. Urban forestry and natural resources;
2. Habitat restoration; and
3. Hazardous materials;" and

5) the charge that "The Commission shall conduct public education and outreach to the community on environmental issues, including, but not limited to each of the categories listed above."

There was general discussion that an overall role of the Commission was to humanize environmental issues for the general public of San Francisco and advise the people and government of San Francisco on how to protect the environment and ensure long-term sustainability. Further discussion centered on the overall role of the Department to educate the public about environmental issues and to coordinate and promote the environmental services offered by the city and county government to the public.

Response to the charge of producing a regular assessment of the city's environmental condition.

An annual environmental report card was suggested as an alternative to the voluminous 1994 Environmental State of the City Report that would fulfill the first charge.

Commissioner Chang discussed how the Women's Foundation produced a report on the status of women with some analytical statistics and got extensive press coverage: "What are the percentage of girls in juvenile justice that has increased over time? What is the condition of women in prisons?"

"But if we're going to do any kind of report on water quality, air quality," said Commissioner Bingham, "of San Francisco's situation, we're going to have to have some scientific information, we can't just do hearsay. People are always saying to the environmental community, where are you getting your science? We need sound science. How do we get that information to make a really accurate report?"

President Hayes concurred, "undoubtedly there will be some data and ways to look at them."

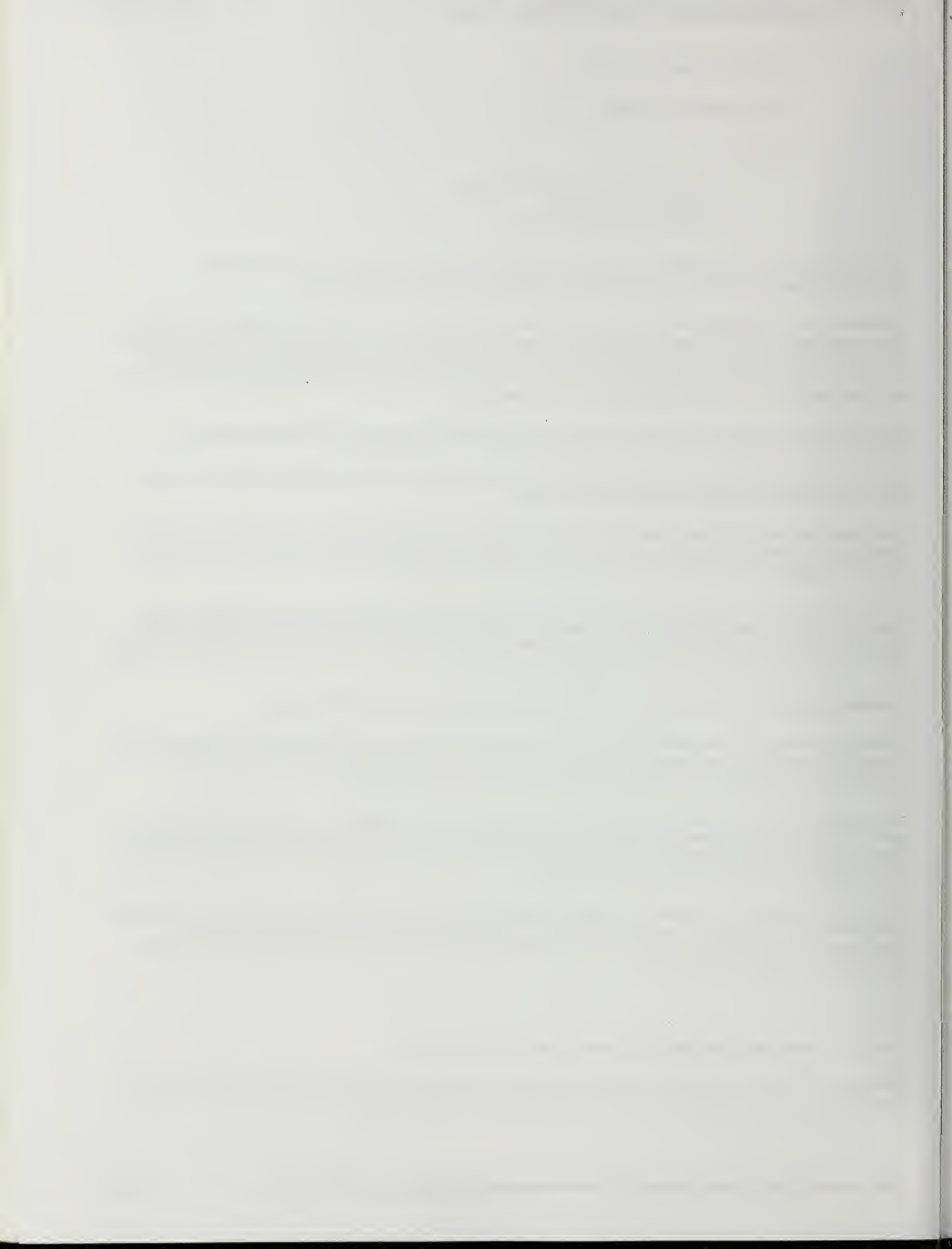
It was suggested that the assessment instrument (report card) be based on existing programs and referenced to the recommended goals and objectives of the Sustainability Plan. Further, such a project should use the resources of a data center and develop a concise, comprehensive questionnaire.

Peter Berg said any annual report should reduce the tendency to be encyclopedic and bureaucratic. "Make it proactive, this would be a press and public outreach opportunity, a way to express your identity. Talk about six issues that you want to address. 3 existing programs that the press can get a handle on, and 3 things on a wish list for the future, things you want to stir some action."

"Or bring some attention to," added Francesca. "This helps a lot because to be able to base it [the annual report card] on existing programs, you make it a lot more of a do-able thing. If you start talking about doing an assessment for the entire city, you end up with a document like this [the 1994 Environmental State of the City Report] that gathers dust on the shelf."

Randy: "It's really about what steps this board can take to correct things."

Marian Rose: "If you can get other departments involved to participate as partners in this process, then they will have accountability too; it becomes a vehicle for implementation of the program."



BECKY: "The PUC manages the water and sewer program, that would be another partner in this."

MARIAN: "Are there other environmental departments in the City and what are their reporting vehicles that would optimize the learning curve?"

Dana Smirin: "In New England, there's a Congressional environmental awards program in which environmental/sustainable projects answer about a ten-page questionnaire and from that each Congressional commissioner takes a look at it and does their own analysis. The questionnaire elicits much scientific information."

RANDY: "What about the issue of the fox guarding the hen house? If you have a department that's a poor performer and you ask them to do a self-assessment that you turn into a report card? How hard-hitting do we want to be? Do we want to name names?"

BECKY: "I would hope so. You've got problems in toxics at Hunters Point, sewage problems in Bayview, there's a lot of things that need to be dealt with."

PATTI: "There's also a way to be talking about how well certain departments may be doing certain aspects, or whether."

RANDY: "I'd like to really name names, myself. Put pictures in there. Not the way Rainforest Action Network necessarily does. We just did a "wanted poster" for the president of the World Bank, for their funding of a fossil-fuel pipeline through a rainforest in Africa. But what I'm thinking is for the gray performers, let's make other departments want to work--giving them a profile with pictures and names would be very important. Let's be hard-hitting and be really generous with deserved credit. How do we not fall prey to the compartmentalization syndrome?" [i.e., setting up a department of the environment in a university while economics, political science, history, etc. don't have environmental components in their curricular scope.]

CAROLYN BLAIR: "Maybe we need to set up a uniform policy that incorporates all agencies and think of the goals and include ordinances and laws that enforce them. When it comes to a uniform policy, it seems they're not effective because we don't have any of them. That's the case when it comes to trees. We have the water department, the parks department, DPW, and property owners. We have been calling very loudly for action and nothing happens because there's no enforcement of the laws."

RANDY: "Our ability to improve our monitoring of what's been legislated and implemented might be the most important aspect worked into this report card or whatever format we're utilizing for this environmental assessment."

Francesca suggested using the report card as a monitoring process and public relations tool, a component of our public outreach program, a priority for public outreach activity.

SALLY BINGHAM: "It seems to me we're talking about two different things. We're talking about infiltrating the departments that already exist within the structure of San Francisco, how we're going to get an environmental component into, across the board; and, we're talking about what are our programs going to be. I'm getting kind of 'which thing are we focusing on?' right now in this part of our conversation. Our programs and how to implement them -- we talk of public outreach? Or are we talking about how to implement environmental integrity into the entire City program?"

RANDY: "At least in terms of an assessment, this body would take the lead on, how do we work with the other departments?"

SALLY: "Do the other departments know that there is a strong, active environmental commission? I thought we were headed off into a discussion of how do we infiltrate ecological issues or environmental impact into all City decisions."

FV: "I think that's an important conversation. But I'm still on the charter mandates and something about this report

card and how do we eventually...? The question you're bringing up has been discussed years before. What is our role in coordinating and all that stuff, should we be or can we be at the table for all those environmental issues? Where do we interface in the EIR process, for example?"

PATTI: "What I liked about the Sustainability Plan was that it talked about all the different sectors and needing to incorporate all the different sectors. And we as a commission of the City are responsible for other City departments. What were missing from this plan were specific recommendations what each department could do to meet the goals of this plan. One of the things this commission could do, is, getting back to education. ...I spent the past seven years on the Commission on the Status of Women trying to educate different departments... and they need recommendations. They need 'this is what I can do in my department or what I should do in my department'--very specifically--to get them to start thinking on that bigger picture that you were talking about. And getting the values."

RANDY: "Would we put specific recommendations for different City departments on our assessment score card? We can reiterate some of the actions already contained in the Sustainability Plan, not create anew. Would you see that in an annual score card, with a press conference, and outreach for our programs?"

"If you gave Department X a D-, and then you have three bullet points underneath it, wouldn't this be pro-active, like what you were saying, Peter? Like what we'd like to see done in the course of the next year."

PATTI: "Build it around into a campaign too. So, using an example from the COSW, a woman gets killed by her partner, she shoots her two kids and shoots herself in front of a schoolyard. Used it as a campaign publishing investigation to look at domestic violence, She did everything right, she went to all the city departments, she still gets killed. That was used as an instance, as an example to get involved all the various city departments that domestic violence impacts: the police, the probation, etc. 120 recommendations came out of that report. But specifically directed to the various departments. With training going in all the different departments. It was the springboard to really getting everyone to do something around a

particular issue. Now obviously for us that would be pesticides, energy, or... That way you have the whole systemic approach to dealing with the problems, and who gets impacted and is

responsible. And then you hold them all accountable for fulfilling those recommendations that this body would set up."

SBB: "Following that example, if we went with our green purchasing, and there exists a program where in a year they're going to be looking at the purchasing, if that were a score card, we were to assess who actually has implemented the green purchasing policy and how can they do better, and what other kinds of things other departments can do to help effect even greater change."

FV: "That's moving into the program part. We have now staffing and funding for two very specific programs, pesticides and resource-efficient buildings, which we've been using for organizing around with other departments. For example in pesticides we know the seven big departments, Rec and Park, Airport, etc... You go out and meet with the department heads and you say do you know you're using a lot of pesticides and do you know the effects of pesticides and whatever environmental impacts you have by your activities and using it as another organizing and educational opportunity, to be able to get departments aware, to educate and to involve them. There are still challenges around bringing them together and having them prioritize and really integrate [environmental values] into their programs, that can really be charge for these [pesticide and resource-efficient program] coordinators who are theoretically out there talking constantly and meeting with these departments. And it comes back to prioritizing, say green purchasing, and back to the report card, which probably shouldn't cover everything, so we can with our limited resources and staff go to all the departments and say, "pesticide is our priority issue this year we want you to go look at that; and, resource-efficient buildings, you guys are here doing an expansion project, so don't forget to change your light bulbs, don't forget to change your toilets, and just doing little educational opportunities like that."

RANDY: "What about all the citizens groups that are really doing the lion's share of really important work and relate it to the City? How would we connect with trees foundations or one of the many Sierra Clubs, or Planet

Drum?"

BECKY: "Maybe you want some report card hearings. Have maybe three or four commission meetings over a period of time [for example] where you're getting important information on the natural environment of San Francisco, somebody reports from SLUG, somebody reports from Audubon, somebody comes from Tree Council, that's one factor. You deal with water, air pollution and traffic impact or something. Separate them out and try to get participation from community and also some individuals, and ask for citizen input. "

R: "We have to keep the process do-able. The hearing idea is really fascinating. You wouldn't necessarily have hearings for each category, but if you'd had two or three real problem areas, that's where you'd have a hearing, with some data and generate some momentum."

MARIAN: "I think part of the involvement problem is in how you define your role, are you partners in getting change? There should be some way to set the goals where your role is..."

R: "How are we a tool for them?"

PATTI: "So officially you can have standing committees or task forces. We've used task forces to help create the whole public hearing as well as to figuring out who to invite for the public hearing. Or you can have task forces involved post-public hearing in terms of how to write the actual document and put together the recommendations. There's a whole lot of ways to really engage."

FV: "You're bringing up good points, because there are these questions, what's our constituency? We know the City departments are one of our constituencies because we're trying to get them to reduce pesticide use, etc. We know the citizen groups are one of our constituencies because they're doing outreach. It's part of a bigger question of who's our constituents, how do we best use them to meet bigger goals of environmental education, outreach and conservation."

DANA: "Where do you want to have your lives impact first? Maybe you want to do reduction of energy consumption, reduction of pesticides, or are you going to get a larger impact working with departments or working with citizens? Can we do a trickle down of education from educating in those departments that larger impact on citizens. In public education there might be some way to trickle down right through the potential report cards where perhaps this department got a D-, however your grade can move up to a D+ if you do these three recommendations in the next 12 months."

BECKY: "I think another good campaign to get involved with is to work with the people in Solid Waste, since we're not going to meet the goals in terms of recycling and diversion as mandated by state law."

SALLY: "We are set up to serve the City of San Francisco, and if the citizen groups are going to come in and report on what they're doing, it's important that we also ask, how can we best serve you?"

R: "Let's put up one of our bullet points on this report card, how well has this commission or department served the city and get a set of these citizen groups and have somebody else judge us and put that in our report card."

SALLY: "It wouldn't hurt to get a bad report the first time around, because we can then go back and say, "Look, Mayor Brown..."

SHELLEY: "We're a commission that's trying to establish our influence with other City agencies. I see the citizens groups as our partners because they're kind of the resources of what we need to be identified, they can tell us what we need of what things have gone on with what relationships with City agencies. We have to establish our own power as a commission not only with City agencies but with the public. So how do that? What Sally says is the beginning of that. Let's get the citizen groups in to evaluate us and then we evaluate them in terms of how things work with City agencies. How do we position ourselves as a more powerful agency that can make a statement?"

PARIN: "Bringing it back to mandates. Here are my notes for what we can do: base this report on existing programs the department already has and within that, we'll have a yardstick for the city as whole based on the



Sustainability Plan, using whatever scientific data is available. And a photo highlighting whatever we want to highlight, i.e. green buildings, this is a grade that the city as a whole got, a number, say 50, in terms of green buildings. This is how

we plan as a commission, or department, or city agencies, to monitor, how the next year will go with that and these are the specific recommendations that can be implemented to increase it from a C to B, or from 50 to 70."

ALEX LAU: "When are we going to talk about how we are going to save San Francisco's environment as well as the environmental impacts of growth? That has to be answered in partnership with citizen groups. Some of that happened with the Sustainability Plan, but we don't really know what's happened since then. We need some sense of who's doing what, does the average citizen know, or do we know what's being covered by whom?"

BECKY referred him to the "little brown book", the Guide to Environmental Services.

ALEX LAU: "The question is not just who is doing what but how do we make those efforts synergize?"

R: "Maybe we would have one sort of annual grand report card assessment, maybe we can also work into our public outreach and press work, once a month issue a press release on some key area of the SP what groups are working on and utilize the media outlets to do some of that as well."

Tamara: "The contributing groups in the Sustainability Plan would be a good start."

BECKY: "The programs we have in the department are really good programs. But if you're in the neighborhoods, you don't care about programs, you care about what's happening in your neighborhood. We need to include things that impact the average person. We know these things in the larger world, but they may not be important to people with problems with rats, or sewage, or whatever."

CAROLYN: "What are you doing, what can you do for me? I see what Friends of the Urban Forest are doing in planting trees. But I don't know what you're doing for me in solid waste management, recycling, etc."

FV: "That is the challenge and the opportunity with public outreach. We get requests and letters about the declining quail, and we'll respond, again it's a matter of priorities and tied with the funding and the political climate. The green buildings program came into being because a supervisor wanted to make the department the lead agency of the program, it had nothing to do with the commission coming together and saying let's do resource-efficient buildings. How can we set up a program that's responsive to the public?"

MARIAN: "I'm concerned about the report card approach. Getting the department's buy-in, their agreement to having an original assessment, where you have a benchmarking by which then people can create realistic goals and move forth a good report. You would be partnering to get their support as allies to be the real implementers of the vision, not as the critics that will distance you from them."

FV: "As with the Resource-Efficient Buildings (REB) program, you need to create a points system with built-in incentive program for improving grades."

R: "This discussion helps with reviewing the mission statement in that this annual assessment report card idea would fit into the function of coordinating the City's environmental services."

NOTES:

1. Need to develop bold goals

How do we best serve San Francisco?

How do we position ourselves (identity) to be influential/ effective?

What are existing city environmental services/programs?



How do we best coordinate efforts?

Need to address basic environmental issues affecting the average citizen.

Who do we serve? City Departments, Public, Businesses.

Use Report Card as a key tool.

2. REPORT CARD

What do specific grades mean?

Monitor & Enforce existing legislation

What has changed and what hasn't?

Need to monitor progress of environmental conditions and programs Involve other City departments (praise or criticize)

Use photographs

Use as vehicle to implement programs

Put DENV & COE on Report Card

1. Public Outreach & Education

Eco-City Conference as part of environmental summit (6,000 people= \$750,000 cost)

Website

What eco-cities are doing , i.e, free public transit, pay for trash pick-up

Promote San Francisco's natural systems

Environmental Summit

Audience – decision-makers, leaders, city employees, commissioners, NGOs

those working on urban sustainability

Free transportation

Tie-in with Goldman Environmental Awards

Visitor and Outreach Bureau

Environmental Brochure

Highlight environmental groups/hotels/ programs/ parks

EcoTour bus (hydrogen fuel), Wharf-Bridge-Ocean Beach-Zoo



Eco Center

- public-private partnership
- every city needs one (SF as pilot)
- state of the art green building
- what is audience?
- coordinate/fund with other departments
- lots of \$ now available from foundations
- should help public understand what environmental issues are in SF, generate tourism
- For kids, locals & visitors
- walk-through kiosks, interactive
- Demonstration center, hands-on museum

1. How to make City departments environmental?

Need to get their buy-in

Make specific recommendations (raise grade on report card)

Use campaigns to involve departments

Bring in as allies (not adversaries)

2. How to involve citizen groups?

"Report card" hearings

Ask what's working and what what isn't

Focus on problem areas

Need to define relationship (i.e. support for changing other departments)

Develop committees or task forces

Education – where is greatest impact

LUNCH BREAK

2. **REVIEW EXISTING PROGRAMS WORKPLAN IN PROGRESS – ACTION**

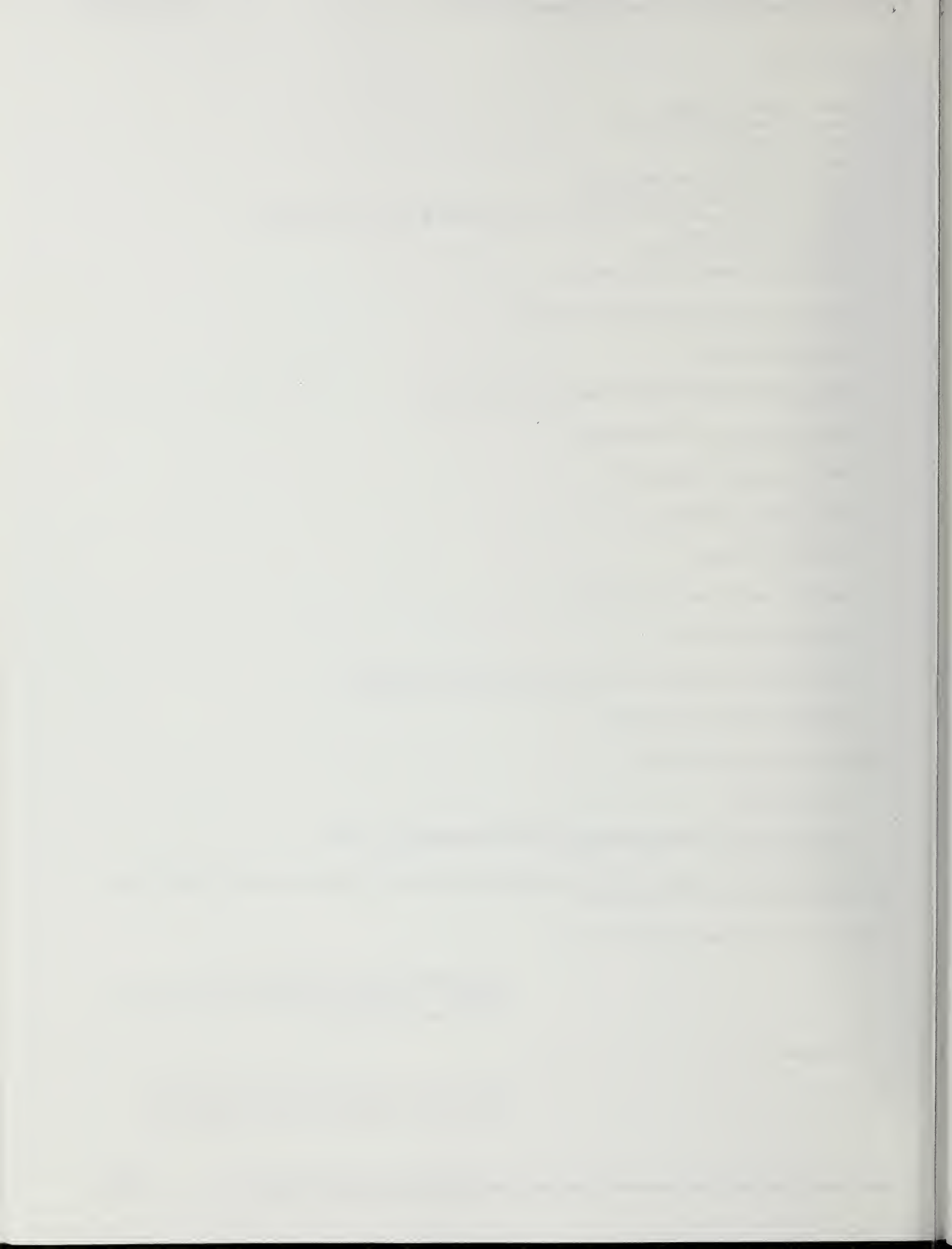
Francesca led the group through the department budget starting with the 98-99 fiscal year total of \$298,000 and then going over the current 99-00 fiscal year:

Budget FY 99-00 from City's General Fund

Administration \$366,415 (Salaries for Director, Commission, Exec Secty, administrative & operating costs, rent, phones, copying, travel)

Programs

Pesticides \$107,000 (Coordinator & Program Support salaries from work orders of the big 7 departments)



REB \$150,832 (\$50,000 for salary, \$100,000 for pilot projects)

Public Outreach \$ 57,345 (salary & materials)

Total \$681,592

FY 98-99 \$298,060

PROGRAMS FY 1999-2000

Environmental Justice and Health

Pesticide Reduction and Integrated Pest Management

Toxics: Dioxin and Mercury

Environmentally Preferred Purchasing Program (E3P)

Site Remediation: PG&E Power Plant-BVHP

Health: Asthma and Breast Cancer

Energy/Climate Change

Resource-Efficient Buildings

Energy Efficiency/Economic Development (How to work with/interface with Bureau of Energy Conservation of the Public Utilities Commission's Hetch Hetchy Division)

Renewables

Global Warming art/essay contest

Biodiversity and Ecosystems

Ocean Beach

Urban Forest

Wetlands

Water and Air Quality

Public Outreach and Communications

Community Meetings/Hearings (4 Commission Meetings per year in the neighborhoods)

Resource Library

Constituent Services

Coordinate City Environmental Programs/Services

Conferences/Events

Healthy Buildings Conference (Department has been asked by some groups to co-sponsor a conference next January)

Mayors Earth Day Breakfast (suggested activity: awards ceremony)

Earth Day 2000

Misc events

Website

Media - more systematic news media placements of stories and interviews

Image/Identity (MFAC)

Ecocenter

Correspondence/Speaking engagements

Staffing

#1 Director

ADMIN

#2 Executive Secretary/ED Assistant

#3 Commission Secretary

#4 Program Support

PROGRAM

#5 Pesticide Reduction Coordinator

#6 Resource Efficient Building Coordinator

#7 Public Outreach Coordinator

SHELLEY: "ARE WE TALKING ABOUT GOING BACK TO A PUBLIC OUTREACH COMMITTEE?"

FV: "We had an ad hoc committee when I was on the Commission."

BECKY: "We developed some fact sheets and a plan, but we didn't go further because we didn't have a coordinator or staff time to support the committee for the things we might have been doing."

SHELLEY: "Now that we have one, we can go forward."



RANDY: "Let people think about making it a subset of the Planning & Policy Committee."

[The Bylaws assign public outreach and education to the Finance & Operations Committee.]

SALLY: "There's funding for the position, and if you've got that person, do you still need a committee?"

FY: "It's nice to have the support, it's like an advisory committee, to be able to bounce ideas off of."

SHELLEY: "This is like a hundred different hats, this person is going to be crazy because there's going to be meeting, planning, working with Earth Day, and conferences and the website development is another issue, and the media contacts is another issue, a community liaison person, it's about seven jobs."

PATTI: "Can you have community members on these committees?"

Becky: "No."

[QUESTIONS ON THE BUDGET, i.e., THE near \$400,000 in ADMINISTRATION]:

BECKY: "What are the major categories, is the difference basically the staff?"

PETER BERG: I HAVE A QUESTION ABOUT THE ENERGY-EFFICIENCY/ECONOMIC, IS YOUR GOAL THAT'S HOW I WOULD YOU GRADE YOU....DO THEY HAVE A STANDARD OF WHAT THEY WANT TO ACHIEVE, AND IF THEY DO, WHAT ARE THEY DOING TO ACHIEVE IT? FOR EXAMPLE, I'VE BEEN TOLD BY THE ENERGY DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY THAT HOUSEHOLD RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION IS NOT FAVORED, AND THAT SIMPLY DOESN'T MAKE SENSE TO ME. SOLAR PANELS WORK IN SEATTLE, SO YOU COULD HAVE SOLAR PANELS ON THE ROOFS OF PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS AND APARTMENT BUILDINGS IN SAN FRANCISCO. I THINK THAT IS PROMISING TO YOU. I LIKE WHAT YOU'RE DOING, BUT ALSO TO PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS, TO ALL PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ESPECIALLY NEW STADIA, THIS ENERGY-EFFICIENCY PROJECT COULD BE PUT TO USE ON A NEIGHBORHOOD BASIS, TO RETROFIT PRIVATE DWELLINGS USING NEIGHBORHOOD UNEMPLOYED YOUTH, SMALL SCALE COMPANIES THAT ARE DEVELOPED IN SMALL BUSINESS INCUBATORS TO PROVIDE MATERIALS TO DEVELOP ALTERNATIVE ENERGY BUILDINGS.

"IN ANY EVENT, YOU COULD HAVE A GOAL OF 100% ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND SEE HOW FAR YOU GET. AND ALL THIS SUPPORT FOR SMALL BUSINESSES ON A NEIGHBORHOOD BASIS AND EMPLOY LOCAL YOUTH AND KEEP THE MONEY IN THE COMMUNITY."

SALLY: "I TOTALLY AGREE. LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF POWER AND WATER PUT OUT AN RFP FOR A RENEWABLE OR ALTERNATIVE ENERGY PEOPLE TO COME IN AND MAKE A BID. BRITISH PETROLEUM IS GOING TO START BUILDING MASSIVE SOLAR PLANTS IN SOUTHERN California. Now it creates jobs, it does the alternative energy. If the City of San Francisco were to do something similar and these big corporations are talking about alternative energy...it is a big job creator in both construction and service.

The Worldwatch Institute has finished a study showing the tremendous job creation when you have big companies going into alternative energy projects with municipalities."

RANDY: "Job creation as a goal should be put on the report card."

PATTI: "If you're gonna get 7 staff up and running, where do you see, given the politics of the situation, as well as the different players in town, over the course of the next year, where would the department be putting more of its energy?"



FV: "Energy. Probably. I think the opportunities for a sustainable energy policy is right now. Transportation policy is a whole 'nother area. There's a lot of stuff going on with transportation. There's a clean air program being established, alternative fuel vehicle purchasing program that's underway. You asked about SUV, I'd love to ban SUVs. And maybe from a policy perspective that is a different question. That is set up. You guys do a resolution; we encourage San Francisco to ban SUVs. As far as programs go, I think that energy is a really ripe opportunity that we should stay involved with, especially the economic development angle. I've been talking with the Mayor's Office, they're very keen to do some kind of collaborative project. Pesticides and resource-efficient buildings, I think those are priorities that are funded, and we have staff people on them, and we have to make the most of those opportunities. I got a call from Rec & Park the other day, they want to do an energy-efficiency program in the parks. People are becoming aware of this. Toxics issue is a big one too, people are talking about -- there's a lot of remediation -- Presidio, Bayview Hunters Point, the Naval Shipyard. Those are areas that we want to track with wide interest and political attention right now."

BECKY: "It'd be interesting if we could work with Planning on those policies."

FV: "There's some interest in sewage policy. In Mission Bay. A lot of these are not up there (on the board) because a lot of these are already handled by other departments, and we need to look at who's handling it, is it being handled well, is it being handled in a way that's sustainable? Because the PUC, which is responsible for energy in San Francisco, is not looking at efficiency and renewables, and that's a role I think that we can play. They do have the Bureau of Energy Conservation, and they care about it, but they only have three or four people. So we either bring them on board over here and we all come out on a unified front, or

we really work to try to get a dialogue going that includes efficiency and renewables."

PATTI: "The sewage problems we heard at the Bayview hearing last month are a concern of ours. My concern is that, if we have two priorities for the year, two major ones or three major ones, or however many we have, that at least one of those has a definite component where we are reaching back into the communities and saying we are doing something that very particularly pertains to you, and people can get a real grasp on. "Having efficient buildings is great, but getting that to a point where average citizens can feel passionate about is probably not there."

CAROLYN: "I'm of course thinking from the tree angle and energy efficient and wondering how much money is being spent on cooling on buildings because there are no mature trees for cooling. And also the fact that we're having storm run-off. I'm wondering if the fact that we have so much cement and not grass median strips between the sidewalks and our roads

to absorb water, rainfall."

R: "That's overall planning, versus strategic planning on this corner of your house."

CAROLYN: "I would love to go through the city and have an account of all the mature trees and also the whole graph of the city where there are no trees in a block and try to promote maybe even toxic waste sites being cleaned up and parks being planted there, instead of doing things like wiping out parks, greenery, and open space and trees."

R: "If your organization wouldn't mind putting together some of those key statistics or standards of where San Francisco is or isn't and send that letter to the Commission, we'll appreciate that."

CAROLYN: "DPW is only in control of 25,000 trees out of over 80,000 trees. Property owners are the people that are hiring, I don't know if they are professional tree cutters, but they're wiping out a percentage of green canopy in the city, just outrageously."

R: "Let's get some very interesting, yet tangible goals together for us to think about as a commission. For instance, President Clinton has this million roof program for photovoltaics. Could San Francisco set a goal, not only for public institutions and buildings, but throughout the city to tackle a hundred thousand of those, or fifty



thousand, or whatever? Can we somehow say we want to get ten thousand up by such and such a date and look specifically at how we can do that? And we can calculate what that means in terms of the amount of fossil fuels that don't need to be burned. And tons of carbons don't get up into our blue sky, turning it into a toxic furnace. That's really what global warming is. Turning our blue sky into a toxic furnace."

C: "Plus our urban forest is being depleted which also cleans toxics from the air."

R: "My point right now is let's look at some real goals, let's get some draft goals on the table in the next couple of meetings for us to make some decisions about. We want to know how many trees are planted, or find out what goals are out there, so we have a good, simple, clear understanding of those things."

FV: "Do you mean developing specific goals based on the programs?"

R: "If you look at the programs areas, just for the moment taking those three areas, I don't know if for public outreach we can have some numbers. I don't know if, for public outreach we can actually have some numbers. (Say, okay, we want to reach seven people in the next ten months.)"

SALLY: "Would there be money for energy audits of the municipal buildings? If we could make a goal of actually having all, at least the public buildings, being as energy efficient as possible, 100% of them being audited, I think that's a reasonable goal."

CAROLYN BLAIR: "Our number one goal is to stop the destruction of the existing green canopy of San Francisco. We need very strong protection and preservation of what we have that is environmentally sound and healthy and contributing. People are wiping out this natural resource. We need to keep existing trees. I keep hearing planting, planting. Planting is not it. Planting takes 20-30 years for a little tree to get to environmentally efficient benefits for the people."

R: "And we need in your letter only the statistics around that and the trend."

C: "You got it."

DANA: "Perhaps something to piggyback on that is something the Postal Service whenever a new resident comes into town, you get a thing in your mail, or working with Pac Bell in phone books or 1-800-CLEANUP is to have a listing of the Bay Area Arborists Coalition, which has a list of arborists therefore people might be able to call the real tree professionals to have their trees looked at versus calling around and meeting old hackers."

SHELLEY: "I'd like to see as one of our goals the generation of energy from site remediation. How we can improve our sewage treatment through capturing the energy, the methane generated from treatment?"

R: "In terms of what's not funded, Francesca, are there items up on the board where there are some monies that can be used?"

FV: "Energy, there's a lot of money that can be tracked down and used. Efficiency and renewables programs are largely untapped. Government monies, a lot of rebate programs, putting Patti's question back in her, where she says is this what's hot right now, happening politically or environmentally, or is there something else that we don't have up there that maybe you know of, that should be up there. The reason we've started working on it is because politically that's what's happening – whether it's being given to us by the Board, or by the Mayor's office or by another department, saying here's a toxics issue, pay attention to this; that's what's been forming my when you talk about criteria. Because I see those as the real productive opportunities, where okay, if we respond to this toxic remediation site and really working on it we'll get in good with the Mayor's office of economic development, we'll get some identity around it and we'll start establishing our identity."

TAMARA raised the point that some of the areas are under the jurisdiction of other agencies, such as sewage being under the PUC, and transportation, and toxics being under hazardous materials and public health and energy efficiency being done by PUC.



FV: "We're going to need to be strategic and really carve out what our role is and whether there is a specific piece we want to take on."

PATTI: "Two comments. When we were out at Bayview, one of the things that we were also hearing about was we have the one neighborhood here that has the largest number of breast cancer cases in the U.S., asthma, a lot of these health concerns we haven't had a chance to talk about, either to say we're going to take 'em on or not take 'em on or whatever and it gets into Sally's whole question about what's the scientific or non-scientific research that may be existing, etc."

"The other is getting back to your point Randy, when you're talking about fund-raising,-- and if we want to in the future be raising money from outside sources besides the government

at some point in time we're going to need to be talking about a friends of the commission."

R: "We can sometimes chase funding for community groups to do chunks of work in coordination with us."

DANA: "Kind of going in lines with energy would be helping the state achieve the natural gas vehicles is to work with both the city, I know there's a lot going with with UPS and FedEx with natural gas fueled vehicles being incentivized with cities, that could also bring in education funding through the state efforts. We're looking at leveraging funding, and the other one kind of ties in with the trees. There's nowhere there to teach people about indigenous plants and planting indigenous plants a) for shade, b) for reduction air pollution. Like trees. I looked at the landscaping plans for the new Mission Bay campus of UCSF, there were some serious water... zero-scaping meaning using indigenous plants that don't use too much water."

R: "What would be a kind of goal or timeline around zero-landscaping?"

D: "Possibly even doing an education campaign through SLUG auspices (you guys are amazing)."

PARIN: "What we've been doing (SLUG- San Francisco League of Urban Gardeners) from SLUG's perspective is (and maybe the department will want to look at it) is actually working with Rec and Park to move their as much possible new plantings or offering suggestions to just natives, where it was actually applicable. And we're creating a palette basically of native plants to the Franciscan system or area of that can work for coves, that can work for hills, that can work all around. So that might be something for the department to put to the commission to push is to encourage Rec & Park to use native plants. Because they're the biggest planter."

BECKY: "But as Ruth would point out, you need to preserve some of the trees that are there already because of the animals and the birds that have adapted to that environment."

D: "I was also thinking about kids, working with the education department where you could present a plant tray of your native plants—doing an education that the children can catalyze things do at home, that's how the recycling movement took off in the early 90s."

MARIAN: "The question of goals is really where should the department and we be focusing our energies most effectively and efficiently."

SHELLEY: "I don't want us to lose sight of environmental health and justice. I really want us to somehow deal with site remediation. Not only the health issues that we could mitigate, but also with respect to development; we've been talking so much of what's going on with PG&E shutting down one of its sites, Hetch Hetchy doing something, we also need to look at the sewage plant and new capacity, Pac Bell Park, and Mission Bay. This is a good place for us perhaps to be working with Planning and see how these impact us. We need to look at the long-term and see how these facilities would be able to accommodate the future growth of the city."

PARIN: "What about developing literally a checklist, working with City Planning? Right now we're sort of acting in reaction to something that's already been in the works. You could get the city to have a checklist, say, of, okay, there's going to be this Mission Bay development – within it you have to have certain energy efficient levels, you



have to be using certain native plant species, you need to mitigate for the sewage that you're going to be creating, you're going to have to account for a curve cut, for Muni to pull up if you're going to have a certain number of people stopping there. Have us develop a checklist and have the City really try to enforce it with development. It's politically nasty but it's really a way we can be pro-active."

SHELLEY: "The sewage plant now is already overwhelmed. They're only talking about the possibilities with Mission Bay coming online. If we work with the City to help develop a more energy-efficient sewage plant system, we need a checklist like this to help them to develop not for just right now but for future growth. Because otherwise we'll still be just reactive."

FV: "There is an EIR process too. That does address quite a bit of it, theoretically. As opposed to go through and say, here's the impact on sewage, here's the impact on water use. It's not as simple as a checklist. I mean, a checklist could almost be an educational tool. But the EIR is actually a regulatory tool and maybe our role is to better enforce the EIR process or system and make sure that it's really being done in the interest... it's difficult because the EIR process is part of the Planning Department, which is a little bit of an inherent conflict."

SHELLEY: "Even in that situation, in the EIR it says that this is what's going to happen that additional gallons of waste that's going to be put into the sewage system and it could be mitigated by building this sewage plant. Well, wonderful. That hasn't happened, so what I'm saying is that we as a Commission should be looking at the future - dealing with the low-hanging fruit but also looking at the fact that there are going to be some things coming in the future that we need to be at least working with City agencies to help us design something better so it'll be easier to mitigate in the planning process."

PETER: "The Commission can represent a vision in the future that it wants to advocate coming about. It can reflect that in saying we want this future ecological city, we'll do anything we can to get toward that."

BECKY: "I want to support what Shelley just said. We've got a new ball park next year, Mission Bay is, I don't know that the city fathers and mothers have looked at the cumulative impacts of these things, and an EIR, all it really does is raises the issues, but you get the feeling, it doesn't say you have to make the best choices and recommend that you're going to have to do certain kinds of things to mitigate stuff, it's a tool more than anything else, just reveals what the issues are. And it's a good document in case anyone wants to sue, and you have to wonder sometimes... the city used to do more planning, there used to be more master plans and stuff, and they haven't done that for a long time, open space and stuff, and water element hasn't been updated not since Allan [Jacobs] was planning director. You get the feeling people aren't talking to each other, considering the linkages. It's like a scale and you put everything on one side the balance is bad."

SHELLEY: "Maybe we're talking building a relationship, earlier we were talking about the possibility of an environmental person sitting on the EIR committee and Planning wouldn't even allow that to happen. Even if all we do now is looking to building that relationship with Planning."

FV: "I've met with the Director of Planning and the head of the EIR process, and told them where we're at with this, and we really want them to be environmental about it. And they're receptive. Again it has to do with how to environmentalize City departments and building relationships."

CAROLYN: "I'm wondering if this Commission, commenting on what Becky said, can influence, create a balance between development and creating environmental landscape. So, with the ball park and Mission Bay, what percentage of trees, what percentage of landscape or open

space are they creating versus the amount of cement buildings. How many mature trees are they retaining in this developing, or how much trees or landscaping are they planting."

FV: "I think there's something in the Planning Code around the trees issues that is a requirement. You might want to look at what is required, I think there's a certain number of trees they have to plant in conjunction with any new



development and the amount that they're allowed to take out."

CAROLYN: "Really?"

FV: "In the Planning Code. Now if that's something that is not being done, the Commission could play a role in making a resolution on that, for example, saying something like it has come to our attention that trees are being cut down, not enough trees are being planted as per the Planning Code...."

MARIAN: "You're trying to make sure that the environmental policies are being implemented. It seems to me that defining your role, with the other departments, implementing policy is a fundamental question. Your programs and your goals define your role. Peter has a great suggestion and I think this should be one of your roles which is to be the visionary, saying here's what we're doing overseeing the whole approach and in implementing what's already been done making sure that people have the resources to implement that. I think this meeting is about what you're going to do strategically. Not talking specifically about what needs to be done in public outreach and media, which is beyond the scope of this meeting."

FV: "One thing that's missing a bit from that list of programs, is dealing with the natural environment and biodiversity, the urban forest, and now we're talking about restoration. One of the things we've been involved with lately is Ocean Beach. They're having terrible erosion problems and there's been this community movement to get this Ocean Beach Task Force established. It might be one of the areas where you want to create another program topic of biodiversity that would include restoration efforts, urban forestry programs, or Ocean Beach as sort of a unique ecosystem of San Francisco, this mile-and-half long beach area that's quite extraordinary, that provides recreational opportunities and community opportunities, that comes at it from really a different angle. It's not really up there (on the board), which is really to be a natural system, ecosystem piece of the work that we do and what we represent. A lot of people call us about tree issues and greenery issues. We're going to continue to get those calls. Now does it make sense to have another program that's about biodiversity, about natural systems? Even if we don't do anything on it but to be able to start looking at what those programs might be, and maybe Ocean Beach, again, because it's a low-hanging fruit, I mean it's happening, there's a lot of attention and press around it, there's multiple jurisdictions, I've got calls from Kevin Shelley's, Assemblymember Shelley's office, and they want to be on the task force, and Pelosi's office wanting to be involved because it's a federal jurisdiction and the Coastal Commission is involved, it could be a high-visibility issue that works to our advantage."

SALLY: "Do you like the term ecosystem services? From a church perspective I use it a lot. Because those are services that are given to us, in nature, as natural services. They are wetlands that cleanse the water before it goes back out into the ocean, they are coral reefs that protect the ocean shore when the storms come in, they are nature God-given natural eco-system services that we have destroyed. Ecosystem services is what you're talking about. We want to restore some of those natural systems."

FV: "It ties in with site remediation. Wetlands is a politically hot issue. Airport's got a lot of money to put into wetlands restoration as mitigation. Crissy Fields, there's funding opportunities, Heron's Head, etc. John Martin the director is looking for projects."

PARIN: "One way to look into biodiversity is to look into next year's budget. What are the projects we want to start grab into for the next year? Wetlands in Crissy Field, India Basin, Treasure Island, Hunters Point?"

R: "Can we as a Commission set a goal, you know, double the number of wetlands restoration projects. If we could have a plan over so many years, a wetlands restoration, Dolores Creek? Audobon might have some numbers of migratory birds that plop down in San Francisco that could be included in the goals we set. Be nice years later that there's been an increase in the number of migratory birds that land in SF. Set some target goals there."

FV: "The big picture should be air quality and water quality in the region. What are the biggest sources of pollution?"

ALEX: "What is happening to the public health aspects? Olgowski, an expert in IPM is concerned about the



increasing rodent population and the potential return of bubonic plague. Other potentially serious problems down the road are psycho-toxics, the effect of electromagnetic fields on the air waves and humans."

END OF TAPE # 2

ALEX: "Microwaves are dangerous, they can kill birds."

FV: "I think you're bringing up something that has a bigger heading, which is environmental health. I feel pretty strongly in the next millenium in order for us to really make some inroads in environmental preservation and conservation is people are going to need to make the connection between the health of the environment and human health. They are going to need to see that when we degrade our environment, especially with things that we can't see , toxic chemicals, pesticides all those electro-magnetics, all the modern technology that we're moving forward with, all has an effect on our health. There haven't been a lot of study done, but there's endocrine disruption work that's being done, there's breast cancer and asthma and all this stuff – they're really connecting it to these toxic sites and the things we're putting into the air, and there is a public health department, an environmental health with industrial hygienists and engineers and that kind of thing , they're much more the technical end of it, but I think there is a role here that we can play on specifically on outreach and education, on how do people make the connection so you become, you put a face on the environmental issues."

SHELLEY: "At the last commission meeting in the Bayview, the thing that really bothered me the most – and this comes back to coordinating with city programs is when the department of health just kind of repeated the study that was done by other organizations, and kind of confirmed that yeah we have the highest asthma rate in the city...I would prefer to see that they come out with an education piece that says, 'what should be the dietary habits of a person with asthma; what can you do in the home to help reduce some of the things that could create asthma attacks?'

"I think we need to coordinate more with city departments, like the health department to encourage them, I hate to call it humanize health, but you know, to humanize health. Let's stop

talking numbers, he said, and I held my tongue, that crime was an issue here. I've never seen crime create asthma. I think we should encourage the city agencies to start humanizing the process of how we deal with some of our environmental issues."

DANA: "To piggyback on that, to do an education campaign, to pass on to them to utilize their budget to – to get back to what you raised at the beginning, what is your actual goal, to educate the departments here or are you to go after the citizens and the businesses? Or are you to be an avenue of resources?"

MARIAN: "I think that's an important point that Dana is making. And you can kind of raised when you were talking about the public outreach and education program and both mentioned that it's a very big job the way it's currently defined right now and that there is this coordinating city programs of other departments – which is a very big element – but how much leverage could you really have there with creating your own agenda – working through them which is creating your own agenda to fit your own stuff – and then working with the public. I mean, it almost seems like that job as currently defined is too overwhelming to focus and might not ... if you make it too big, the person becomes overwhelmed, you can't make do anything. This coordinating city programs job or piece continually comes up all day, and it seems like a very important piece."

FV: "I must say that when we got funding for this position there was a lot of talk not only at the board but also other city staff members supporting this position saw that they could play that function. Even other city departments want environmental information and services to be better coordinated. People calling for questions get bounced around, I've talked to five different people. Some of the intent on the coordination there is do we set ourselves up as a one-stop shopping center kind of thing. We can either refer you directly to the person you need to talk to or we handle it. It's about service, coordinating city programs."

DANA: "That comes back in your vision, and your goal as to what this entity is."

PETER: "I have an idea for another level of public outreach, but it borders on other business. I'm sorry I don't have more of these, they're reports from, they're originally e-mails REPORT FROM ECUADOR. At the very back of I, there's a model law. There's a town in Ecuador that's declared itself an eco-city. And if you look at the end of

the model law section, you can see that there are something like six things that they agreed on to undertake, they are startlingly enough different from what we've been discussing and what other environmental departments in cities discuss, that I thought it worthwhile to mention that there's this incredible opportunity here. Page 33.

"The opportunity is that there are about 7 cities to have declared themselves eco-cities at this point, two of them are in Ecuador. It's kind of a jump from the 19th through the 20th century to do this, to do this whole re-modelling of yourself as an eco-municipality. The opportunity is that no one is calling these people together. But the next eco-city conference will be in Brazil in a town called Curitiba, which is becoming infamous for a couple of public policies, when I say startling different, how 'bout they pay you for your garbage, in the city, if you sort your recycling, they pay you for it at the doorstep when they pick it up? They don't charge for public transportation, it's because they want to eliminate private automobiles. They've amortized the cost of these things to argue that it's financially better to have free public transportation.

"Well, that's one town. Curitiba is up there about 100, 200,000. Maybe the sixth largest city in Brazil. It would be a terrific piece of public outreach, public exposure, news value for the Commission on the Environment, San Francisco to convene a summit of eco-city representatives to open up the subject to the public. You'll have reporters flying from all over the country just to pick up on the information. And the level of sharing that would go on would be terrific. Because I've heard people innocently propose public policies that are way beyond what we're talking about because it's a wide open field there. So they're talking about why don't we have a municipal renewable energy factory, station, power plant, and they want a biological sewage system.

"The cross fertilization that could take place – I'm not criticizing anything—I'm just saying it's a new world of eco-cities, it's a 21st century proposition. Environmentalism, by the way, is over. What's coming is restoration, ecology and urban sustainability. People aren't going to be talking about environmentalism, they're going to be talking about re-making our urban environments and re-creating our habitats. We could be in the forefront, that's all."

RANDY: "One of the things that Francesca's talked about in terms of the website is to make it largely about what progressive cities around the world are doing. Having ten best initiatives that are already being implemented, and then saying San Francisco is only doing two of those it helps us understand the possibilities there. It also allows, in terms of public outreach, us to reach way beyond the city itself."

PETER: "We could even do a Pacific basin twist to it."

RANDY: "In terms of the environmental summit that's on here, Francesca, do you think the Mayor would be amenable to something like this? to focus on other green cities?"

FV: "Yeah, I think so. He's had great success with other summits, like the Women's Summit, in getting keynote speakers and such."

DANA: "It would be great to have it at the convention center where you could have children walking through and seeing the photographs of these areas, and the Environmental Media Association, Society of Environmental Media Journalists Association that's meeting here next month, they would jump on an opportunity like this."

RANDY: "Francesca, Patti, can you tell us what something like that would cost?"

PATTI: "I was really working on the Women's Summit actually. To have a summit of that size at the Moscone Center with 5,00-6,000 people, it was three-quarters of a million that needed to be raised for it, it was just a one-day summit. Reception at City Hall night before. Clearly they wanted to get as much hype, big names as possible. When we were initially talking to the Mayor, he was very interested in the international kind of component, but due to lack of vision of some of the people putting it together, it was never really taken on because it was too expensive. I know the Mayor is interested in the international part."

BECKY: "How much did the participants pay?"



PATTI: "\$75, and that didn't cover costs."

SHELLEY: "To cover costs, why didn't you have booths, etc.?"

PATTI: "Because the Mayor didn't want it, when you do a mayor's summit, it is The Mayor's Summit, and what he says pretty much goes, that's just kind of balance (trade-off). "

RANDY: "Did he find the money for it?"

PATTI: "No way! There were about a hundred women that got together, and a good dozen of folks that just gave up their jobs to just do the summit."

FV: "We should talk about it in the context of Earth Day 2000."

DANA: "I'd like to get your definition of Environmental Summit, because environment is massive. What is something that will really bring high-profile that's unique, that's not happening around the world?"

FV: "Earlier we talked about getting Al Gore, or some kind of environmental leader as your keynote, maybe getting some international leader with a different perspective, a national leader of another country, that could come and talk about their vision, and some break-out, you can even base it on the Sustainability Plan and have different workshops on different topics – air quality, biodiversity piece, waste water piece.

"The Earth Day 2000 folks had a really interesting proposal I thought, they came at it in a different way, to do an Earth Month, throughout the city, in different neighborhoods, and they would try to coordinate these neighborhoods and have these hearings and stuff for them to be able to say these are the environmental issues we're faced with in our neighborhood. And on Earth Day they would all do a big march, a day of free public transportation all the way down to Civic Center Plaza, where there would be a celebration and tables, music, festival kind of feeling and would bring all the neighborhoods together.

"We took it a step further because we still have the environmental summit idea, what if we made the environmental summit have a neighborhood focus – you could still have your keynote, Al Gore whoever, Ammiano or Willie Brown or whatever, could do from their perspective, and then you could have your break-up groups by neighborhood – you know, there's Chinatown, Mission, Richmond Sunset, and come together in some kind of caucus, plenary and share some ideas and here's our commonality. Get people invested and buying in from a neighborhood level."

SHELLEY: "It would be wonderful on Earth Day to have free transportation that day. And get everybody out of their car, that should be your contribution to earth day."

PETER: "Could I come to the next commission meeting and propose that you declare this town in Ecuador, a "sister ecological city?"

BECKY: "You probably have to go through the Board of Supervisors. You can have a resolution to ask the Board..."

FV: "You'd have to check first with the Office of Protocol who the sister city..."

CAROLYN: "It seems to me that one of the most compelling arguments you could present to the city is show the amount of money that would be saved by creating a better environment."

FV: "I think the bigger issue you're bringing up is an important one, we need to show the economics of environmentalism, and to show that green is green. The resource-efficient building program is a real opportunity to be able to do that. I'm really interested in being able to establish some baseline information on how much do our existing buildings cost, to run, maintain. And with the implementation of these resource-efficient components,



what are we going to be saving? Because that's what we're going to really need to be able to go back to the Board next year. That's why they voted for it unanimously. There was all this data saying, there's going to be some capital up-front costs, changing your light bulbs, once you put it in, it's going to save x amount over the life of the building. The short-term, the long-term, we need to do that probably for all of our programs. But that's the real opportunity with this program. It's truly the wave of the future, to be able to show that it makes economic sense, not just environmental sense."

BECKY: "It occurs to me that one potential ally, or at least one program you can align yourself with when you do this thing might be to maybe 2001 around Earth Day, or when the Goldman Awards are done. Have that be part the panoply of things that are going on ... that would get international attention, international press."

RANDY: "Peter, I'm a secret nominator of the Goldman awards, don't tell anybody. Besides people that you mentioned..."

DANA: "I want to get back to resource-efficiency. Do they mean energy-efficiency, or green buildings?"

FV: "The whole green building thing, that briefly has five main components: energy efficiency, water conservation, indoor air quality, recycling, and waste-debris management. Mandatory requirements for City construction, all municipal buildings. The second part of the ordinance is this pilot projects piece to be able to test state of the art technology in city buildings. There are a lot of pieces missing. There's a task force that's now working on ... and we're trying to identify which pieces right now are not covered, like building materials, which is a critical piece.

And to set some really ambitious goals, like 80% recycled material in any building. There's not anything for stormwater or wastewater, those are the pieces that need to be looked at....

"I did my first departmental briefing on this last week. It was with Rec and Park and their planners. And the initial reaction was, another ordinance, another something to comply with that's going to get in the way of us getting our job done. You know, how are we going to be able to do this? We don't have the money. Who's supposed to pay for this? For the new light bulbs and the new toilets. Actually, it's all of you guys, your department is going to have to pay for all this. There's a lot of resistance. I kept coming back, it's going to be difficult to enforce you to do this legislation. there's not a fine or anything, it's the intent that we're asking you to come on board with. Just realize that this is about energy and water conservation, recycling, this is about things that you care about. You're Rec & Park, and we're all trying to create a better healthier city, and so we really need to come at it from that visionary perspective and not get them really tripped up in 'is this going to make my life a lot harder and my work a lot more intense?', you know, there's provisions in the ordinance that talk about dusting and cleaning. It says you need a schedule for dusting. As the lead agency we're not going to be coming in here with a white glove, but it's really the intent behind it."

CAROLYN: "Francesca, why isn't it our City budget being spent more on environment? All these issues. I mean, why isn't there more money going to maintain mature trees? Or money to making economic health, environmental health better?"

FV: "I think that partly it has to do with political climate, and who's in charge of the purse strings. We were lucky this year, partly because the mayor is supportive, and we have a relationship, so I really pleaded with him to support this department to the extent to get us rolling, and also I think we've got a very sympathetic board. It's a real opportunity right now.

We've gotten a pretty significant increase, we talk about fund-raising for other things -- we can't actually absorb any more money right now, we're not spending what we have, we're trying to hide ... the supervisors are sitting there saying, bring us the good ideas and do em..."



BECKY: "And the make up of the budget and finance committee is really important."

FY: "Critical. And that's almost where we slipped up, because Yee, who's on the finance committee is not a big environmentalist. He's supportive, and he's supportive from a community perspective, so you really need to kind of work that and work what their interests are. So a lot of it has to do with political, most of it. Unfortunately, because if it had to do with constituents, and the city, I mean everybody in San Francisco would probably themselves an environmentalist, and we would be one of the biggest departments. My hopes is that we'll be able to build on what we've done so far."

MARIAN: "I want to get back to your role as the Commission and the Department. Because if you only identify yourselves as developing programs and implementing programs, then you aren't really 'change agents' -- which require that you have vision and understanding of why and why not that the community can share, a synergy of philosophy, programs, and people."

RANDY: "We have the capability to develop that synergy with the people we have."

FV: "It's a challenge. We have now three programs, so we're implementing programs all of a sudden. And before in the last couple of years, it's really been about policy, making recommendations, and there's still a lot of that. I mean, I get called to board meetings every other week to weigh in on asthma, weigh in on something, anything that touches on...even putting up signs and what should be used for putting up signs around town, and little that really disperses my time and attention, but these are also opportunities to weigh in on policy issues from an environmental perspective. In a way, it's important to be able to say, do not use plastic wrap, because plastic is bad for the environment, use wheat paste. Even that little thing in some ways is helpful. But now that we have programs, we have an opportunity, we're responsible for action... This resolution process is really a way to weigh in, in the city, on issues of environmental importance, or policy. And that could mean anything. From the ferry system to Coca Cola not recycling its plastic bottles, anything. How do the department and the commission support each other are important questions to bring up."

BECKY: "Everyone on the Commission is an activist, some are active with water, parks, SLUG, Sierra Club, etc., everybody has their own portfolio, and it may not be the

Commission's portfolio entirely, but we also are the points of entry for issues coming in. There are different ways we can be agents of change. "

BREAK

RUTH GRAVANIS: "Something that relates to so many things that we've been talking about is the redevelopment of Treasure Island. Treasure Island currently dumps its stormwater into the Bay untreated. There are proposals for creative wetlands for treating the spillage, great opportunities to implement all of our green building ideas, great opportunities for composting projects, all of the things that we have in our Sustainability Plan starting from It's a really fantastic chance to do things right from the beginning, in terms of low water usage, etc."

"How can the Commission get more involved in the EIR process, obviously anybody can comment on an EIR. When the EIR on Executive Park came out -- it's got so much parking and so automobile-oriented, that it would seem to me that the Commission on the Environment could be one of the many commenters that would write a letter on some of those aspects."

SALLY: "Maybe we should get copies of all the EIRs coming out. Maybe the Commission on the Environment should request copies of all EIR reports and then only look at or study ones that look either adverse, or..."

PARIN: "That could be thousands..."

SALLY: "Make a list of reports that affect over 2500 people."

RUTH: "First of all, there's a mailing list you can get on to receive Notice of Availability of all EIRs. so you'll be informed with a project summary of each one, and that might give you a clue."



BECKY: "There were conversations between the former director (of the department) and Hillary Gitelman (Environmental Review Officer of City Planning) about us being involved in the process, and I certainly think we can be involved in the scoping process."

ALEX: "Also, when we get the Notice of Preparation, we have some input into the scoping, in looking at the documents you can say, these are the kinds of things that we want to address in the scope of the EIR."

RUTH: "That would be great. And of course, the really important EIR coming up is the EIR for Treasure Island. And there, it's a matter not just of waiting for the document to come out, but to actually influence what goes into the redevelopment plan – which we need to be doing right now. And it would be great right now if the Commission were communicating with the Treasure Island Development Authority to say, 'Here's our green building document, can we count on you to incorporate these principles in your redevelopment plan.' Or, 'we support innovative, environmental beneficial ways of treating storm water. Can we count on you to include that in the or whatever that might be.'"

RANDY: "That's a big ticket item that would be in the interest of all of us developing a kind of checklist. Are they gonna add landscaping or zero-scaping, or what is the tree policy of the, let's just make sure that that's all being considered."

RUTH: "But a letter from this Commission saying, 'we endorse this and this and this...and would appreciate your putting this in the final might have some weight and effect. Instead of 'consider wetlands,' or 'try to reduce traffic impact.' You could write to them and say, 'Why not make Treasure Island a car-free island?'"

FV: "Ruth, would you mind writing down some of your ideas, and some of your response and sending it to me and what I can do is put a draft letter together from the Commission. We can review them at the next Commission meeting or planning and policy committee meeting."

RUTH: "When Parin was mentioning the efforts that SLUG was making to get the City's Rec and Park Department to propagate more native plants, oh my goodness, don't people know that this Commission adopted a resolution about six months ago urging the Rec and Park Department to do exactly that? When the Commission adopts a resolution, it should 1) follow up on the department it is directed to and find out if they're actually doing it or not, and 2) how do we make the larger community aware of it so that more people can use these resolutions as tools to further their own efforts to implement the Sustainability Plan. So having some way to have these resolutions online for people to view from time to time and for department personnel to check up six months later what's happened to these resolutions."

SALLY: "I have yet to see a complete list or copies of the resolutions passed by this commission and next time we pass a resolution it should appear somewhere on the obituary page of the newspaper for people to see."

RANDY: "I don't want just the resolutions, I want you to check in to see what happened to them."

FV: "It comes back a little bit to the role of the Commission, because there's an opportunity with these resolutions, for example, the dioxin resolution, because it got physically taken to Oakland, it got picked up by the Oakland City Council and then it's been picked up by several other municipalities, and a lot of NGOs [non-governmental organizations] got a hold of it and it's been used as an activist tool. I think there's a lot of opportunities for a lot of these resolutions, like the one you're referring to have the same kind of thing to happen. When a resolution is passed, there should be a plan to not only send it to the departments that are affected, but also maybe other municipalities and other different groups working on the issue."

PATTI: "I wanted to say that one thing they've talked about for Treasure Island is putting in a juvenile facility for girls. and given the demographics that most of the girls are low-income, etc., we would have to consider transportation or allowing families to actually see some of the girls as an issue. We need to look at lots of different components when we're looking at potential environmental plans and its impacts on the population."

BECKY: "I was reminded on the radio last weekend that they were going to put homeless people out there, the people who are not homeless people living out there are already concerned about the change."



RUTH: "In terms of the homeless program at Treasure Island, it happens to be very, very well thought out. In terms of our wetlands project, we're seeing creating a wealth of opportunities for job training for the homeless. And also the federal project for construction, etc. There's a wealth of opportunity for having a model of sustainability out there."

MARIAN ROSE: "I was wondering if there was some way we can leverage the fact that San Francisco is a great tour destination and the growth of green businesses and enterprises, if there wasn't some way to promote a green eco-tourism tour of San Francisco, including the natural areas and parks."

BECKY: "The San Francisco Visitors & Convention Bureau has brochures and an information kiosk at Hallidie Plaza/Powell Street BART station where people can find out about places to visit. Maybe there should be a green city outreach platform there of brochures."

MARIAN: "I did call the Visitors & Convention Bureau asking if they had some referrals to a green hotel and they said they had never gotten a call like that."

RANDY: "There is one, the Trident, at Bush & Grant streets. We should pursue it a little further and have a brochure that would list 7 or 10 of the significant environmental conferences that held here each year. This gets into what I want to get into the next agenda item that Francesca and others are interested in talking, about, a *real* visitors eco-center. (The tour bus would be the city's first hydrogen fuel cell powered vehicle)."

SALLY: "It's in *here* (Sustainability Plan, the Annual Report), as a goal."

CAROLYN: "If we're talking about an eco-tour trail, then we should extend the F-line from downtown Market through the tunnel to Fisherman's Wharf and Fort Mason out to the Golden Gate Bridge (because tourists don't know how to get there) and back to the Castro so they can get the full flavor of our city."

FV: "We're probably moving to number 8. Public outreach ideas."

RANDY: "Can we tie in the idea of a real one-stop visitors center and an eco-tour?"

BECKY: "Two and a half years ago a group of us met with the Mayor about a shuttle to Golden Gate Park and this is something where you could have a bus line hit all the major tourist and natural spots in the city. There are already several environmental center bookstores around the city -- the GGNPA bookstore at Pier 39, an environmental bookstore at Embarcadero One."

RANDY: "At the city library you've got the Stegner Environmental Center,"

SALLY: "There's a little history museum over here about the Presidio. And that could have an environmental. Do we have a natural history museum in San Francisco?"

FV: "The idea of an eco-tour was actually floated by the Solid Waste folks. There was some state money available for creating a hazardous waste disposal one-stop center where you could come and properly dispose of hazardous waste, and some of that state money could be used to fund an educational component of an eco-center. I started talking to them about creating a resource-efficient building that could be an eco-center that would house the Department of the Environment and also be the resource library, referral center, and could be where the eco-tour bus starts from; a green map of all the environmental sites; it could be a place to coordinate the city environmental programs, it could be a whole room, a wall-to-wall: water department, pollution prevention, sewage stuff that would be centralized in one place where people could come to, and even have a whole wing of non-profits, what they are and

what they do. We could also make it into a demonstration building, you could have your green building there and you have an exposed side of a wall with examples of recycled materials here and resource-efficient devices there. You could also have a pesticides program and outside have an organic garden to show how to do IPM and different pest management techniques. They are building an environmental education center here in the

Presidio, at

Crissy Field. It will be a little different, a bit more workshop oriented for children with training and demonstration activities. The public outreach coordinator would be the person that runs the thing. It would be more of a long-strategy because the immediate need is for a public outreach person to get these other outreach programs going.

SALLY: "I would love for the City of San Francisco to have an eco-center in a partnership of private and city money, like with Goldman, Haas."

DANA: "Great, I'm with you. Who are we targeting to? Tourists? or the actual demographics of the city?"

RANDY: "I actually did a map of international environmental work being done here in the Bay Area. it is impressive. In terms of tourists we can really direct them to some important groups. If you're interested in rivers, we've got Friends of the River and International Rivers Network, or the Bay Model, in terms of hydrology."

DANA: "What would the goal might be? To educate our citizens, or visitors?"

RANDY: "It could be people are interested in environmental programs of our universities. There are foundations in the Bay Area looking for projects to fund."

SALLY: "It could be like the annual visits of schoolchildren to the Steinhart Aquarium. Every school year the children get to go to the ecological center."

RANDY: "How many of you have ever been inside a rain forest café/restaurant, where it's physically stunning and shocking and exciting to be in and walkthrough."

SHELLEY: "I could see it as a hands-on museum or a traveling exhibit or something in addition to being an educational resource or a resource for tourism, the hydrogen bus idea, this could be like the ground zero, from where the eco-bus could take you around to other things."

RANDY: "Francesca we may not have covered everything you wanted in the public outreach, education, marketing arena...if you've got some ideas for re-writing the mission statement, you should send them in to Francesca or Chris."

President Hayes reported on a meeting he had with Francesca and Mayor Jerry Brown of Oakland to talk about the possibility of the Commission on the Environment meeting with him about potential collaboration or cooperation on environmental issues, such as dioxin, energy aggregation, and creating jobs from energy retrofitting projects, (similar to Mayor Willie Brown of San Francisco), mercury alternatives, or perhaps joint purchasing projects (i.e., chlorine-free paper). They also talked about banning wood in landfills to meet the state diversion law and then about banning mercury.

The meeting was adjourned at 4:05 p.m.

Return to Commission Meetings

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**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL REGULAR
MEETING AND AGENDA**

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1999*

**ROOM 408*
CITY HALL
1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

RE-SCHEDULED FROM SEPTEMBER 20, 1999

6 PM

COMMISSIONERS

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
The Rev. SALLY G. BINGHAM
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ROBERT K. WERBE

FRANCESCA VIETOR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CHRISTOPHER CHOW
COMMISSION SECRETARY

RONA SANDLER
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

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*Not the regular meeting date, time, or room.

ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

Air Quality

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical-based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. [Section 67.15 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, Sunshine Ordinance.]

Public Transportation

The closest BART station serving City Hall at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place (formerly Polk Street) is the Civic Center station. The closest MUNI Metro stations are at Van Ness & Market and Civic Center.

Accessibility of Meeting Location

The meeting room is accessible by wheelchair. The closest accessible BART station is Civic Center, four blocks from City Hall. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are the #5 Fulton/McAllister, #19 Polk, #21 Hayes, #42 Downtown Loop, #47 Van Ness, #49 Van Ness/Mission, #71 Haight/Noriega, the F-line to Market and Van Ness, and the MUNI Metro stations at Van Ness and Market and Civic Center. For more information about MUNI accessible services, please call 923-6142.

There is accessible parking in the vicinity of City Hall, underneath Civic Center Plaza, and adjacent to Davies Symphony Hall and the Veterans War Memorial complex.

Large print agendas, audio tapes of minutes, sound-enhancement equipment, and other services to aid the visually and hearing-impaired to attend the meeting are available by calling 554-6390.

Statement of Nondiscrimination

The Commission on the Environment does not discriminate on the basis of disability, race, color, creed, ethnic origin, gender, or sexual orientation in employment or in the admission and access to its programs or activities.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE

(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public.

Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE OR TO REPORT A VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE, CONTACT THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE TASK FORCE. *(Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)*



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

ORDER OF BUSINESS

September 21, 1999

6 p.m.

Room 408, City Hall

1. Call to Order, Roll Call, and Welcome
2. Adoption of Minutes of August 16, 1999 ACTION
3. Communications INFORMATION
 - A. Correspondence - Southern Energy California, LLC. & Potrero power plant;
Recreation & Park Department re: California Quail in our parks
 - B. Hearing – Green Buildings Across the Continent INFORMATION
and the Resource-Efficient City Buildings Program

Kristin Ralff Douglas, U.S. Green Building Council
Brian Stazenski, Environmental Resource Center, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Brad Benson, Legislative Assistant to Supervisor Ammiano
Tara Lamont, Bureau of Architecture, Department of Public Works
- Consent Calendar – ACTION
Resolution No. 009-99-COE Urging Coca-Cola to Use Recycled Plastic
5. REGULAR CALENDAR ACTION
Chemical Exemption Requests – None.
6. Director's Report INFORMATION
 - Administrative
 - PVC-Free Conference
 - Programs
 - Ocean Beach Task Force
 - Media/Public Outreach
 - Dept. Internships
7. Resolution No. 010-99-COE Amending IPM Ordinance ACTION
8. Resolution No. 011-99-COE Adopting Resource-Efficient City Buildings Guidelines for
Municipal Buildings ACTION
9. Planning & Policy Committee Report INFORMATION
10. President's Announcements INFORMATION
Finance & Operations Committee
Retreat of September 11, 1999
11. Other Business INFORMATION
12. Public Comment
Adjournment

PACKET CONTENTS – SEPTEMBER 21, 1999

The meeting packet for September 21, 1999 contains:

1. Notice & Agenda for Special Regular Meeting of September 21, 1999
2. Draft Minutes of August 16, 1999 *filed under minutes*
3. Correspondence from Southern Energy Company,
Correspondence to Recreation & Department urging support for California Quail
4. Green Building/REB Hearing Outline
5. Coca-Cola Resolution
6. Amending IPM Resolution with memo of proposed changes & copy of existing
IPM Ordinance text
7. REB Guidelines Resolution & Guidelines text
8. Two Letters to Departments Regarding REB implementation for your reference

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THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON

IN TWO VOLUMES

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THE SECOND VOLUME

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**SOUTHERN
COMPANY**

Energy to Serve Your World™

September 1, 1999

Mr. Christopher Chow
Commission Secretary
San Francisco Commission on the Environment
1540 Market Street, Suite 160
San Francisco, CA 94102

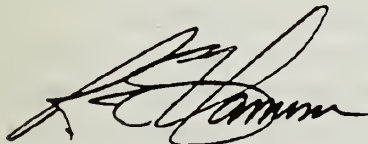
Dear Mr. Chow:

Southern Energy today announced future plans for our plants in the greater Bay Area. We are eager to share this information with you, and have attached materials detailing our plans to add new electricity generation at both our Potrero power plant in San Francisco and at our Antioch power plant in Contra Costa.

We understand that you might have questions about our announcement and will be contacting you shortly to discuss these materials with you. In the mean time, please feel free to call me at (415) 283-2295 or Southern Energy's Project Director, Kim Heinz at (415) 283-2296.

Thank you, and we look forward to talking to you.

Sincerely,



Randy Harrison
Chief Executive Officer
Southern Energy California, LLC.

News



Energy to Serve Your World™

News Media Contact:

Chuck Griffin, (415) 283-2295 (day of release)
(770) 821-7814

David Mould, (770) 821-7531

<http://www.southernco.com>

Sept. 1, 1999

Southern Energy announces plans for new Bay Area electricity generation

New plants will increase reliability, improve environmental performance

SAN FRANCISCO – Southern Energy Inc., a unit of Southern Company, today announced plans to add new electricity generation in the greater Bay Area to improve reliability through the use of advanced technology.

“Southern Energy is very enthusiastic about our plans in the Bay Area,” said Randy Harrison, chief executive officer of Southern Energy California. “Through the addition of this new power generation capability, we will be able to help meet the increasing energy needs of the greater Bay Area and greatly enhance the region’s energy reliability.”

Southern Energy plans to install state-of-the-art natural gas-fired turbines at its Potrero and Antioch power plants. The turbines make electricity by burning natural gas. Heat from the turbines is then recycled to boil water, powering a steam turbine that makes additional electricity.

The process, known as “combined-cycle gas turbine generation,” is the most efficient and environmentally sound way to make electricity on a commercial scale, and the generators also will be equipped with advanced emission controls. The new generation at both plants will cost between \$400 million and \$600 million and will require two years to build.

Southern Energy purchased the Potrero and Contra Costa plants, along with a third power station in Pittsburg, from Pacific Gas & Electric in April.

Despite the increase in electricity capacity, overall emissions from the Potrero Power Plant actually should be lower on an annual basis than the plant's current emissions once the construction is complete, Harrison said. The reduction will result from the new, more efficient generation running more than the existing generation, which will be equipped with additional environmental controls.

San Francisco currently receives its electricity from three sources: Potrero, Hunters Point power plant (owned and operated by Pacific Gas & Electric), and transmission lines that bring in power from plants outside the area. The new generation also will allow for the implementation of plans to shut down Hunters Point.

The new unit to be located at the Potrero facility will have the capacity to produce 520 megawatts of power, bringing Potrero's total generating capacity to 880 megawatts.

The Contra Costa Power Plant in Antioch is essential to the reliability of the greater Bay Area's electric system. With increasing demand in the area, the addition of new generation will ensure the availability of efficient and environmentally sound power. The facilities proposed for Contra Costa will generate 530 megawatts of electricity, bringing the combined total there to 1,210 megawatts.

Southern Energy Inc., a unit of Southern Company, develops, builds, owns and operates power production and delivery facilities and provides a broad range of services to utilities and industrial companies around the world. Southern Energy, through its subsidiaries, supplies electricity in 10 countries on four continents. Its Southern Company Energy Marketing subsidiary, jointly owned with Vastar Resources Inc., provides energy trading, marketing and financial services and other energy-related commodities, products and services to customers in North America.

Southern Company (NYSE: SO), the largest producer of electricity in the United States, is also the parent firm of Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, Mississippi Power and Savannah Electric.

#####

Questions

Answers



What kind of power plant is this?

This is what the industry calls a "combined-cycle" gas turbine generating system. Turbines similar to jet engines make electricity, and then the heat from those turbines is captured to boil water and make steam that drives a steam turbine. This process represents the most efficient way to make electricity on a commercial scale.

How did all of this come about?

Southern Energy bought electric power plants from Pacific Gas & Electric in April 1999. The sites were attractive in part because there is room for construction of new generation, something the greater Bay Area needs as demand increases and officials seek to close an older power plant at Hunters Point.

What sort of government regulations are involved?

Southern Energy must go to the California Energy Commission and several other local and state agencies for approval. Southern Energy also is committed to hearing the concerns of the general public—anyone with questions or comments is invited to contact the company.

Would noise from the new equipment bother people nearby?

The existing plant is located a reasonable distance from residences, and the new equipment should do nothing to aggravate sound levels.

What about pollution?

The combined-cycle gas turbine system uses state-of-the-art natural gas-fired combustion turbines that operate with very low emissions, and then recycles waste heat to make additional electricity with a steam turbine, improving efficiency even further. This is the cleanest way electricity can be made on a commercial scale.

What would the new generation look like?

It would resemble a typical small industrial facility, blending in with the larger existing facility. New stacks for the plant would be considerably smaller than the existing stacks.

What would be the tax benefits from the new generation?

Precise dollar amounts aren't yet available, but construction of this magnitude usually results in significant tax benefits for the surrounding community.

For additional information:

Southern Energy Potrero Redevelopment Project

About Southern Energy and Southern Company

Southern Energy Inc. is a global energy company providing electricity in 10 countries on four continents. The company's operations include distribution, generation, integrated utility operations, energy marketing, and "inside the fence" energy projects. Southern Energy is headquartered in Atlanta, Ga., where global operations and development are coordinated. With more than 13,000 megawatts of generating capacity owned or operated by its subsidiaries, Southern Energy is one of the world's largest independent power producers. Southern Energy also ranks as a top energy marketer in the United States.

Southern Energy is a subsidiary of Southern Company, the largest producer of electricity in the United States. Southern Company also is the parent firm of Alabama Power, Georgia Power, Gulf Power, Mississippi Power and Savannah Electric.

Southern Company is ranked No. 1 nationally in power production, generation capacity, electricity sales volume and electric revenues. The company's technical expertise and financial strength are recognized worldwide.

About new generation at Potrero

The new generation at the Potrero Power Plant would be constructed, owned and operated by Southern Energy California, the owner of the existing 360-megawatt power plant. A proposed design would feature two combustion turbines - similar to jet engines - and heat recovery equipment linking those combustion turbines to two steam turbines, resulting in an additional 520 megawatts of generation capacity. Southern Energy hopes to have the new generation running by early 2003.

Natural gas would fuel the new generation, which is expected to cost from \$200 million to \$300 million. There are several advantages to placing the new generation at Potrero. One of the biggest is that building new generation at an existing power plant avoids development of an undisturbed site elsewhere. In addition to the new generation, the redevelopment will include installation of pollution controls known as selective catalytic reduction equipment on the older generation, resulting in notable reductions in emissions of nitrogen oxides, a component of smog.

Despite the increase in electricity capacity, overall emissions from the Potrero Power Plant actually should be lower than the plant's current emissions once the construction is complete. The reduction will result from the new, more efficient generation and new pollution controls on the older generation currently in operation.

The new system will use water from the San Francisco Bay for coolant.

Southern Energy Contra Costa Redevelopment Project

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Southern Company is ranked No. 1 nationally in power production, generation capacity, electricity sales volume and electric revenues. The company's technical expertise and financial strength are recognized worldwide.

About new generation at Contra Costa

The new generation at the Contra Costa Power Plant in Antioch would be constructed, owned and operated by Southern Energy California, the owner of the existing 680-megawatt power plant. The new generation would feature two combustion turbines - similar to jet engines - and heat recovery equipment driving a steam turbine, resulting in an additional 530 megawatts of generation capacity. Southern Energy hopes to have the new generation running by early 2003.

Natural gas would fuel the new generation, which is expected to cost from \$200 million to \$300 million. There are several advantages to placing the new generation at Contra Costa. One of the biggest is that building new generation at an existing power plant avoids the development of an undisturbed site elsewhere. In addition to the new generation, the redevelopment will include installation of pollution controls known as selective catalytic reduction equipment on the older generation, resulting in notable reductions in emissions of nitrogen oxides, a component of smog.

Because of the efficiency with which the new generation will run and the way Southern Energy expects to run all the generation at Contra Costa, increases in emissions should be relatively small compared to the large increase in electricity output.

The new system will use water from the San Joaquin River for coolant, the current practice for the existing generation.



Energy to Serve Your World™

Questions

Answers



What kind of power plant is this?

This is what the industry calls a "combined-cycle" gas turbine generating system. Turbines similar to jet engines make electricity, and then the heat from those turbines is captured to boil water and make steam that drives a steam turbine. This process represents the most efficient way to make electricity on a commercial scale.

How did all of this come about?

Southern Energy bought electric power plants from Pacific Gas & Electric in April 1999. The sites were attractive in part because there is room for construction of new generation, something the greater Bay Area needs as demand increases and officials seek to close an older power plant at Hunters Point.

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The existing plant is located a reasonable distance from residences, and the new equipment should do nothing to aggravate sound levels.

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The combined-cycle gas turbine system uses state-of-the-art natural gas-fired combustion turbines that operate with very low emissions, and then recycles waste heat to make additional electricity with a steam turbine, improving efficiency even further. This is the cleanest way electricity can be made on a commercial scale.

What would the new generation look like?

It would resemble a typical small industrial facility, blending in with the larger existing facility. New stacks for the plant would be considerably smaller than the existing stacks.

What would be the tax benefits from the new generation?

Precise dollar amounts aren't yet available, but construction of this magnitude usually results in significant tax benefits for the surrounding community.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

FRANCESCA VIETOR, DIRECTOR

September 14, 1999

Joel Robinson
Acting General Manager
San Francisco Recreation and Parks Department
501 Stanyan Street
San Francisco, CA 94117

Dear Mr. Robinson:

This is a letter in support of the efforts of Alan Hopkins, President, Golden Gate Audubon Society, and David Graves, Kids in Parks, to protect, preserve and restore, if need be, the California quail population in our urban parks.

Recent population counts in parks across the city have revealed a critical decline in the bird's numbers. For example, according to Hopkins, there has been a fifty percent decline of quail in Golden Gate Park since last year. Mr. Graves, moreover, who has worked extensively in McLaren Park as a restorationist, has reported that the last quail there was probably lost to predation this past summer. In the mid-1970s, in comparison, the quail count at McLaren reached three hundred.

As you know, the California quail is the state bird of California and therefore warrants special attention in preserving its presence in open spaces for public enjoyment. Moreover, the Sustainability Plan for the City of San Francisco emphasizes that protecting our city's biodiversity, including its birds in city parks, is essential to the ecological health of the ecosystems found there.

It is the Department of the Environment's recommendation that the efforts of Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Graves on behalf of the "Save the Quail" program be given the utmost cooperation and support by your department.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Francesca Vietor", written over a horizontal line.

Francesca Vietor
Director

cc. Alan Hopkins, Golden Gate Audubon Society
David Graves, Kids in Parks

New task force to examine issues at Ocean Beach

by Peter Sciacca

State, city and neighborhood groups are collaborating on the creation of an Ocean Beach Task Force to address the various problems and issues facing the Pacific shoreline.

"Part of the reason why there have been so many issues surrounding Ocean Beach is because there hasn't been a body to tackle the problems," said Francesca Vietor, executive director of SF Department of the Environment.

"There are a lot of opportunities in the community that the

Task Force can help facilitate," she said.

Vietor said the main goal of the task force will be to develop a long-term plan for the health of Ocean Beach.

"For this to happen, we need to address all the components surrounding the beach," she said. "These components are environmental health, recreational use, community involvement, beach-related services and safety issues."

The environmental group Friends of Ocean Beach came up with the concept of an Ocean Beach Task Force. Vietor said

she has been advising the group on how to proceed and campaigning for other groups to get involved.

Vietor said it does not matter what position she holds on the task force.

"Whatever position will help move things along is what I'll take," she said. "We need to start convening in an informal way to figure out how things should fall into place."

According to Vietor, her department and Friends of Ocean Beach have been collaborating with the SF Department of Public Works and the mayor's office on the creation of the task force, but more players need to come to the table to make it as effective as possible.

"It is important for the Coastal Commission and Park Service to get involved," she said. "Their involvement is necessary for the task force to be effective."

Vietor said she envisions the task force as being an advisory group for the SF Board of Supervisors, mayor and state government officials.

"Ideally, we would provide reports and recommendations to these political bodies," Vietor

said.

She said the most immediate issue that should be tackled by the group is serious bluff erosion along the Great Highway near Sloat Boulevard.

"Beach nourishment (filling eroded areas with rocks covered by sand) and setting the roadway back (inland) from its current location are the most important aspects of controlling erosion there," she said.

Vietor said ongoing goals will include the environmental protection of animals that use or inhabit the beach and keeping the beach free of pollution or debris.

The task force will be com-

Emergency response team training starts in September

Local residents that would like to learn how to handle emergency situations can join the Neighborhood Emergency Response Team Training (NERT) program that starts in September.

The goal of the program is to have people trained in disaster training from throughout the city so they can assist and act as leaders in the event of a catastrophic

event.

Classes include earthquake preparedness and hazard mitigation, basic disaster skills, disaster medicine, light search and rescue, team organization and management and, in the final class, trainees will experience the benefits of their training by indulging in some "hands-on-training."

The training will be held on three consecutive Saturdays, beginning Sept. 11, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., at the Star of the Sea Gymnasium, located at 345 Eighth Ave. The free program is taught under the auspices of the SF Fire Department.

For more information about NERT, call 415-398-1234 or visit our website at www.sffire.org/nert.

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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
FRANCESCA VIETOR, DIRECTOR

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***For more information, contact the Department of the Environment
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or by email at environment@ci.sf.ca.us***

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Hearing Outline— Green Buildings & the Resource-Efficient City Buildings Program

This hearing is being convened to introduce the growing world-wide movement in resource-efficient building design and maintenance, also known as green buildings, and the City and County of San Francisco's implementation of its own green buildings ordinance and program, called Resource-Efficient City Buildings.

There will be two groups of speakers.

The first group of speakers, **Kristin Ralff Douglas**, Managing Director of the non-profit organization U.S. Green Buildings Council, and **Brian Stazenski**, Executive Director of the Environmental Resource Center of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, will highlight exemplary examples and projects of green buildings around the country and the world. Mr. Stazenski will also touch on his green buildings in the schools project, "Destination Conservation."

The second group of speakers will discuss plans and progress for implementing the City's REB ordinance as a prelude to the Commission voting on adopting a set of mandatory guidelines for City departments to bring their existing municipal facilities into minimal standards of resource-efficiency.

Brad Benson, Legislative Assistant to Supervisor Ammiano, author and sponsor of the Resource-Efficient City Buildings Ordinance, will speak to the intent and rationale of the legislation.

Tara Lamont, Manager of the Bureau of Architecture, co-lead agency, will discuss the role of the Bureau of Architecture, and give a brief progress report on the pilot projects program of green buildings.

The following resource people will be available to answer questions from the Commissioners:

John Deakin, Director of the Bureau of Energy Conservation, Public Utilities Commission, can discuss his agency's role in the program and the economic benefits the City will realize from resource-efficiencies.

Rajiv Bhatia, Medical Director of Occupational and Environmental Health for the Department of Public Health can discuss indoor air quality.

Barbara Bernardini of the Solid Waste Management Program can discuss the recycling, waste, and debris management components of the green buildings program.

Kimberly Knox, Water Conservation Administrator of the Public Utilities Commission, can discuss the water conservation measures to be implemented under green buildings.

This hearing will be on the agenda before the Commission considers "Resolution No. 011-99-COE Adopting Mandatory Resource-Efficient City Buildings Guidelines for Existing Municipal Buildings", a resolution in compliance with the Resource-Efficient City Buildings Ordinance providing that the Commission issue resource-efficient city buildings guidelines by October 3, 1999.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS AND ARCHITECTURE

OFFICE OF THE DEAN

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COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

DRAFT Resolution No. 009-99-COE

September 21, 1999

[URGING COCA-COLA TO USE RECYCLED PLASTIC]

CALLING ON COCA-COLA TO USE RECYCLED PLASTIC IN ITS BOTTLES

WHEREAS, the City and County of San Francisco has long promoted the use of reusable and recycled products through its purchasing practices, educational efforts, and policy initiatives; and

WHEREAS, approximately 793,000 tons of solid waste are currently being landfilled each year by the community of San Francisco; and

WHEREAS, the cost of collecting and landfilling those wastes are estimated at \$100 million annually; and

WHEREAS, the City and County of San Francisco is charged with achieving the goals of reducing, reusing and recycling 50% of all solid waste by year 2000 and 75% by 2010; and,

WHEREAS, in 1989 the City and County of San Francisco instituted residential curbside collection and recycling of PET (polyethylene terephthalate) plastic soda bottles; and,

WHEREAS, the City and County of San Francisco recycles less than 2% of the 85 million pounds of plastic used each year; and

WHEREAS, in 1992 plastics occupied more than 20% of landfill space nationwide, and that by the year 2000 plastics will occupy more than a quarter of landfill space nationwide; and

WHEREAS, in 1990 the Coca-Cola Company voluntarily committed to using recycled PET in their containers;

WHEREAS, in 1995 the Coca-Cola Company reversed itself and made the decision to stop using recycled plastic bottles and consequently increase its use of virgin, non-recycled PET plastic, and moved away from the use of easily recyclable glass, and aluminum for their containers; and

WHEREAS, FDA-approved technology exists today to incorporate recycled PET into new beverage containers, and proven technology for refillable plastic bottles also exists, and in fact both of these processes are being done by Coca-Cola itself in many countries throughout the world; and

WHEREAS, the use of recycled PET in the production of beverage containers would have an enormous positive impact on the value of recycled PET; now, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Commission on the Environment urges the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco to write a letter to the Coca-Cola Company urging it to use recycled PET in their bottles, thereby closing the recycling loop, and thereby returning a measure of profitability to the operations of our nation's public and private recycling programs; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Commission on the Environment urges the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco to call upon Coca-Cola to commit to the introduction of refillable soda bottles into the U.S. market, similar to those in use by Coca-Cola in other countries, and to commit to the sale of 5% of its packaged soft drinks in such refillable containers in the U.S. by year 2003; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Commission on the Environment urges the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco to work with Coca-Cola and with other beverage manufacturers to successfully achieve these goals.



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY BINGHAM
PATRICIA CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

Resolution No. 010-99-COE

September 21, 1999

[AUTHORIZING AMENDING OF IPM ORDINANCE]

RESOLVED, that the Commission on the Environment authorizes the Department of the Environment to work with the Office of Supervisor Leslie Katz in drafting amendments to the Integrated Pest Management Ordinance (IPM) that would be sponsored by Supervisor Katz for consideration by the Board of Supervisors and would clarify the roles of the Commission on the Environment and the Department of the Environment and amend various technical provisions of the program under the ordinance.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

FRANCESCA VIETOR, DIRECTOR

DATE: September 15, 1999
TO: The Commission on the Environment
FROM: Francesca Vietor 
SUBJECT: Resource-Efficient Building (REB) Program

Enclosed are guidelines for mandatory requirements for the Resource-Efficient Building (REB) Ordinance. As per the Ordinance, these guidelines need to be approved by the Commission on the Environment, and issued by October 3, 1999. Thank you for your review and consideration of these guidelines.



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

Resolution No. 011-99-COE

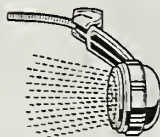
September 21, 1999

[REB GUIDELINES FOR MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS]

RESOLVED, that the Commission on the Environment hereby adopts the following Guidelines for mandatory requirements for all City departments for the Resource-Efficient Building (REB) Ordinance for issuance by October 3, 1999, as per the Ordinance.

WATER

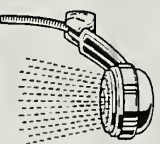
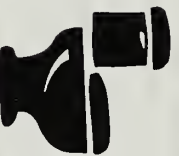
WATER CONSERVATION - Contact: Kimberly Knox, SF Water Department, 923-2473



CITY DEPARTMENT	TIME PERIOD	ACTION	ACTION
Departments doing Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more at <u>City-owned Facilities</u> .	When remodeling, or when 2 or more toilets and/or urinals are replaced in a single bathroom; or by June 30, 2005.	Replace toilets with toilets that use no more than 1.6 gallons/flush.	Replace shower heads with shower heads using no more than 1.5 gallon/minute by June 30, 2005.
Departments doing Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more in <u>Existing Leaseholds</u> (if restrooms are included in the leasehold space and the City Department has a separate metering account with the SF Water Department).	When remodeling, or when 2 or more toilets and/or urinals are replaced in a single bathroom; or by June 30, 2005.	Replace toilets with toilets that use no more than 1.6 gallons/flush.	Replace shower heads with shower heads using no more than 1.5 gallon/minute by June 30, 2005.
Departments doing Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more in <u>New City Leaseholds</u> (if restrooms are included in the leasehold space and the City Department has a separate metering account with the SF Water Department).	When remodeling, or when 2 or more toilets and/or urinals are replaced in a single bathroom; or by June 30, 2005.	Replace toilets that use no more than 1.6 gallons/flush	Replace shower heads with shower heads using no more than 1.5 gallon/minute by June 30, 2005.

WATER

WATER CONSERVATION CONT.' - Contact: Kimberly Knox, SF Water Department, 923-2473



CITY DEPARTMENT	TIME PERIOD	ACTION	ACTION
Departments executing agreements for New City Leaseholds or occupying New City Leaseholds (but only if restrooms are included in the leasehold space and the City Department has a separate metering account with the SF Water Department).	When remodeling, or when 2 or more toilets and/or urinals are replaced in a single bathroom; or by June 30, 2005.	Replace with toilets that use no more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush.	Replace shower heads with shower heads using no more than 1.5 gallon/minute by June 30, 2005.
Departments occupying City-owned Facilities (but only if the City Department has separate metering account with the san Francisco Water Department).	When remodeling, or when 2 or more toilets and/or urinals are replaced in a single bathroom; or by June 30, 2005.	Replace with toilets that use no more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush.	Replace shower heads with shower heads using no more than 1.5 gallon/minute by June 30, 2005.
Departments purchasing toilets after Oct. 3, 1999.	When remodeling, or when 2 or more toilets and/or urinals are replaced in a single bathroom; or by June 30, 2005.	Replace with toilets that use no more than 1.6 gallons of water per flush.	
Departments purchasing shower heads after Oct. 3, 1999.			Replace shower heads with shower heads using no more than 1.5 gallon/minute by June 30, 2005.

ENERGY

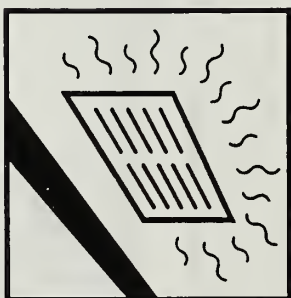
ENERGY CONSERVATION- Contact: Cal Broomhead, Bureau of Energy Conservation, 554-3186



CITY DEPARTMENT	TIME PERIOD	ACTION
Departments responsible for maintenance of light fixtures or exit signs.	Time of installation or replacement of broken or non-functional exit signs.	Replace all exit signs with light-emitting diode (L.E.D.)-type signs. Edge-lit compact fluorescent signs may be used as replacements for existing edge-lit incandescent exit signs.
Departments responsible for maintenance of light fixtures or exit signs.	Time of installation or replacement of broken or non-functional fluorescent fixtures equipped with T10 or T12 lamps.	Equip all fixtures with electronic ballasts and T8 or more efficient
Departments responsible for maintenance of light fixtures or exit signs.	Time of installation or replacement of broken or non-functional exterior light fixtures.	Install a photocell or automatic timer to prevent lights from operating during daylight hours.
Departments responsible for maintenance of light fixtures or exit signs.	Time of installation or replacements of the ballasts in fluorescent fixtures equipped with T10 or T12 lamps.	All replacement of the ballasts shall be electronic and compatible with only T8 or more efficient lamps unless such replacement will create light levels at the work surface that are below the standards established by the Illuminating Engineering Society.
ALL DEPARTMENTS	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Recycle all discarded fluorescent lamps.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

INDOOR AIR QUALITY- Contact: Rajiv Bhatia, Department of Public Health, 252-3931



CITY DEPARTMENT	TIME PERIOD	ACTION	TIME PERIOD	ACTION
Departments undertaking or authorizing others to undertake Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more in <u>City-owned Facilities</u> .	By Jan. 3, 2000.	Develop and implement indoor air quality maintenance plans.	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Include in their contracts for Construction Projects provisions requiring Prevention of Moisture Contamination, Removal of Building Materials Contaminated by Moisture, and Determination by Independent Industrial Hygienist.
Departments undertaking or authorizing others to undertake Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more in <u>Existing Leaseholds</u> .	By Jan. 3, 2000.	Develop and implement indoor air quality maintenance plans.	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Include in their contracts for Construction Projects provisions requiring Prevention of Moisture Contamination, Removal of Building Materials Contaminated by Moisture, and Determination by Independent Industrial Hygienist.
Departments undertaking or authorizing others to undertake Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more in <u>New City Leaseholds</u> .	By Jan. 3, 2000.	Develop and implement indoor air quality maintenance plans.	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Include in their contracts for Construction Projects provisions requiring Prevention of Moisture Contamination, Removal of Building Materials Contaminated by Moisture, and Determination by Independent Industrial Hygienist.

INDOOR AIR QUALITY

INDOOR AIR QUALITY Cont.' - Contact: Rajiv Bhatia, Department of Public Health, 252-3931



Departments occupying an Existing City Leasehold (if the City is responsible for managing the Existing City Leasehold).	By Jan. 3, 2000.	Develop and implement indoor air quality maintenance plans.		
Departments executing agreements for New City Leaseholds or occupying New City Leaseholds (if the City is responsible for managing the New City Leasehold).	By Jan. 3, 2000.	Develop and implement indoor air quality maintenance plans.		
Departments occupying City-owned Facilities (if the City Department is responsible for managing the City-owned Facility)	By Jan. 3, 2000.	Develop and implement indoor air quality maintenance plans.		
ALL DEPARTMENTS	After Oct. 3, 1999.	The use of exposed fibrous duct insulation material in Construction Projects is prohibited.		

RECYCLING

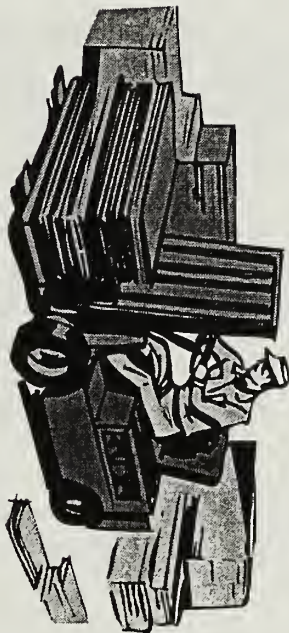
STORAGE OF RECYCLABLES- Contact: Barbara Bernardini, Solid Waste Management Program, 554-3412



CITY DEPARTMENT	TIME PERIOD	ACTION
Departments undertaking or authorizing others to undertake Construction Projects at <u>City-owned Facilities</u> .	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Ensure that adequate, accessible, and convenient recycling areas are provided within the City-owned Facility or leasehold, and that all applicable contract documents contain this requirement.
Departments undertaking or authorizing others to undertake Construction Projects in <u>Existing City Leaseholds</u> .	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Ensure that adequate, accessible, and convenient recycling areas are provided within the City-owned Facility or leasehold, and that all applicable contract documents contain this requirement.
Departments undertaking or authorizing others to undertake Construction Projects in <u>New City Leaseholds</u> .	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Ensure that adequate, accessible, and convenient recycling areas are provided within the City-owned Facility or leasehold, and that all applicable contract documents contain this requirement.
Departments executing agreements for New City Leaseholds or occupying New City Leaseholds.	Commencing 90 days after the effective date of this ordinance.	Ensure that adequate, accessible, and convenient recycling areas are provided within the City-owned Facility or leasehold, and that all applicable contract documents contain this requirement.
City Departments occupying City-owned Facilities (but only if the City-owned Facility was acquired at least 90 days after the effective date of the Ordinance).		

WASTE MANAGEMENT

CONSTRUCTION and DEMOLITION DEBRIS MANAGEMENT-Contact: Barbara Bernardini, Solid Waste Management Program, 554-3412



AFFECTED PARTIES	TIME PERIOD	ACTION
All Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more at <u>City-owned Facilities</u> .	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Minimize construction and demolition debris disposal, in accordance with the requirements in Sec. 82.5.
All Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more in <u>New City Leaseholds</u> .	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Minimize construction and demolition debris disposal, in accordance with the requirements in Sec. 82.5.
All Construction Projects with a total projected cost of \$90,000 or more in <u>Existing Leaseholds</u> .	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Minimize construction and demolition debris disposal, in accordance with the requirements in Sec. 82.5.
ALL DEPARTMENTS	After Oct. 3, 1999.	Ensure that each Construction Project subject to this Chapter minimizes construction and demolition debris disposal, in accordance with the requirements in Sec. 82.5.

RECEIVED



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



August 13, 1999

COPY

Dear Department Heads,

On July 3, 1999, the two Resource-Efficient Building Ordinances went into effect. The first ordinance contains requirements for construction projects on all existing city buildings. The key components include measures for 1) energy efficiency 2) water conservation 3) indoor air quality 4) recycling and 5) waste and debris management. The second ordinance establishes a task force that will select and monitor pilot projects for new city construction projects. As the lead agency, the Department of the Environment will issue guidelines to help you comply with these ordinances.

Please assign one person from your department to act as a key contact for the Resource-Efficient Building Ordinances. Please let Jackie Daries at the Department of the Environment know who your contact is no later than August 31, 1999. If you have any questions please contact Jackie at the Department of the Environment at 554-6391.

Thank you in advance for your cooperation. I am attaching copies of the ordinances for your review. I look forward to working together to reduce San Francisco's contribution to global warming and to creating a more resource-efficient city.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Willie L. Brown, Jr.", written in a cursive style.

WILLIE L. BROWN, JR.
Mayor

Attachments: Resource-Efficient City Buildings Ordinance
Resource-Efficient Pilot Projects Ordinance

cc. Francesca Vietor, Department of the Environment



COPY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
FRANCESCA VIETOR, DIRECTOR

August 23, 1999

Dear Department Heads,

By now you should have received copies of the Resource-Efficient Building (REB) Ordinances. One of the requirements of the Pilot Program Ordinance is for City Departments to submit at least one candidate for a pilot project. The REB Task Force will then select a minimum of one to three Pilot Projects for Fiscal year 1999-2000. The Bureau of Architecture will then assist and advise each department on pilot project development and monitoring. As described in the ordinance the goals for the pilot projects are:

- (A) Improved energy efficiency;
- (B) Consideration of energy generation by passive solar or other renewable source;
- (C) Improved water conservation;
- (D) Healthy indoor air quality;
- (E) Adequate storage and collection of recyclables;
- (F) Environmentally sensitive landscaping, including planting of drought-resistant native plants and design for landscape maintenance using integrated pest management;
- (G) Procurement of building materials with minimal impact on indoor air quality, maximized recycled product content, and future recycling potential;
- (H) Building design features that discourage pest infestation, such as sloping ledges to discourage the roosting of pigeons and easy-to-clean floor surfaces to discourage dust mites and other insects;
- (I) Stormwater management;
- (J) Water pollution prevention; and
- (K) Wastewater recycling.

Following is the list of departments required to submit projects. The ordinance is not limited to the listed departments and the REB Task Force would like to receive proposals from all City Departments with planned construction projects:

San Francisco International Airport; Department of Public Health; Department of Human Services; Department of Parking and Traffic; Department of Real Estate; Department of Public Transportation; Fire Department; Mayor's Treasure Island Project Office; Police Department; Public Utilities Commission; Recreation and Park Department; San Francisco Public Library; War Memorial and Performing Arts Center, Asian Art Museum of SF, and Fine Arts Museum of SF; Port of San Francisco; Sheriff's Department

The Ordinance requires proposals to be submitted within 90 days of the effective date of the Ordinance (by October 3, 1999). For your convenience we have attached a form for you to use. Thank you for your cooperation and your assistance.

Sincerely,

Francesca Vietor

Attachments: Pilot Project proposal form



DOCUMENTS DEPT.

OCT 18 1999

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Commission on the Environment
City and County of San Francisco

DRAFT MINUTES
September 21, 1999

1. **Call to Order.** The meeting was called to order at 6:10 p.m. by President Hayes. Present were Vice President Bradford-Bell, Commissioners Bingham, Chang, Evans, Shah, and Werbe.

2. **Adoption of Minutes of August 16, 1999.** Upon motion by Commissioner Evans, unanimously adopted.

3. **Communications**

A. **Correspondence** received from - Southern Energy California, LLC. announcing its plans for the newly acquired Potrero power plant in San Francisco's southeast sector, and the Antioch power plant in the East Bay region. Southern Energy said it plans to install "combined-cycle gas turbine generation" technology at the plants to make electricity by burning natural gas. The plants would also "be equipped with advanced emission controls." The commission was also informed that Department of the Environment Director Vietor sent a letter to the Recreation & Park Department urging it to support efforts to protect and restore the dwindling population of California Quail in the City's parks.

B. **Hearing - Green Buildings and the Resource-Efficient City Buildings Program**

Brian Staszewski, Director of the Environmental Resource Center, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada opened the hearing with an overview of an environmental education program called "Destination Conservation." It is a multi-year program driven by students to move toward sustainability by having schools reduce the amount of energy they use, reduce the amount of water they use, the amount of waste they generate. Destination Conservation provides educational support, i.e., curriculum kits, teaching manuals, student guides for various grade levels and activities such as energy audits. Mr. Staszewski estimated that it would take Destination Conservation about a year to roll out its program in a school system.

David Theriault of PG&E Energy Services discussed how PG&E Energy Services is partnering with Destination Conservation to launch the program in schools in the San Francisco Bay Area to teach the concepts and value of resource conservation and resource efficiency. He concluded that "if you can make people look at life-cycle costing, then you can get people to make that fundamental change in attitude."

Brian Benson, legislative assistant to Supervisor Ammiano, author of the Resource-Efficient City Buildings Ordinance, discussed the legislative mandate to institute resource efficiency in the design and maintenance of existing and new municipal buildings.

Tara Lamont, director of the Bureau of Architecture, the co-lead agency in the Resource Efficient Buildings Program, discussed how pilot projects would physically implement and test green building elements and concepts. Successful lessons would be applied to future projects. She stressed that specifying resource-efficient standards in design-build contracts was important in ensuring that resource efficiencies are actually implemented. In response to a question, Lamont said continuation of the program beyond its initial 3-year span is being considered.

Kim Knox, Water Conservation Administrator for the City, commented on the water conservation features of the Resource Efficient Building Program. Knox said San Francisco enjoys the lowest rates available and that conservation of usage would keep costs further down. She asked if the Commission would be interested in collaborating to develop an RFQ for performance contractors to undertake retrofit projects for City agencies.

Barbara Bernardini of the Solid Waste Management Program commented on the solid and hazardous waste management provisions of the REB. Ms. Bernardini said her agency helped draft the specifications for demolition and construction debris management and would provide planning assistance for managing those areas. Her agency is concerned with the recycling of fluorescent tubes and ensuring that City buildings and new facilities have adequate storage space for recycling materials.

In general discussion the Commissioners agreed that a city-wide education campaign about saving and conserving resources was needed to effect lifestyle changes in the population that would result in more resource-efficient practices. Mr. Benson said that in construction projects it would be important to negotiate with the developer in the design phase of projects. For example, one of the next big projects in the city is the Hunters Point Shipyard Redevelopment Project in which the developer has already been selected. "We can't mandate to Redevelopment, but we can move to incorporate resource efficiency points in the bid process."

4. **Consent Calendar – Resolution No. 009-99-COE Urging Coca-Cola to Use Recycled Plastic.** Robert Haley of the San Francisco Recycling Program commented that his office was in full support of the resolution and had provided responses to a questionnaire that President Hayes had received from the Coca-Cola Company attached to its request that the Commission not adopt the proposed resolution. Upon motion by Commissioner Evans, the resolution was unanimously adopted.
5. **REGULAR CALENDAR Chemical Exemption Requests – None.**
6. **Director's Report -** Director Vietor reported on the Department's progress with finding larger office space, recruiting for the new Resource-Efficient Building Coordinator position as well as student interns for the coming year. The REB position is expected to be filled in October. The Director reported having meetings with departments heads and others regarding the following topics: green buildings, trees wetlands mitigation and the airport; Southern Energy's proposals for Potrero power plant; toxic clean-up; Ocean Beach and the National Park Service and the Coastal Commission; energy efficiency projects; activities around Earth Day 2000 with Mayor's Office); an environmental summit; mercury legislation; dioxin task force and an environmental audit.
7. **Resolution No. 010-99-COE Amending IPM Ordinance.** Upon motion by Commissioner Evans, unanimously adopted.
8. **Resolution No. 011-99-COE Adopting Resource-Efficient City Buildings Guidelines for Municipal Buildings.** Upon motion by Commissioner Evans, unanimously adopted.
9. **Planning & Policy Committee Report.** Committee Chair Evans reported that the upcoming Thursday meeting would act on a Bay ferry service resolution and discuss topics for future Commission hearings.
10. **President's Announcements Finance & Operations Committee:** President Hayes appointed Commissioners Bingham, Bradford-Bell, and Chang to the Finance & Operations Committee. President Hayes remarked on the productiveness of the Commission retreat of September 11, 1999 in creating a strategic vision for the Commission and the Department.
11. **Other Business.** None.
12. **Public Comment.** None.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:05 p.m.



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

**NOTICE OF REGULAR
MEETING AND AGENDA**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1999

**ROOM 400
CITY HALL
1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

6 PM

COMMISSIONERS

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
The Rev. SALLY G. BINGHAM
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FRANCESCA VIETOR
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

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ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

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The closest BART station serving City Hall at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place (formerly Polk Street) is the Civic Center station. The closest MUNI Metro stations are at Van Ness & Market and Civic Center.

Accessibility of Meeting Location

The meeting room is accessible by wheelchair. The closest accessible BART station is Civic Center, four blocks from City Hall. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are the #5 Fulton/McAllister, #19 Polk, #21 Hayes, #42 Downtown Loop, #47 Van Ness, #49 Van Ness/Mission, #71 Haight/Noriega, the F-line to Market and Van Ness, and the MUNI Metro stations at Van Ness and Market and Civic Center. For more information about MUNI accessible services, please call 923-6142.

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KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE

(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public.

Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE OR TO REPORT A VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE, CONTACT THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE TASK FORCE. *(Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)*



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ORDER OF BUSINESS

October 18, 1999

6 p.m.

Room 400, City Hall

1. Call to Order, Roll Call, and Welcome
 2. Adoption of Minutes of September 21, 1999 ACTION
 3. Communications INFORMATION
 - A. Correspondence -
 - B. Hearing – Development of Treasure Island and Yerba Buena Island INFORMATION
 4. Consent Calendar -- ACTION
 - A. Resolution No. 012-99 Urging Divestment from Occidental Petroleum
 - B. Resolution No. 015-99 Support Environmental Provisions of SB 428
(High Speed Ferry Bill)
 5. REGULAR CALENDAR ACTION

Chemical Exemption Requests – None.
 6. Director's Report INFORMATION

- Administrative / office space	- PVC-Free Conference
- Programs	- Ocean Beach Task Force
- Media/Public Outreach	
 7. Finance & Operations Committee Report INFORMATION
 8. Planning & Policy Committee Report INFORMATION
 9. President's Announcements INFORMATION
 10. Other Business INFORMATION
 11. Public Comment
- Adjournment



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DRAFT RESOLUTION # -015-99-COE (Passed by Planning & Policy Committee, 9-30-99)

[Environmental Study for Ferries]

URGING SUPPORT OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE PROVISIONS OF SB 428

WHEREAS, In September, 1997, the California State Senate passed a resolution directing the Bay Area Council and the Bay Area Economic Forum to create a Blue Ribbon Task Force to study increasing regional mobility through water transit on San Francisco Bay, resulting in the formation of a 41 member task force which produced a plan to increase ferry travel; and,

WHEREAS, Using emissions data showing that by the year 2003, diesel buses will emit pollutants of .033 grams per passenger mile, cars will emit 0.82 grams per passenger mile, and that diesel ferries will emit 8.34 grams per passenger mile, a recent study by Bluewater Network concluded that ferries are ten times more polluting per passenger than automobiles and twenty-five times more polluting than diesel transit buses; and,

WHEREAS, By November, 1999, and effective in 2006, the 1990 Clean Air Act mandates the Environmental Protection Agency to set standards to reduce emissions from diesel-powered marine engines; and these standards are expected to reduce emissions of smog-forming pollutants for new engines by only thirty percent; and,

WHEREAS, Ferries constitute a large source of particulate matter and sulfur dioxide emissions, considered a known human carcinogen and a public health threat by the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA); and, the new Environmental Protection Agency standards will not reduce particulate matter emissions; and,

WHEREAS, Particulate matter emissions from ferries threaten passengers, crew and residents of the Bay Area, especially in ports and terminal loading areas, which are frequently populated by low-income and minority populations; and,

WHEREAS, Environmental health and justice issues are high priorities for immediate attention in the City and County of San Francisco; and,

WHEREAS, Diesel combustion emits dioxin pollution, thus, high-speed, diesel-fueled ferries will contribute dioxin pollution to the waters of San Francisco Bay; and

WHEREAS, Recently, the City and County of San Francisco and the City and County of Oakland passed resolutions calling for the elimination of dioxin pollution in the Bay Area; and,

WHEREAS, High-speed ferry service in the San Francisco Bay may increase risks of collisions with oil tankers and other vessels, as well as with recreationists such as kayakers, fishers, sailors, wind surfers, and swimmers; and,

WHEREAS, High-speed ferries cause large wakes that may erode shorelines, endanger vital wetlands and riparian habitats; cause increased turbidity due to their jet-drive propulsion systems, stirring up bottom sediment containing toxic compounds and heavy metals such as mercury and PCBs which may harm fish and other aquatic species; and,

WHEREAS, Senate Bill 428 creates guidelines for developing and adopting a long-range implementation plan for high-speed ferries on the bay; and,

WHEREAS, In part, this plan calls for a feasibility analysis and proposal for the use of alternative fuel and emissions-reductions technologies in marine and intermodal ground transportation services; and,

WHEREAS, SB 428 also calls for a plan for monitoring air emissions and water impacts mutually agreed upon by the various concerned authorities; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment does hereby support the environmentally sensitive provisions of SB 428 calling for appropriate state and federal agencies to perform feasibility analyses for use of alternative fuels as well as engine and exhaust emissions-reduction technologies for ferries and ground transportation, and a plan for monitoring impacts to air and water quality that is mutually agreed upon by all concerned agencies; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment recommends that the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor urge the appropriate State and Federal Agencies including the San Francisco Harbor Safety Committee, the Bay Conservation and Development Commission, the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, Cal Start, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Fish and Game, and the U.S. Coast Guard, in consultation with appropriate non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Marine Mammal Center, the Golden Gate Fisherman's Association, the Audubon Society, Bluewater Network, Clean Water Action, Save San Francisco Bay Association, the Bay Institute, Sierra Club, Pacific Coast Federation of Fisherman Association, the Northern California Marine Association, and any other relevant NGOs identified by the above agencies, to study and provide comment to the San Francisco Commission on the Environment upon the following potential impacts of the proposed ferry system, within their field of expertise; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That this shall include the risks of collisions with other vessels that may potentially lead to oil spills in San Francisco Bay; the risks of collisions with marine recreationists such as sailors, kayakers, motor boaters, windsurfers, fishers, and swimmers; the risks of direct collisions with or other harm to aquatic species, such as threatened and endangered marine mammals; the potential harm to birds, aquatic species and humans as a result of increased noise pollution; the risks of shoreline erosion and damage to wetlands and sensitive riparian zones; the risks to fish and other aquatic species as a result of increased sediment turbidity; the potential impacts to peaceful recreation opportunities on and in the waters of San Francisco Bay; and the viability of alternatives to diesel powered vehicles, such as engines propelled by compressed natural gas, in proceeding with a plan to add ferries to the Bay; and, be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the San Francisco Commission on the Environment does hereby request that copies of this resolution be sent to our city, state, and county representatives, Governor Gray Davis, and the Directors of all other agencies and organizations named herein.



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Bill Info

SB 428 Transportation: San Francisco Bay Area Water Tran

Past Sessions

Codes

BILL NUMBER: SB 428 AMENDED 09/08/99

Statutes

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY SEPTEMBER 8, 1999

AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY AUGUST 17, 1999

Constitution

AMENDED IN SENATE MAY 28, 1999

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 27, 1999

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 14, 1999

INTRODUCED BY Senator Perata

FEBRUARY 16, 1999

An act to add Title 7.10 (commencing with Section 66540) to, and to repeal Section 66519 of, the Government Code, relating to transportation.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 428, as amended, Perata. Transportation: San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority.

(1) Existing law authorizes the Metropolitan Transportation Commission to develop and adopt a long-range plan for implementing high-speed water transit on the San Francisco Bay.

This bill would repeal the authority of the commission to adopt a long-range plan for implementing high-speed water transit on the San Francisco Bay. The bill would create the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority, and would require the board of directors of the authority to consist of ~~9~~¹¹ members to be appointed and selected, as specified. The bill would prescribe the terms of the directors on the board. The bill would require the board to employ a chief executive officer and a general counsel and to convene a ~~citizens'~~^{community} advisory committee and a technical advisory committee. The bill would require the board to prepare and adopt a San Francisco Bay area water transit implementation and operations plan, and to operate a comprehensive bay area regional public water transit system, as prescribed. The provision of the water transit plan would not become operative until the Legislature, by statute, approves the plan. The bill would prescribe related matters with regard to the powers and duties of the authority.

The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by imposing those duties on the authority.

The bill would require the commission to cooperate with the authority to prepare the plan by performing certain functions. The bill thereby would create a state-mandated local program by imposing additional duties upon the commission.

(2) The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement, including the creation of a State Mandates Claims Fund to pay the costs of mandates that do not exceed \$1,000,000 statewide and other

procedures for claims whose statewide costs exceed \$1,000,000.

This bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to these statutory provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: yes.

SECTION 1. Section 66519 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 2. Title 7.10 (commencing with Section 66540) is added to the Government Code, to read:

TITLE 7.10. SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA WATER TRANSIT AUTHORITY

66540. Unless the context otherwise requires, the definitions set forth in this section govern the construction of this title.

(a) "Authority" means the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority created by Section 66540.1.

(b) "Board" means the board of directors of the authority.

~~(c) "Public water transport service" includes services that are sponsored by a public entity and provided under agreement with a private entity.~~

(c) A "public water transit operating agency" is any general purpose local government or special district that operates or sponsors water transit, including, but not limited to, those water transit services provided under agreement with a private operator.

66540.1. There is hereby created the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Authority.

66540.2. (a) The authority shall be governed by a board comprised of ~~nine~~ eleven members as follows:

(1) Eight of the members shall be appointed as follows:

(A) Four members shall be appointed by the Governor.

(B) Two members shall be appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules.

(C) Two members shall be appointed by the Assembly Committee on Rules.

~~(D) The appointments made pursuant to this paragraph shall be subject to Senate confirmation.~~

~~(2) One member shall be a member of the~~

(2) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B), three members shall be members of the community advisory committee established under Section 66540.14, and shall be selected by, and serve at the pleasure of, that committee.

(B) For the first eight-year term only, the governing board of any public water transit operating agency that provided service prior to June 30, 1999, that is not represented by one of the two locally elected officials specified in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) may designate a person who is or will be its representative on the community advisory

committee to be a member of the board. The person designated under this subparagraph shall be appointed, immediately upon designation, to not more than one eight-year term, concurrently, on the board and the community advisory committee.

(b) (1) From his or her appointees, the Governor shall designate one member as the president of the board and one member as the vice president of the board.

(2) The six remaining members of the board appointed pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) shall consist of a representative from the maritime industry, a representative from the transit industry, a biological resource specialist, two locally elected officials, and a representative from the public at large who is a regular user of the water transit services of the authority. *For the first eight-year term only, one of the locally elected officials shall represent a public water transit operating agency that provided service prior to June 30, 1999.*

(c) Each member of the board shall be a resident of a county in the region described in Section 66502.

(d) In making the appointments, the appointing authorities shall make every effort to ensure that the board is geographically balanced, but only to the extent consistent with the requirements of this title.

(e) Each member shall have one vote, except that the president of the board shall have two votes if there is a tie vote and the member representing the community advisory committee has not yet been appointed as required under paragraph (2) of subdivision (a).

(f) No local jurisdiction or public water transit operating agency may have more than one representative on the board of the authority.

66540.4. The initial terms of the appointed directors shall be eight years.

66540.6. Upon the expiration of the eight-year terms described in Section 66540.4, two directors shall be appointed to serve until February 1, 2010, two directors shall be appointed to serve until February 1, 2011, and four directors shall be appointed to serve until February 1, 2012.

66540.8. (a) A director may be compensated at the rate of one hundred dollars (\$100) per day for performance of his or her duties. The compensation authorized under this subdivision may not be for more than five days in any month.

(b) A director shall be compensated for his or her necessary, actual expenses incurred in the discharge of his or her duties.

66540.10. The board shall employ a chief executive officer who shall have charge of administering the affairs and responsibilities of the authority, subject to the policy direction of the board. The chief executive officer, subject to the approval of the board, shall oversee the hiring of employees necessary to carry out the functions of the authority.

66540.12. The board shall employ a general counsel, responsible for managing the legal affairs of the authority, and the board may employ additional legal staff, contract for private legal counsel, and contract with state agencies for legal services.

66540.14. Not later than six months from the date of the first meeting of the board, the chief executive officer, with the advice and consent of the board, shall convene a community advisory committee to assist and advise the board in carrying out its functions. The community advisory committee shall meet on a regular basis. The community advisory committee shall include one member representing each local

jurisdiction in which a water transit terminal exists or is proposed, and one member representing each special district providing public water transit services. ~~The~~ *Unless appointed under subparagraph (B) of paragraph (2) subdivision (a) of Section 66540.2, the members shall be appointed by the county board of supervisors and the city council of each county or city in which a water transit terminal is located or is proposed to be located, with one member appointed by the Golden Gate Bridge Highway and Transit District. Additional members shall include at least one member who represents each of the following interests: fish and wildlife, recreational boating, private environmental protection entities, business, real estate development, architecture, urban planning, private sector vessel operators, and labor relations, as well as the public at large.*

~~The citizens'~~ *The community advisory committee shall appoint one of its members to the board.*

66540.16. (a) Not later than six months from the date of the first meeting of the board, the chief executive officer, with the advice and consent of the board, shall convene a technical advisory committee to assist and advise the board in carrying out its functions. The technical advisory committee shall meet on a regular basis. The technical advisory committee shall consist of members representing local, regional, state, and federal agencies, operating ground transportation agencies, and operating water transit services.

(b) Additional members shall include at least one member who represents each of the following interests: fish and wildlife, recreational boating, private environmental protection entities, business, real estate development, architecture, urban planning, private sector vessel operators, and labor relations, as well as the public at large.

66540.18. The board shall properly notice and conduct its meetings in accordance with the Ralph M. Brown Act (Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 54950) of Part 1 of Division 2 of Title 5 of the Government Code).

66540.20. (a) The authority shall prepare and adopt a San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Implementation and Operations Plan. The plan shall include all appropriate landside, vessel, and support elements, operational and performance standards, and policies. ~~The plan shall be based upon, and be consistent with, In preparing the plan, the authority shall review and consider, in addition to other materials and information, the findings presented in the document entitled "San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Initiative," dated February 1999, and prepared by the Bay Area Council and the Bay Area Economic Forum, and shall include, but need not be limited to, all~~ environmental standards and conditions set forth in that initiative. The adoption of the plan shall be subject to public hearings in all nine San Francisco Bay area counties, and shall be reviewed by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission. A copy of the plan shall be submitted to the Legislature. The authority shall accomplish programmatic environmental impact reports in connection with the adoption of the plan, as required under Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code. The plan shall not be implemented until the Legislature by statute approves the plan.

(b) The plan shall investigate and provide for terminal locations throughout the San Francisco Bay area. The final plan submitted to the Legislature for approval also may include ferry terminal sites and ferry routes that are within the San Francisco Bay area but that are not included in the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Initiative.

(c) The authority shall consult with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission in preparation of the plan. The commission shall provide input and data in response to the authority's requests in a responsive and timely manner. The authority shall submit the plan to the commission for review and comment not later than 90 days prior to the date the

plan is submitted to the Legislature. The commission shall prepare and transmit comments on the plan to the authority not later than 90 days after the date the plan is submitted to the commission for review. The authority shall include any comments received from the commission when submitting the plan to the Legislature.

(d) In compliance with subdivision (c), the Metropolitan Transportation Commission shall do all of the following:

~~(1) Participate, as requested by the authority, in all aspects of the preparation of the plan.~~

~~(2)~~

(1) Provide the authority with relevant data and analytical criteria for the evaluation of cost-effectiveness of alternative forms of transit, high-occupancy vehicle lane expansion, or other transportation investments in the corridors that potentially would be served by the authority.

~~(3)~~

(2) Collaborate with the authority in updating the water transit demand model to include travel forecasting on each of the proposed water transit corridors.

~~(4)~~

(3) Collaborate with the authority in the development of feeder system proposals.

~~(5)~~

(4) Identify all necessary and appropriate steps required to coordinate the water transit system with other elements of the San Francisco Bay area transportation network.

(e) The primary focus of the authority and the plan shall be to provide new or expanded water transit services and related ground transportation terminal access services that were not in operation as of June 30, 1999. The authority shall seek to cooperatively involve in the implementation planning and operations all existing water transit services and related ground transportation agencies in whose jurisdictions existing or planned water transit terminals are located. The authority shall operate in good faith to avoid negatively impacting water transit services and related ground transportation terminal access services in existence as of June 30, 1999. The authority may not request an allocation of any funds that were available to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for allocation on June 30, 1999, including the revenues dedicated from state-owned bridges to ferry services as of June 30, 1999, and revenues derived continuously from sources in the amounts and manner as specified in law in effect as of June 30, 1999.

(f) The authority may not operate water transit services that are scheduled at the same time, from the same origin, and to the same destination as publicly sponsored services, if those public services were in operation as of June 30, 1999. The authority shall provide ferry services at only those terminals in which docking rights have been obtained with the consent of the owner of those rights.

(g) Following approval by the Legislature, by statute, of the plan, the authority shall negotiate in good faith, as described below, with public sponsors of existing water transit services and related ground transportation terminal access services to provide services in the approved plan that would expand or augment existing services in their service district, as defined by law, or in plans of the Metropolitan Transportation Commission that existed and were in effect as of June 30, 1999. Good faith negotiations shall include all of the following steps:

- (1) Notification by certified mail from the authority to the public sponsor of existing water transit services or related ground transportation terminal access services, hereafter referred to as the notified agency, setting forth the specific services to be negotiated, including performance standards and conditions and cost reimbursement available according to the plan approved by the Legislature.
- (2) A period of 30 days from receipt of the notification required under paragraph (1) for the notified agency to declare in writing to the authority by certified mail their intent to negotiate in good faith. If the notified agency does not so declare in writing to the authority within 30 days, the notified agency shall be deemed not interested in negotiating for the service and the authority may announce a competitive bid process or take actions to directly operate the service if the board of directors of the authority makes a public finding that the action is in the public interest.
- (3) A period of 90 days from declaration of intent to negotiate by the notified agency for the authority and notified agency to negotiate in good faith to reach agreement.
- (4) The authority and notified agency, by mutual agreement, may extend the period for good faith negotiations.
- (5) Notwithstanding the procedure described in subdivision (h), if at the end of 90 days or the mutually agreed-upon extension period for negotiations, the authority and the notified agency have not reached agreement for operation of the service, the authority may announce a competitive bid process. The notified agency may participate in that competitive bid process.
- (h) If at the conclusion of the good faith negotiations process there is a dispute between the authority and the notified agency as to the impact of proposed new services on existing services, the matter shall be submitted to the Metropolitan Transportation Commission for resolution pursuant to Section 66516.5 of the Government Code. The Metropolitan Transportation Commission shall make a determination based on the demand model adopted by the authority as to whether the proposed new service will have a minor or major impact on services existing as of June 30, 1999. A minor impact means an impact that reasonably and potentially diverts less than ~~25~~ 15 percent of the passengers using services that were in existence as of June 30, 1999. A major impact means an impact that reasonably and potentially diverts ~~25~~ 15 percent or more of the passengers using services that were in existence as of June 30, 1999. If the proposed new service will have a major impact, the authority may not operate a water transit service in that location without mutual agreement between the authority and the notified agency. If the proposed new service will have a minor impact, the authority may initiate service according to the procedures contained in subdivision (g).

66540.22. The *San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Implementation and Operations Plan* shall include all of the following:

- (a) A detailed description of the high-speed water transit system, including, but not limited to, all routes to be operated and terminals to be served during the 10-year period following funding of the authority. The description may include phasing of the routes to be served and terminals to be constructed.
- (b) An adopted demand model based upon ridership surveys conducted throughout the region and an updated demand model developed by the Metropolitan Transportation Commission.
- (c) A water transit demand analysis, based upon the demand model, of the demand forecast and cost-effectiveness for the water transit system as a whole and for each

corridor to be served.

(d) Architectural design criteria and standards for terminals and landside facilities to meet the performance objectives and operational criteria. The architectural design criteria and standards for terminals shall be developed in cooperation with the community advisory committee and in consultation with local jurisdictions that are prospective hosts of terminals for the water transit system.

(e) An intermodal plan to connect water transit services with other modes of transportation and public transit, including, but not limited to, cooperative arrangements with existing public transit services and new intermodal services. The intermodal plan shall be developed in cooperation with the community advisory committee, the technical advisory committee, and existing ground transportation agencies.

(f) A feasibility analysis and proposal for the use of new technologies and alternative fuels in marine engines and ground transportation intermodal services, to the extent feasible, to minimize air emission and water pollution impacts from the system operations. The analysis shall be conducted in cooperation with the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, the Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the Bay Conservation and Development Commission.

(g) A plan for monitoring air emissions and water impacts that is mutually agreed upon by the authority and the entities listed in subdivision (f).

(h) Design specifications for vessels, consistent with the architectural design criteria and standards for the terminals and landside facilities and the feasibility analysis to minimize air emission impacts.

(i) A plan for acquiring the requisite vessels, including, but not limited to, a proposed request for proposals, that incorporates the design specifications and seeks to support shipbuilding and fleet maintenance within the region to the extent possible.

(j) A plan for ensuring safety of vessel operations traveling on the San Francisco Bay. The plan shall be developed in cooperation with the California Maritime Academy and the United States Coast Guard.

(k) A systemwide regional programmatic environmental impact report and study of the plan, consistent with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 4321 et seq.). *The report shall include an independent evaluation conducted by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District to assess the air quality impacts of the complete water transit system, as set forth in the San Francisco Bay Area Water Transit Implementation and Operations Plan, in comparison to transporting the same number of people over the same distance by motor vehicles and other modes of transportation.*

(l) An overall funding and financing plan based upon the detailed description of the water transit system and demand analysis, including, but not limited to, acquisition and construction phasing.

(m) A projection of capital and cash-flow requirements, including, but not limited to, costs for vessels and associated maintenance facilities, terminals and associated land use costs, and costs for feeder vehicles and associated maintenance facilities.

(n) A projection of operating costs and revenues, including, but not limited to, projected patronage, fare structure, and fare revenues for water transit and feeder services.

(o) A proposal for ongoing operating financial support.

(p) An analysis of the cost-effectiveness of the water transit system in comparison to other options for mobility and disaster relief and recovery. The analysis shall be prepared in cooperation with the Metropolitan Transportation Commission.

66540.23. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the authority may not operate the water transit system until the plan has been approved by the Legislature by statute.

66540.24. The authority shall operate a comprehensive San Francisco Bay area regional public water transit system, that includes water transit terminals, feeder buses, and any other transport and facilities supportive of the system. The primary focus of the authority shall be the provision of services through the development and operation of a comprehensive water transit system.

66540.26. (a) The authority shall plan for, coordinate, and effect the delivery of feeder bus services that serve the water transit terminals. The plans shall be coordinated with local public transit operators.

(b) For the purposes of carrying out subdivision (a), the authority may do all of the following:

(1) Enter into agreements with public transit operators for the provision of feeder transit services that offer direct linkages to the water transit system.

(2) Own rolling stock, and operate feeder bus lines and other forms of feeder transportation, as needed, that offer direct linkages to the water transit system.

(3) Contract with public, private, nonprofit, and for-profit franchisees for the purpose of providing feeder transportation services that offer direct linkages to the water transit system.

(4) Take any other actions necessary and proper to ensure that feeder transportation services are provided.

66540.28. The authority may accept, through purchase of fee, conveyance of title, long-term lease, or other means deemed appropriate, the vessels, terminals, maintenance and support facilities, and other assets of public water transit providers.

66540.30. The authority shall, in coordination with local public agencies, construct, acquire, develop, jointly develop, own, maintain, operate, and lease property and facilities which are elements of the operations of the San Francisco Bay area water transit service, including terminals, parking, maintenance and administration facilities.

66540.32. The authority may enter into agreements for the joint use or joint development of any property rights, including air rights, owned by the authority.

66540.34. The authority shall set fares for travel on the water transit system that it operates, and define and set other fares and fees for services related to the water transit system without the approval of the Public Utilities Commission.

66540.36. The authority may acquire real or personal property, through negotiation, purchase, lease, or gift.

66540.38. The authority may exercise the power of eminent domain within the region described in subdivision (b) of Section 66540.2, except in areas of national park lands, to take any property necessary, incidental, or convenient to carry out the purposes of the

authority. In the event that the power of condemnation is exercised, the authority shall duly notify the local jurisdiction in which the property is sited and the special district that owns the facility, and shall exercise the power of eminent domain only with the formal consent of that jurisdiction. Eminent domain can be exercised only if the authority, the affected local jurisdiction, and the special district each approves its use by a two-thirds vote.

66540.40. The authority may acquire, own, lease, construct, and operate water transit vessels and equipment, including, but not limited to, real and personal property, and equipment, and any facilities of the authority, except those facilities providing access to national parks.

66540.42. The authority may select franchisees, which may be private or public, for those operating elements of the water transit system and related facilities of the authority.

66540.44. The authority may enter into contracts with public, private, and nonprofit entities for the provision of services and materials necessary to carry out its purposes.

66540.46. The authority shall prepare and implement annual operating budgets for the operation of the San Francisco Bay area water transit system, associated terminals, and related feeder transit and support services.

66540.48. The authority shall contract with an independent certified public account for an annual audit of the financial records and books of the authority. The accountant shall submit a report of the audit to the board and the board shall make copies of the report available to the public.

66540.50. The authority may apply for and receive grants from any and all state and federal agencies.

66540.52. The authority may solicit and accept gifts, fees, grants, or allocations from other public and private entities.

66540.54. The authority may sue and be sued.

66540.56. The authority may issue revenue bonds.

66540.58. The authority may incur bonded indebtedness and receive and manage a dedicated revenue source.

66540.60. The authority may deposit or invest any moneys of the authority in banks or financial institutions in the state in accordance with state law.

66540.62. The authority shall prescribe a method of securing employees, and shall adopt rules and regulations governing the employment of employees including the establishment of a retirement system. If the authority determines that it is in the best interests of the employees of the authority, the authority may enter into a contract with the Public Employees' Retirement System.

66540.64. The authority may create, oversee, and terminate special advisory committees.

66540.68. The authority is subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code) and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. Sec. 4321 et seq.). 66540.70. The authority shall not exercise the power to levy any tax or to seek that authority for any purposes.

66540.72. The authority shall be funded through appropriations made under the annual

Budget Act.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding Section 17610 of the Government Code, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code. If the statewide cost of the claim for reimbursement does not exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000), reimbursement shall be made from the State Mandates Claims Fund.

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BAY AREA WATER TRANSIT INITIATIVE Response to Air Emissions Concerns

July 21, 1999

On July 8, 1999 the Bluewater Network issued a press release stating that a high-speed water transit system would produce more air pollution than the same number of people traveling by bus or automobile.

This paper addresses the issues of air quality impacts related to a world-class water transit system and the criticism from the Bluewater Network.

- The Bay Area Water Transit Initiative is rooted in a concern for the environment, particularly the millions of passengers driving alone (who would use a high-speed water transit system) and the harmful emissions caused by daily congestion delays totaling more than 100,000 cumulative hours across the region (nine Bay Area counties). The Bluewater Network critics have not offered a solution to this problem.
- Because the Metropolitan Transportation Commission projects a 249 percent increase in daily delays by the year 2020, the Water Transit Task Force seeks a viable transit alternative, one capable of carrying as many as 30 million annual passengers. Bluewater ignored the impact of 249 percent increase in traffic on vehicles, including buses, attempting to move through the roadways of the Bay Area.
- The Task Force envisions an extensive network of terminals, serviced by a wide variety of vessels, including water taxis, hovercraft, and medium- and large-scale catamarans. These have widely differing levels of emissions, which were not accounted for in the analysis released by the Blue Water Network.
- The exact mix of the fleet cannot yet be determined, because it depends on future policy developments and the decisions of local jurisdictions who will host terminals. Without a detailed implementation plan, environmental analysis will be incomplete, and therefore inaccurate. For this reason, the final report of the Water Transit Task Force calls for the detailed environmental planning (including air quality planning) to be carried out in the next phase of implementation.
- No new water transit system can be implemented without strict environmental review. Additionally, the Task Force has recommended that the new system must win the specific approval of the State Legislature. In making these reviews, the California Air Resources Board and other relevant environmental agencies will be required to comment, as specified by state law.
- The Task Force identified emerging marine engine technology and the potential for alternative fuels—particularly compressed natural gas (CNG)—as an item for investigation by the new Water Transit Authority.

- 00410 AR 415 981 6408 BAY AREA COUNCIL
- The Bluewater analysis lists criteria pollutants but does not distinguish their relationship to generation of smog. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District states that availability of hydrocarbons limits creation of smog in the Bay Area and is, therefore, the strategy selected to control that form of air pollution. The marine engines emit half the hydrocarbons produced by automobiles and cut generation of smog in that fashion.
 - The Bluewater analysis omits carbon monoxide (CO) from their analysis. Although CO is neither a precursor of smog nor a criteria pollutant of concern in the Bay Area, it is a principal source of greenhouse gases that can cause global warming. Automobile and bus engines produce CO in significantly greater amounts than marine engines on a passenger-mile basis.
 - The analysis provided by the Bluewater Network assumes that most ferry commuters will use their cars to reach the ferry. The recommendations of the Task Force are based on an entirely different premise, namely, that 50 percent of the riders will access the terminals by public transit, bicycle, carpool, or foot. The final report of the Task Force calls for terminals designed according to that specification.
 - The Task Force has also recommended a network of feeder buses and shuttles be developed to supplement existing transit services. The Task Force envisioned that these vehicles would be powered by new compressed natural gas (CNG) technology to achieve lowest possible emissions, which could include CNG or hybrids if the research and competitive bid process shows it is the most viable.
 - A significant portion of auto emissions occur when the vehicle is first turned on—the “cold start.” The analysis provided by the Bluewater Network referred only to auto emissions while hot running. It also failed to consider another leading source of auto and bus emissions, the stop-and-go movement in congested traffic, which will increase exponentially in the Bay Area over the next 20 years.
 - Given the importance of environmental concerns, the Bay Area Water Transit Task Force continuously sought input from environmental groups as part of an open and inclusive planning process. Indeed, the work of the Task Force has benefited from significant participation from the region’s environmental community. It is puzzling, therefore, that the concerns now being raised were not identified by the environmental representatives on the Task Force, or by other groups during the numerous public forums and hearings that were held throughout the region during 1998 and 1999.

On these grounds, the Bay Area Water Transit Task Force and its sponsoring organizations continue to urge support for the Water Transit Initiative, and Senate Bill 428 which would create the new Bay Area Water Transit Authority. It is perplexing that an environmental group would suggest that millions of vehicle trips on congested roadways are environmentally more acceptable than a state-of-the-art water transit system.



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

DRAFT RESOLUTION # 012-99-COE (Passed by Planning & Policy Committee, 9-30-99)

[Occidental Petroleum Divestment]

URGING SAN FRANCISCO'S RETIREMENT BOARD TO DIVEST FROM OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM

WHEREAS, Occidental Petroleum Corporation is the largest producer of PVC-plastic in North America, and the third largest in the world; and,

WHEREAS, The manufacture and incineration of PVC plastic has been identified as one of the largest sources of dioxin pollution; and

WHEREAS, dioxin exposure has been linked to endometriosis, immune system impairment, diabetes, neurotoxicity, birth defects, decreased fertility, testicular atrophy, and reproductive dysfunction in both men and women; and,

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco adopted Resolution No. 246-99 establishing dioxin pollution as a high priority for immediate action in order to restore water, air, and total environmental quality; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to producing PVC-plastic, Occidental Petroleum Corporation produces fossil fuels; and,

WHEREAS, the burning of fossil fuels and the emission of other greenhouse gases contribute to global warming and climate change; and,

WHEREAS, global warming is expected to increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events; and,

WHEREAS, scientists have concluded that stabilizing the climate will require reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 50% to 70%; and,

WHEREAS, scientists have projected a one-meter (approximately three feet) rise in global sea levels as a result of global warming and the melting of the polar ice caps; and,

WHEREAS, a one-meter rise would cause a huge expansion of San Francisco Bay, flooding property worth \$48 billion and covering 100 square miles and turning the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta into a vast inland sea; and,

WHEREAS, such a sea-level rise will partially or totally submerge airports in Oakland and San Francisco, Treasure Island, the new Mission Bay development and Giants' Pac Bell Park, stretches of Interstate 80 and Highway 101, railroad tracks and sewage treatment plants, and existing harbors and marinas ; and,

WHEREAS, Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr., in his Earth Day 1999 Breakfast declared reducing global warming to be a top environmental priority of his administration; and,

WHEREAS, Occidental Petroleum has been granted an oil drilling permit for an area which lies entirely within the indigenous U'wa people's traditional territory in Colombia; and,

WHEREAS, The U'wa are adamantly opposed to this project and have vowed to commit collective suicide if the project goes forward; and,

WHEREAS, Under Section 12.100 of the San Francisco Charter, the Retirement Board "shall have plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of monies and administration of the Retirement System"; and,

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco's Employees' Retirement System Board's Social Investment Policies state that, "The relationship of the corporation to the communities in which it operates shall be maintained as a good corporate citizen through observing proper environmental standards, supporting the local economic, social and cultural climate, conducting acquisitions and reorganizations to minimize adverse effects"; and,

WHEREAS, Occidental Petroleum Corporation is one of the City and County of San Francisco Retirement System's investment holdings and The San Francisco Employees' Retirement System's holding of Occidental Petroleum is 234,060 shares at a September 27, 1999 value of \$5,383,380 (\$23.00 per share); and,

WHEREAS, Under Section 4.118 of the San Francisco City Charter, the Commission on the Environment "may investigate and make recommendations to all City agencies related to operations and functions"; and,

WHEREAS, in a time when it is clear that a) toxic chemicals are replete in our society, b) global warming and climate change are a serious threat , and c) investment in a company that causes environmental destruction is unacceptable to the City and County of San Francisco; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Commission recommends that in carrying out its fiduciary duties and social investment policies the Retirement Board of the City and County of San Francisco Employees' Retirement System divest its holdings from Occidental Petroleum and demonstrate leadership in its socially responsible investing; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment urges the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco to write a letter to the Retirement Board of the City and County of San Francisco Employees' Retirement System urging it to divest from Occidental Petroleum.

City and County of San Francisco

San Francisco City and County
Employees' Retirement System

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: September 24, 1999

TO: Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary
COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT
Fax No. 554-6393FROM: Jay Huish *JH*
Deputy DirectorRE: Occidental Petroleum
Duties and Authority of Retirement Board

No. of Pages (including Transmittal Memo): 3

Christopher,

To confirm the information that I provided to you over the phone this morning, SFERS currently holds 234,060 shares of Occidental Petroleum stock at a market value of \$ 5,383,380.

Further, in accordance with your request, I am sending you a copy of SF Charter section 12.100 and "Duties of the SFERS Board" section of the current SFERS Investment Policy Statement.

If you have any additional questions, do not hesitate to contact me at 554-1515.

City and County of San Francisco**San Francisco City and County
Employees' Retirement System
Investment Division**

August 19, 1999

Ms. Lauren V. Sullivan
Rainforest Action Network
221 Pine Street, #500
San Francisco, CA 94104

Sent by Fax and US Mail

Dear Ms. Sullivan,

In answer to your letter of August 12th, it is important to clarify the System's current position in Occidental Petroleum. The System holds 218,000 shares or 00.06% of the company's total outstanding shares. The current market value of these holdings is \$4, 527,650, based on shares times the August 15, 1999 share price of \$20.75 per share.

The shares are held in three (3) accounts, two of which are indexed or semi-indexed and one which is actively managed. The S&P 500 Index portfolio changes positions infrequently based upon a company's bankruptcy or acquisition which leads to its expulsion from the index. The semi-indexed portfolio also changes positions infrequently based upon a quantitative model. The active portfolio will usually sell a stock if the economic fundamentals of the company become negative.

The Occidental Petroleum holding is slightly below the average size of holdings in each portfolio. In the S&P 500 Index, for example, it currently ranks 276th in size.

The Retirement Board maintains an extensive Investment Policy Statement and individual manager guidelines for each equity portfolio. All investments must be consistent with the policy statement and the individual manager guidelines. Non-investment related issues are addressed through the Retirement Board's Social Investment Policy. Attached are copies of the Investment Policy Statement and the Social Investment Policy and Procedures.

The mission of the San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System is to secure, protect and prudently invest the pension trust assets, administer mandated benefit programs and provide promised benefits. All investments must meet the standard of providing prudent return consistent with the appropriate level of risk as established by the Retirement Board.

Please contact me if you have further questions.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Clare M. Murphy".

Clare M. Murphy
Executive Director

San Francisco Charter

Section 12.100

ARTICLE XII**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT AND HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEMS****SEC. 12.100. RETIREMENT BOARD.**

The Retirement Board shall consist of seven members as follows: one member of the Board of Supervisors appointed by the President, three public members to be appointed by the Mayor pursuant to Section 3.100, and three members elected by the active members and retired persons of the Retirement System from among their number. The public members appointed by the Mayor shall be experienced in life insurance, actuarial science, employee pension planning or investment portfolio management, or hold a degree of doctor of medicine. There shall not be, at any one time, more than one retired person on the Board. The term of the members, other than the Board of Supervisors member, shall be five years, one term expiring on February 20th of each year. The three elected members need not be residents of the City and County. Vacancies on the Board shall be filled by the Mayor for the remainder of the unexpired term, except that in the case of elected employee members, a vacancy shall be filled by a special election within 120 days after the vacancy occurs unless the next regularly scheduled employee member election is to be held within six months after such vacancy occurred. Elections shall be conducted by the Director of Elections in a manner prescribed by ordinance.

The Board shall appoint and may remove an executive director and an actuary. The Board may employ a consulting actuary.

In accordance with Article XVI, Section 17, of the California Constitution, the Retirement Board shall have plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of monies and administration of the Retirement System.

The Board shall be the sole authority and judge, consistent with this Charter and ordinances, as to the conditions under which members of the Retirement System may receive and may continue to receive benefits under the Retirement System, and shall have exclusive control of the administration and investment of such funds as may be established.

The Retirement Board shall discharge its duties with respect to the system with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with these matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims.

The Board shall determine City and County and District contributions on the basis of a normal contribution rate which shall be computed as a level percentage of compensation which, when applied to the future compensation of the average new member entering the System, together with the required member contribution, will be sufficient to provide for the payment of all prospective benefits of such member. The portion of liability not provided by the normal contribution rate shall be amortized over a period not to exceed twenty years.

The Board may act by a majority of the members present at a meeting so long as a quorum is in attendance.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY & COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM**Investment Policy Statement****Duties of Responsible Parties****Duties of the SFERS Board**

The Board will adhere to the following procedures in the management of SFERS' assets:

- The Board's primary responsibility is to set the policy framework in which the implementation of SFERS investment program will take place. Staff will be responsible for the timely implementation and administration of the Board's policy decisions.
- The Board shall formally review SFERS' investment structure, asset allocation and financial performance at least every three years, or more frequently should capital markets or the financial condition of the Plan undergo a material, long term change necessitating such a review. The review will include recommended adjustments to the long-term, strategic asset allocation to reflect any changes in applicable regulations, long-term capital market assumptions, actuarial assumptions or SFERS' financial condition.
- The Retirement Board shall review SFERS' investment results at least quarterly¹, or more often as needed, to ensure that policy guidelines continue to be met. The Board shall monitor investment returns on both an absolute basis and relative to appropriate benchmarks and peer group comparisons. The source of information for these reviews shall come from Staff, outside consultants, the custodian and SFERS' investment managers.
- The Board may retain investment consultants to provide such services as conducting performance and manager reviews, asset allocation, and investment research. The comments and recommendations of the consultants will be considered in conjunction with other available information to aid the Board in making informed, prudent decisions. In selecting external consultants, the Board shall consider the recommendations of Staff.
- The Board shall be responsible for taking appropriate action if investment objectives are not being met or if policies and guidelines are not being followed.
- The Board shall direct Staff to administer SFERS' investments in a cost-effective manner subject to Board approval. Investment-related costs include, but are not limited to, management, consulting and custodial fees, transaction costs and other administrative costs chargeable to SFERS.
- The Board shall be responsible for selecting a qualified custodian with advice from Staff, and from consultant(s) if directed by the Staff or the Board.
- The Board shall monitor the performance of the Investment Staff.

Duties of the Investment Staff

The Retirement Investment Staff, as designated by the Board, plays a significant role in the management and oversight of the Fund. The Board shall monitor the performance of the Investment Staff in carrying out the Staff's duties, which include:

- Managing investment funds according to written investment guidelines as directed by the Board.

¹ Performance of Alternative assets and equity real estate is reviewed semi-annually.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
RETIREMENT BOARD POLICY

THE SOCIAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Retirement Board adopted the attached list of Social Investment Policies at the Retirement Board Meeting of October 13, 1998. As new policies are developed and adopted, they will be added to this document.

SOCIAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

<u>Policy Description</u>	<u>Social Investment Procedure Level</u>	<u>Date Adopted</u>
1. Corporate activities of companies whose securities are owned by the System shall be conducted in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.	Level I	9/27/88
2. <u>Employment Standards</u> Active measures shall be taken to assure that the corporation meets fair employment standards including non-discrimination in hiring, transfer, pay and promotion, decent working facilities and conditions, and the recognition of all legal employee rights of organization and political expression.	Level I	9/27/88
3. <u>Community Relations</u> The relationship of the corporation to the communities in which it operates shall be maintained as a good corporate citizen through observing proper environmental standards, supporting the local economic, social and cultural climate, conducting acquisitions and reorganizations to minimize adverse effects and not discriminate in making loans or writing insurance.	Level I	9/27/88
4. <u>Corporate Governance and Internal Affairs</u> The Bylaws of the corporation shall be maintained to permit full expression of shareholder voting rights in corporate affairs and to prevent entrenchment of management. Executive compensation shall be fair and reasonable. Reports and data shall be made available to shareholders concerning social issues to the extent possible without jeopardizing business interests.	Level I	9/27/88

SOCIAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

<u>Policy Description</u>	<u>Social Investment Procedure Level</u>	<u>Date Adopted</u>
5. <u>MacBride Principles</u> The corporation shall affirm and adhere to the MacBride Principles concerning operations in Northern Ireland.	Level I	2/25/92
6. <u>Tobacco Divestment</u> Due to the existing litigation, proposed legislation and probable governmental restrictions relating to the Tobacco industry, the System will not invest in the equity and fixed income securities of companies manufacturing tobacco products. (See list)	Level III	10/13/98

Key: Level I - Shareholder Voting
Level II - Promoting Social Rights and Interests
Level III - Investment Restrictions

**South Africa Policy restriction at Level III was repealed on July 14, 1994.

List of Companies Involved in the Production or Wholesale Distribution of Tobacco Products**US Companies**

800-JR Cigar, Inc.
Advanced Tobacco Products
Amer Group Ltd.
American Filtrona
American Maize-Products Co.
Brooke Group Ltd.
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
Caribbean Cigar Co.
Consolidated Cigar Holdings Inc.
Dibrell Bros. Inc.
Dimon Inc.
DNAP Holding Corporation
Fortune Brand, Inc.
Future Brands Inc.
Galleher Group PLC
General Cigar Holdings, Inc.
Holt's Cigar Holdings, Inc.
Loews Corp
MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc.
Malco Consolidated Group
Monk-Austin Inc.
Philip Morris Inc.
Playboy Enterprises, Inc.
Premium Cigars International, Ltd.
RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp.
Standard Commercial Corp
Swisher International Group
Tamboril Cigar Co.
Universal Corp.
UST Inc.



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

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ROBERT K. WERBE

October 7, 1999

William Breall, M.D.
President
San Francisco Employees' Retirement Board
1155 Market Street, 2nd Floor
San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Dr. Breall:

On Thursday, September 30, 1999 the Planning and Policy Committee of the San Francisco Commission on the Environment passed a resolution recommending that the Retirement Board of the City and County of San Francisco Employees' Retirement System divest its holdings from Occidental Petroleum.

The resolution will go before the full Commission on the Environment for consideration for adoption at its next regular meeting on October 18, 1999.

Enclosed is a copy of the resolution.

The Commission welcomes your comments.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Christopher Chow".

Christopher Chow
Commission Secretary



Mr. Chris Chow, Secretary
Commission on the Environment
Fax: 415-554-6393

Dear Mr. Chow,

As part of the Rainforest Action Network's "Beyond Oil" campaign team, I am currently working on issues regarding Occidental Petroleum (Oxy), specifically focusing on their practices concerning the U'wa Peoples' traditional territory in the Colombian Cloud forest. I have sent on an accompanying background information sheet that tells the story of their struggle.

After conducting research I have learned that the City of San Francisco invests in Occidental Petroleum by way of the San Francisco Employee's Retirement System. In terms of numbers, this means that San Francisco owns 218,000 shares in a company that has, in the past, had little respect for local communities and environmental health; Occidental was the perpetrator of the Love Canal disaster of the 1970's. In addition, OxyChem (a subsidiary of Occidental Petroleum) is that largest producer of PVC's (and thus dioxin) in North America. It is clear to me that Oxy's priorities as a company do not jibe with the priorities of the City of San Francisco. A resolution that the Board of Supervisors past this April established, "dioxin production as a high priority for immediate action..." I believe that it is crucial that the City of San Francisco establish a political precedent for an environmentally sound agenda that addresses human rights issues, local contamination via dioxins, and global environmental problems (global warming, climate change, preserving pristine ecosystems).

I am at the very beginning stages of collating the necessary information to make a strong divestment case regarding Oxy, and would greatly appreciate any guidance, assistance or collaboration.

Please let me know if I can answer any further questions that you may have. I look forward to speaking with you soon.

Sincerely,

Lauren V. Sullivan
Amazon Oil Campaigner
Beyond Oil Campaign

THE U'WA PEOPLE VS. BIG OIL

one indigenous people's campaign in the Colombian cloud forest to protect their land and lives

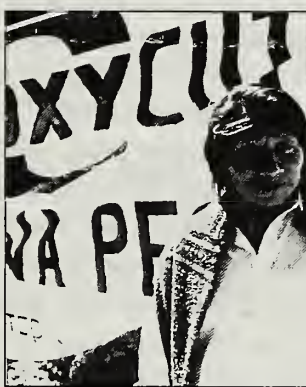
The U'wa of the Colombian cloud forest are in a life-and-death struggle to protect their traditional culture and sacred homeland from an oil project slated to begin on their land at anytime. The U'wa are adamantly opposed to the drilling and warn that the project will lead to an increase in violence as seen in other oil regions of Colombia. Despite this, Los Angeles-based Occidental Petroleum and the Colombian government continue to move forward with plans to drill. The U'wa have made a call for international support; now is the time for us to answer.

The U'wa's opposition to the oil project is so strong that they have vowed to commit collective suicide if Occidental Petroleum and the Colombian government proceed with the oil project on their ancestral lands. The U'wa, a traditional people some 5,000 members strong, explain they prefer a death by their own hand than the slow death to their environment and culture oil will bring. A core tenet of U'wa culture and spirituality is the belief that the land that has sustained them for centuries is sacred. They strongly believe that to permit oil exploration on these sacred lands would upset the balance of the world. In the words of the U'wa, "Oil is the blood of Mother Earth...to take the oil is, for us, worse than killing your own mother. If you kill the Earth, then no one will live."

The U'wa people's struggle recently exploded into the public arena with the tragic March 5th murders in Colombia of three indigenous rights activists: Terence Freitas, Ingrid Washinawatok and Lahe'ane'e Gay. Terence had devoted the last two years of his life to supporting the U'wa in their campaign to stop Occidental's oil project, reclaim their ancestral homeland and protect their traditional culture. Ingrid and Lahe'ane'e were coordinating with the U'wa to launch an educational project designed to maintain and promote the U'wa's traditional way of life.

The U'wa fear that the recent murders are but a harbinger of the wider physical violence the oil project bring to their people. Throughout Colombia, oil and violence are linked inextricably. Occidental's Caño Limón pipeline, just north of U'wa territory, has been attacked by leftist guerrillas more than 500 times in its 12 years of existence, spilling some 1.7 million barrels of crude oil into the soil and rivers. The Colombian government has militarized oil production and pipeline

zones, often persecuting local populations the government assumes are helping the guerrillas. Oil projects have already taken their toll on many other indigenous peoples of Colombia, including the Yarique, Kofan and Secoya.



The current drilling plans threaten the survival of both the U'wa and their environment. The U'wa's cloud forest homeland in the Sierra Nevada de Cocuy mountains near the Venezuelan border is one of the most delicate, endangered forest ecosystems on the planet. It is an area rich in plant and animal life unique to the region, and the U'wa depend on the balance and bounty of the forest for their survival.

Where oil companies have operated in other regions of the Amazon basin, cultural decay, toxic pollu-

tion, land invasions and massive deforestation have followed.

Occidental first received an exploration license for the oil field which is expected to contain some 2 billion barrels--the equivalent of three months of U.S. consumption--in 1992. Since then, the U'wa have voiced their consistent opposition to the oil project. They have taken a variety of actions to halt the project including the filing of lawsuits against the government in Colombia, petitioning the Organization of American States to intervene, appealing directly with Occidental's top executives, and reaching out to company shareholders. Currently, Colombia's Ministry of the Environment is considering Occidental's application for a drilling license, the next hurdle the company must clear to proceed with the project.

In the face of mounting violence in the region and Occidental's pressure on the government to approve the drilling permit, the urgency of the U'wa's struggle has never been so great.

"We are seeking an explanation for this 'progress' that goes against life. We are demanding that this kind of progress stop, that oil exploitation in the heart of the Earth is halted, that the deliberate bleeding of the Earth stop."

—Statement of the U'wa people, August, 1999

OPEN LETTER TO THE PRESIDENTS OF OCCIDENTAL AND SHELL

FROM ROBERTO COBARIA, PRESIDENT OF
THE U'WA TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY

I write to you asking that you hear my people's request and stop your oil project on U'wa ancestral lands. We hope that you will comply with the request that the U'wa send in this letter. At this point, there is nothing else for you to do.

The U'wa have always had a law that existed before the sun and the moon. We have always taken good care of our land, because we have always followed this law. Our law is our culture, our song and our dance. In this world there are many laws, but Mother Earth also has her laws. Before, these laws were respected. Are Occidental and Shell going to respect these laws or not? Occidental and Shell must hear these laws and leave U'wa territory please.

Today I speak for the first time in public of the threat and beating I have received by hooded men in the night, demanding I sign an authorization agreement or die. Can you see how the U'wa are already suffering from oil exploitation? The war that spreads throughout Colombia will spread to U'wa land if your oil project starts. Can you see how it is already arriving? Oil may be good to sell, but it causes war.

You speak of negotiation and consultation with the U'wa. My people say that they cannot negotiate. Our Father has not authorized it. We cannot sell oil, the blood of our Mother Earth. Mother Earth is sacred. It is not for negotiation, so please do not try to confuse us and others with offers. Please hear our request, a request that comes from our ancestral right by virtue of being born on our territory: Halt your oil project on U'wa ancestral land.

The U'wa people need your sign of respect.

Roberto Afanador Cobaría

Roberto Afanador Cobaría
President of Cabildo Mayor - the Traditional U'wa Authority
October 20, 1997



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COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
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PATRICIA W. CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

MINUTES REGULAR MEETING OF OCTOBER 18, 1999 COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT

1. **Call to Order.** The meeting was called to order by Vice President Bradford-Bell at 6:06 p.m. Present were Commissioners The Rev. Bingham, Evans, and Werbe. President Hayes and Commissioners Chang and Shah were absent.
2. **Adoption of Minutes of September 21, 1999.** Upon motion by Commissioner Werbe, unanimously adopted.
3. **Communications,**
 - A. **Correspondence.** A letter from Occidental Oil and Gas Corporation was dated October 18, 1999 was received.
 - B. **Hearing -** Development of Treasure Island and Yerba Buena Island. Hearing postponed to the next regular meeting.
4. **Consent Calendar –**
 - A. **Resolution No. 012-99-COE Urging Divestment from Occidental Petroleum.** Item taken off calendar and placed on the regular calendar.
 - B. **Resolution No. 015-99-COE Supporting Environmental Provisions of SB 428 (High Speed Ferry Bill).** Item taken off calendar and placed on the regular calendar.
5. **Regular Calendar – Chemical Exemption Requests.** None.
6. **Resolution No. 12-99-COE.** Referred to Planning and Policy Committee for further hearing on October 28, 1999.
7. **Resolution No. 15-99-COE.** Upon motion by Commissioner Werbe unanimously adopted following public comment by Ruth Gravanis and Russell Long of Bluewater Network urging support of only the environmentally-sensitive provisions of the bill.



THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

The following is a list of the names of the students who have been admitted to the School of Theology of the University of the South Pacific for the year 1894-1895. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of their surnames.

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8. **Director's Report.** As distributed. Additionally, the Youth Commission declared strong interest in co-sponsoring the Global Warming Essay and Art Contest for middle school students in San Francisco.
9. **Finance and Operations Committee Report.** The chair is Commissioner Chang and the committee will Tuesday, October 19, 1999 at 6 p.m. in Room 352 of City Hall.
10. **Planning and Policy Committee Report.** Chairperson Evans reported that the committee heard and adopted the Occidental resolution and will meet next on Thursday, October 28 at 6 p.m. in Room 352, City Hall.
11. **Other Business.** Commissioner Werbe asked for a report on the status of the City's social investment policies.
12. **Public Comment.** Lauren Sullivan of Rainforest Action Network urged the Commission to adopt the resolution urging divestment from Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:35 p.m.



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PATRICIA CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

RESOLUTION # 012-99-COE**November 15, 1999****[Urging Divestment From Occidental Petroleum]****URGING SAN FRANCISCO'S RETIREMENT BOARD TO DIVEST FROM
OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM**

WHEREAS, Occidental Petroleum Corporation is the largest producer of PVC-plastic in North America, and the third largest in the world; and,

WHEREAS, The manufacture and incineration of PVC-plastic has been identified as one of the largest sources of dioxin pollution; and

WHEREAS, dioxin exposure has been linked to endometriosis, immune system impairment, diabetes, neurotoxicity, birth defects, decreased fertility, testicular atrophy, and reproductive dysfunction in both men and women; and,

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco adopted Resolution No. 246-99 establishing dioxin pollution as a high priority for immediate action in order to restore water, air, and total environmental quality; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to producing PVC-plastic, Occidental Petroleum Corporation produces fossil fuels; and,

WHEREAS, the burning of fossil fuels and the emission of other greenhouse gases contribute to global warming and climate change; and,

WHEREAS, global warming is expected to increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events; and,

WHEREAS, scientists have concluded that stabilizing the climate will require reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 50% to 70%; and,

WHEREAS, scientists have projected a one-meter (approximately three feet) rise in global sea levels as a result of global warming and the melting of the polar ice caps; and,

WHEREAS, a one-meter rise would cause a huge expansion of San Francisco Bay, flooding property worth \$48 billion and covering 100 square miles and turning the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta into a vast inland sea; and,

WHEREAS, such a sea-level rise will partially or totally submerge airports in Oakland and San Francisco, Treasure Island, the new Mission Bay development and Giants' Pac Bell Park, stretches of Interstate 80 and Highway 101, railroad tracks and sewage treatment plants, and existing harbors and marinas ; and,

WHEREAS, Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr., in his Earth Day 1999 Breakfast declared reducing global warming to be a top environmental priority of his administration; and,

WHEREAS, Occidental Petroleum has been granted an oil drilling permit for an area which lies entirely within the indigenous U'wa people's traditional territory in Colombia; and,

WHEREAS, The U'wa are adamantly opposed to this project and have vowed to commit collective suicide if the project goes forward; and,

WHEREAS, Under Section 12.100 of the San Francisco Charter, the Retirement Board "shall have plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of monies and administration of the Retirement System"; and,

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco's Employees' Retirement System Board's Social Investment Policies state that, "The relationship of the corporation to the communities in which it operates shall be maintained as a good corporate citizen through observing proper environmental standards, supporting the local economic, social and cultural climate, conducting acquisitions and reorganizations to minimize adverse effects"; and,

WHEREAS, Occidental Petroleum Corporation is one of the City and County of San Francisco Retirement System's investment holdings and The San Francisco Employees' Retirement System's holding of Occidental Petroleum is 234,060 shares at a September 27, 1999 value of \$5,383,380 (\$23.00 per share); and,

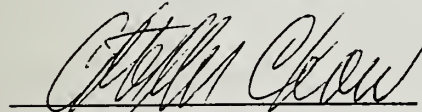
WHEREAS, Under Section 4.118 of the San Francisco City Charter, the Commission on the Environment "may investigate and make recommendations to all City agencies related to operations and functions"; and,

WHEREAS, in a time when it is clear that a) toxic chemicals are replete in our society, b) global warming and climate change are a serious threat, and c) investment in a company that contributes substantially to global warming and toxic pollution is unacceptable to the City and County of San Francisco; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment recommends that in carrying out its fiduciary duties and social investment policies the Retirement Board of the City and County of San Francisco Employees' Retirement System divest its holdings from Occidental Petroleum and demonstrate leadership in its socially responsible investing; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment urges the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco to write a letter to the Retirement Board of the City and County of San Francisco Employees' Retirement System urging it to divest from Occidental Petroleum.

I hereby certify that this resolution was adopted by the Commission on the Environment at its regular meeting of November 15, 1999.


Christopher Chow
Commission Secretary

VOTE:

Ayes: Commissioners Bingham, Bradford-Bell, Evans, Hayes, and Shah.
Noes: None.
Excused: Commissioners Chang and Werbe.

Commission on the Environment



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

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PATRICIA W. CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

**NOTICE OF REGULAR
MEETING AND AGENDA**

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1999

ROOM 400
CITY HALL
1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

6 PM

COMMISSIONERS

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SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
The Rev. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA W. CHANG
REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

FRANCESCA VIETOR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CHRISTOPHER CHOW
COMMISSION SECRETARY

RONA SANDLER
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

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ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

Air Quality

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical-based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. [Section 67.15 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, Sunshine Ordinance.]

Public Transportation

The closest BART station serving City Hall at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place (formerly Polk Street) is the Civic Center station. The closest MUNI Metro stations are at Van Ness & Market and Civic Center.

Accessibility of Meeting Location

The meeting room is accessible by wheelchair. The closest accessible BART station is Civic Center, four blocks from City Hall. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are the #5 Fulton/McAllister, #19 Polk, #21 Hayes, #42 Downtown Loop, #47 Van Ness, #49 Van Ness/Mission, #71 Haight/Noriega, the F-line to Market and Van Ness, and the MUNI Metro stations at Van Ness and Market and Civic Center. For more information about MUNI accessible services, please call 923-6142.

There is accessible parking in the vicinity of City Hall, underneath Civic Center Plaza, and adjacent to Davies Symphony Hall and the Veterans War Memorial complex.

Large print agendas, audio tapes of minutes, sound-enhancement equipment, and other services to aid the visually and hearing-impaired to attend the meeting are available by calling 554-6390.

Statement of Nondiscrimination

The Commission on the Environment does not discriminate on the basis of disability, race, color, creed, ethnic origin, gender, or sexual orientation in employment or in the admission and access to its programs or activities.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE

(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public.

Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE OR TO REPORT A VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE, CONTACT THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE TASK FORCE. (Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

ORDER OF BUSINESS

November 15, 1999

6 p.m.

Room 400, City Hall

1. Call to Order, Roll Call, and Welcome
2. Adoption of Minutes of October 18, 1999 ACTION
3. Presentation of Commendations by Supervisor Leslie Katz PRESENTATION
Public Utilities Commission (General Manager Anson Moran)
Department of Consumer Assurance (Agricultural Commissioner David Frieders)
4. Consent Calendar -- ACTION
A. Resolution No. 012-99 Urging Divestment from Occidental Petroleum
5. REGULAR CALENDAR ACTION
Chemical Exemption Requests – None.
6. Plans for the Potrero Power Plant – Southern Energy California, LLC INFORMATION
Mr. Kim Heinz, Project Director, Southern Energy California, LLC
7. San Francisco Street Trees Program – Perspectives of Friends of the Urban Forest INFORMATION
Mr. Milton Marks III, Executive Director
8. Communications & Correspondence INFORMATION
A. Letter from Planet Drum Foundation ACTION
B. Resolution No. 013-99-COE Urging Board of Supervisors and Mayor to Commend Ciudad Bahia, Ecuador on Becoming an Eco-City
9. Nomination of candidates for Commission officers to be elected at the December, 1999 meeting ACTION
10. Director's Report INFORMATION
- Administrative
- Programs
11. Planning & Policy Committee Report INFORMATION
12. Finance & Operations Committee Report INFORMATION
13. President's Announcements INFORMATION
14. Other Business INFORMATION
15. Public Comment
Adjournment



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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AMENDED DRAFT RESOLUTION # 012-99-COE

(Passed by Planning & Policy Committee, 9-30-99;
Unanimously Adopted as Amended by Planning & Policy Committee, at its regular
meeting on 10-28-99.)

[Occidental Petroleum Divestment]

URGING SAN FRANCISCO'S RETIREMENT BOARD TO DIVEST FROM OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM

WHEREAS, Occidental Petroleum Corporation is the largest producer of PVC-plastic in North America, and the third largest in the world; and,

WHEREAS, The manufacture and incineration of PVC plastic has been identified as one of the largest sources of dioxin pollution; and

WHEREAS, dioxin exposure has been linked to endometriosis, immune system impairment, diabetes, neurotoxicity, birth defects, decreased fertility, testicular atrophy, and reproductive dysfunction in both men and women; and,

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco adopted Resolution No. 246-99 establishing dioxin pollution as a high priority for immediate action in order to restore water, air, and total environmental quality; and,

WHEREAS, in addition to producing PVC-plastic, Occidental Petroleum Corporation produces fossil fuels; and,

WHEREAS, the burning of fossil fuels and the emission of other greenhouse gases contribute to global warming and climate change; and,

WHEREAS, global warming is expected to increase the frequency and severity of extreme weather events; and,

WHEREAS, scientists have concluded that stabilizing the climate will require reducing global carbon dioxide emissions by 50% to 70%; and,

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WHEREAS, scientists have projected a one-meter (approximately three feet) rise in global sea levels as a result of global warming and the melting of the polar ice caps; and,

WHEREAS, a one-meter rise would cause a huge expansion of San Francisco Bay, flooding property worth \$48 billion and covering 100 square miles and turning the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta into a vast inland sea; and,

WHEREAS, such a sea-level rise will partially or totally submerge airports in Oakland and San Francisco, Treasure Island, the new Mission Bay development and Giants' Pac Bell Park, stretches of Interstate 80 and Highway 101, railroad tracks and sewage treatment plants, and existing harbors and marinas ; and,

WHEREAS, Mayor Willie L. Brown, Jr., in his Earth Day 1999 Breakfast declared reducing global warming to be a top environmental priority of his administration; and,

WHEREAS, Occidental Petroleum has been granted an oil drilling permit for an area which lies entirely within the indigenous U'wa people's traditional territory in Colombia; and,

WHEREAS, The U'wa are adamantly opposed to this project and have vowed to commit collective suicide if the project goes forward; and,

WHEREAS, Under Section 12.100 of the San Francisco Charter, the Retirement Board "shall have plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of monies and administration of the Retirement System"; and,

WHEREAS, The City and County of San Francisco's Employees' Retirement System Board's Social Investment Policies state that, "The relationship of the corporation to the communities in which it operates shall be maintained as a good corporate citizen through observing proper environmental standards, supporting the local economic, social and cultural climate, conducting acquisitions and reorganizations to minimize adverse effects"; and,

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WHEREAS, Under Section 4.118 of the San Francisco City Charter, the Commission on the Environment "may investigate and make recommendations to all City agencies related to operations and functions"; and,

WHEREAS, in a time when it is clear that a) toxic chemicals are replete in our society, b) global warming and climate change are a serious threat , and c) investment in a company that causes environmental destruction that contributes substantially to global warming and toxic pollution is unacceptable to the City and County of San Francisco; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Commission recommends that in carrying out its fiduciary duties and social investment policies the Retirement Board of the City and County of San Francisco Employees' Retirement System divest its holdings from Occidental Petroleum and demonstrate leadership in its socially responsible investing; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment urges the Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco to write a letter to the Retirement Board of the City and County of San Francisco Employees' Retirement System urging it to divest from Occidental Petroleum.



OCCIDENTAL OIL AND GAS CORPORATION

10889 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90024
Telephone 310 443-6562 Fax 310 443-6246

LAWRENCE P. MERIAGE
Vice President
Executive Services and Public Affairs

October 25, 1999

Christopher Chow, Secretary
Commission on the Environment
City and County of San Francisco
1540 Market Street, Suite 160
San Francisco CA 94102

Dear Mr. Chow:

Re: Resolution #012-99-COE concerning Occidental Petroleum Corporation:

As I mentioned in our phone conversation on Wednesday, October 20, I very much appreciate the Commission's invitation to participate in the next scheduled meeting of the Planning and Policy Committee on Thursday, October 28, but will be unable to attend due to a previous international commitment.

I have enclosed copies of Occidental's 1998 Annual Report on Health, Environment and Safety (HES), along with a separate report that highlights HES performance in 1999. As the Commission will see, Occidental's commitment to strong performance in the HES area is a matter of public record and can be validated by third parties - including a variety of government oversight agencies. I also have included materials on Occidental's operations in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

In addition, Occidental has a strong tradition of community involvement wherever we operate. Whether it is airlifting children suffering from leukemia in Albania to receive medical treatment in Italy, building the first school in Qatar to accommodate children with disabilities or supporting the Sousson Foundation in restoring the Giant Sequoia forest grove in Sequoia National Park, Occidental and its employees are involved directly in hundreds of civic activities and organizations worldwide.

I also have taken the liberty of enclosing several letters from organizations that Occidental has assisted with recent projects. Although we receive many letters like these, we generally do not make them public because our participation in such projects is motivated by our commitment to help enhance the quality of life near our operations, not by a desire for publicity.

As I noted in my letter of October 18, the allegation that Occidental is responsible for "environmental destruction" is an outrageous claim without basis in fact and I trust that the Planning and Policy Committee will rescind its ill-considered Resolution #012-99-COE. The burden rests on the Commission to demonstrate these accusations are true - based on facts. I would expect the Commission to apply fundamental standards of fairness in this matter.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me directly.

Sincerely,

Lawrence P. Meriage

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ROBERT K. WERBE

November 3, 1999

Mr. Lawrence P. Mierage
Vice President, Executive Services and Public Affairs
Occidental Petroleum Corporation
10889 Wilshire Boulevard
Los Angeles, CA 90024-4201

Dear Mr. Mierage:

The Commission on the Environment has received your letter of October 25, 1999 with enclosures regarding Resolution No. 012-99-COE concerning Occidental Petroleum Corporation.

The Planning and Policy Committee of the Commission re-heard the resolution and reviewed your letter and the reports that you provided highlighting Occidental Petroleum's health, environment, and safety performance in recent years at its October 28, 1999, meeting. The Committee reviewed with interest the materials you provided on Occidental's operations in Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, as well as materials from third parties, including government oversight agencies. The Committee also heard testimony from Lauren Sullivan of the Beyond Oil Campaign in support of the resolution.

The Planning and Policy Committee unanimously passed Resolution No. 012-99-COE as amended with the recommendation that the full Commission on the Environment adopt the resolution at its next regular meeting on Monday, November 15, 1999. A copy is enclosed.

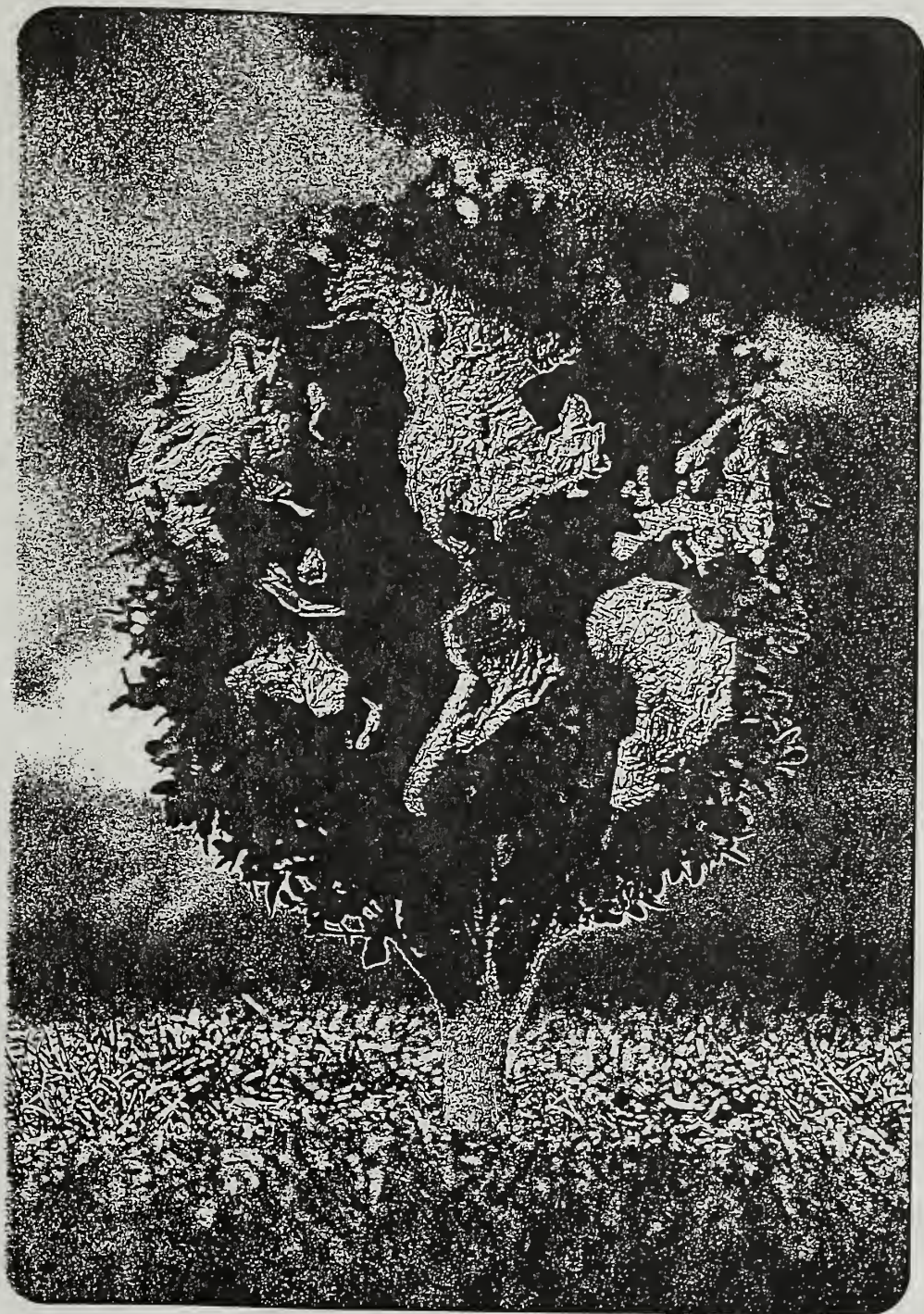
The Commission would like to invite you to participate in that meeting so that Occidental Petroleum Corporation and other interested parties may be heard on this matter. If you have any questions please feel free to call me or Francesca Vietor, Executive Director of the Department of the Environment, at (415) 554-6390 or Randall Hayes, President of the Commission on the Environment at (415) 398-4404.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Christopher Chow".

Christopher Chow
Commission Secretary

Fostering Environmental Prosperity
Multinationals in Developing Countries



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Motorola
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Occidental Petroleum
Olin Corporation
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Phillips Petroleum Company
The Procter & Gamble Company
The Southern Company
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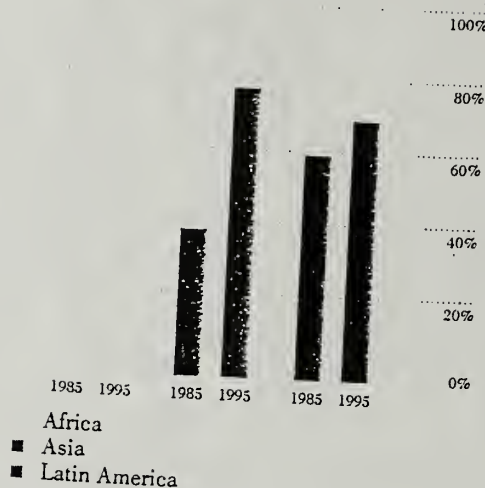
he world's national economies are increasingly and inextricably interconnected. When large companies operate across international borders, the evidence shows that international companies are positive forces for both economic development and environmental health and safety performance.

No country is an economic island. The signs are all around us: In 1998, tens of thousands of American workers lost their jobs as Asia's economic downturn erased export demand for their employers' products; mergers and acquisitions routinely take on an international flavor; short-term economic turmoil on one continent causes companies based on another continent to revise earnings estimates; electric and natural gas utilities, traditionally limited to highly regulated domestic markets, are crossing borders to expand their businesses; and, the media routinely report as important daily news the closing prices of major stock indexes around the world.

Multinational corporations (or MNCs) – those that are headquartered in a home country and operate in many countries around the world – account for a large and growing share of business across the globe. In fact, among large companies headquartered in developed countries, those that do not operate across international borders are exceptions to the more general practice of operating in multiple markets.

Despite their significant contributions in fostering international commerce – or perhaps because of their role – MNCs are controversial. MNCs, critics claim, are socially and environmentally destructive forces of economic exploitation in developing countries. The essence of the critics' claim is this: MNCs extract the raw materials of developing nations, pay substandard wages to overseas workers, operate without regard to local communities, and then transfer what critics regard as illegitimately gained profits to MNCs' home countries. In addition, critics allege that MNCs have – in part due to their sheer size – caused significant

Share of Sales in Local Markets:
Majority Owned Non-Bank U.S. Affiliates

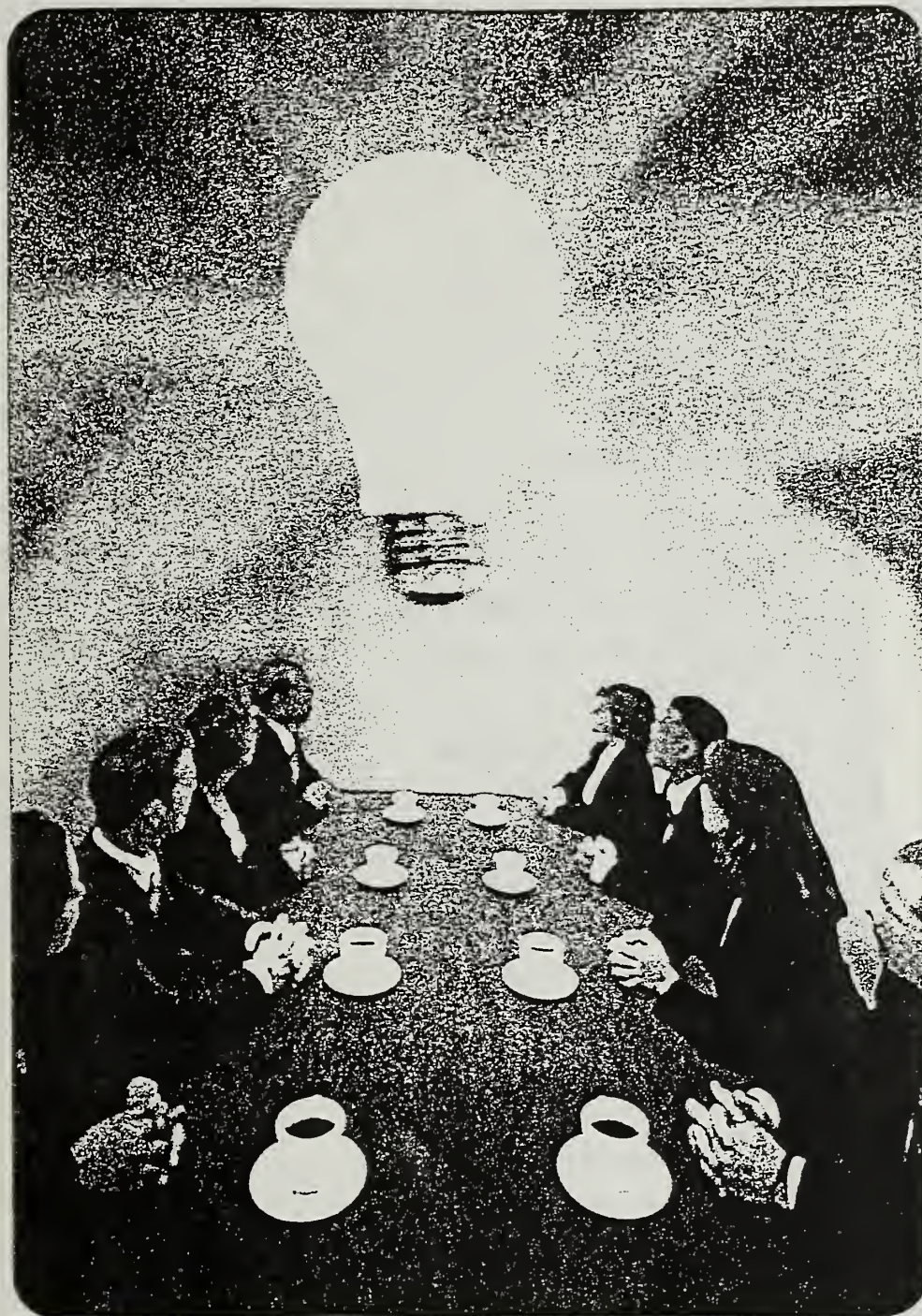


Source: U.S. Direct Investment Abroad:
1994 Benchmark Survey, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

environmental damage in developing countries. Because MNCs have operated for a long time and in so many countries, there undoubtedly have been cases where these criticisms are accurate.

The overwhelming preponderance of the evidence today, however, supports exactly the opposite assessment: Leading MNCs consistently are positive forces for both economic development and environmental health and safety quality in the developing countries in which they operate.

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) concludes, in its 1998 World Investment Report, that developing countries "are striving to promote themselves" by adopting policies to attract MNCs. In addition, the report



Management integrates
environmental and quality-of-life concerns
into core business decisions.

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Leading MNCs consistently are positive forces for both economic development and environmental health and safety quality in the developing countries in which they operate.

says, many of the economic reforms that developing countries must make to attract MNC investment are necessary for such countries' long-term success. Developing countries recognize that MNC investment not only provides near-term economic benefits, but also provides a crucial foundation for economic prosperity.

The economic data and case studies in the following report similarly show how MNCs positively influence industry's environmental health and safety performance in developing countries. Leading MNCs clearly hold themselves to much higher environmental health and safety standards than those of their indigenous competitors. It also stands to reason that indigenous companies can be forced by competition with MNCs to improve their environmental health and safety performance.

Two types of evidence – analytical and anecdotal – are presented in this report to support the fact that MNCs foster economic prosperity

and improved environmental performance. The first evidence consists of analytical data on the important role that investment by MNCs plays in foreign direct investment in developing countries, the many respects in which MNC investment lifts local economies, and – importantly – the superior environmental performance of MNCs when compared to that of indigenous firms. The evidence includes a unique, comprehensive data set, assembled for GEMI by International Resources Group, Ltd., from factory-level World Bank data, that shows MNCs in developing countries outperform all other firms on environmental grounds.

In addition to this statistical analysis of MNCs' environmental health and safety performance, this report also presents a series of anecdotal studies of operations of GEMI-member companies in developing countries. The case studies, reporting on both those companies that are new to international markets and those with long international experience, point to the dramatic positive effects that MNCs have in

Leading MNCs clearly hold themselves to much higher environmental health and safety standards than those of their indigenous competitors.

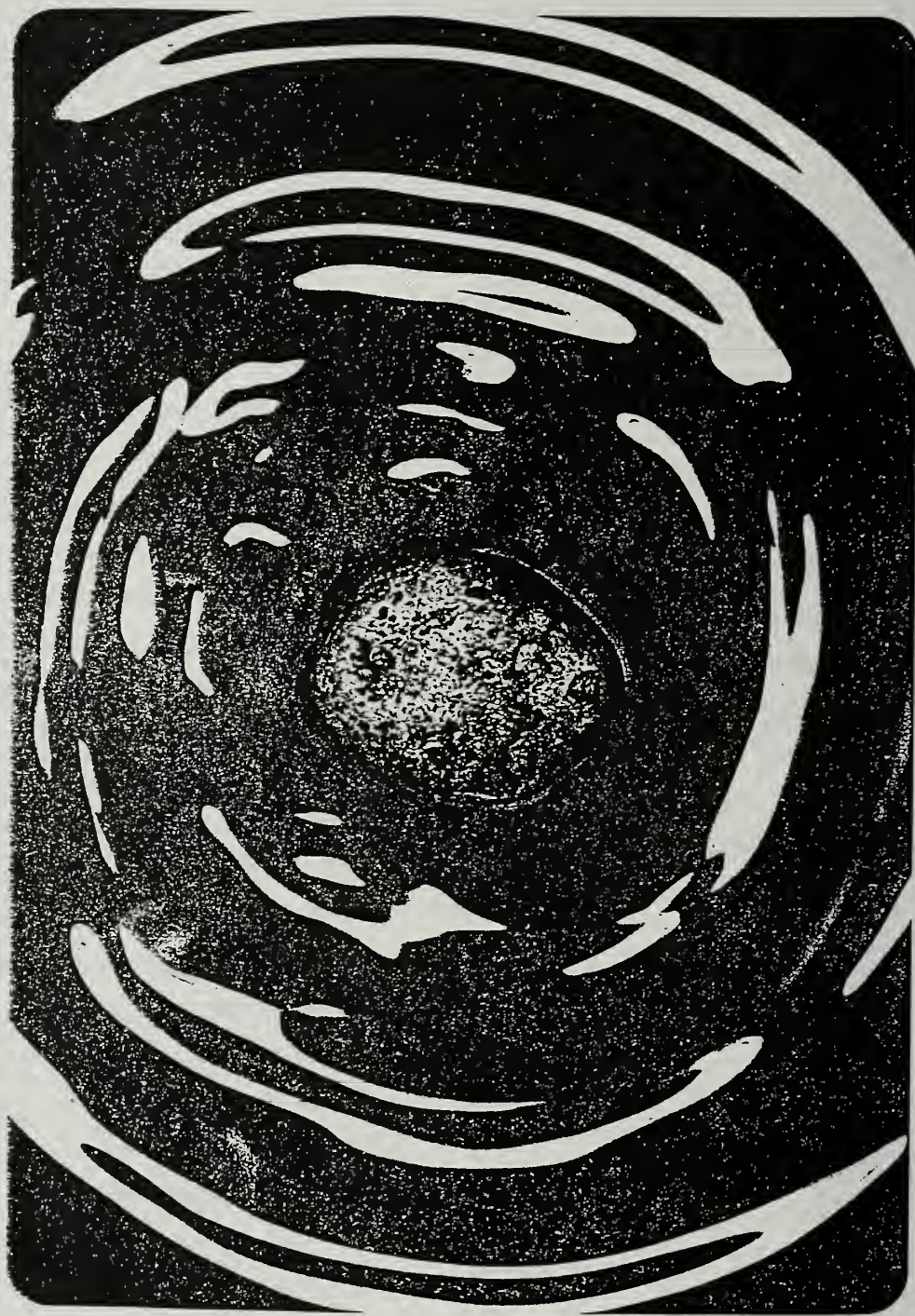
developing countries. The cases show one U.S. pharmaceutical company introducing EH&S systems and standards to a Russian pharmaceutical plant that had none, and another entering into agreements to preserve threatened habitat in Costa Rica; U.S. consumer-products companies working in China and Brazil to reduce water use and improve water quality; and major U.S. chemical companies combining new plant development with habitat restoration and preservation in Spain, and also upgrading wastewater treatment in Venezuela so well that the quality of the effluent from the plant far exceeds the quality of the water drawn in from a major lake. The cases also describe a U.S. oil services company building a landfill for not only its wastes but also those of the Brazilian community in which it operates; the world's leading maker of photographic film setting an example for Mexican firms on waste minimization and resource conservation; and a semiconductor manufacturer innovating to reduce

the use of heavy metals and recycle wastewater. Finally, the case studies show one U.S. oil company almost reinventing petroleum extraction in Ecuador to reduce its "footprint" in remote jungle areas, and another company training students in China to test for and monitor water quality, and a consumer products company so improving the environmental health and safety practices of an acquired plant in the Czech Republic that that country's president cited it as a model for other companies.

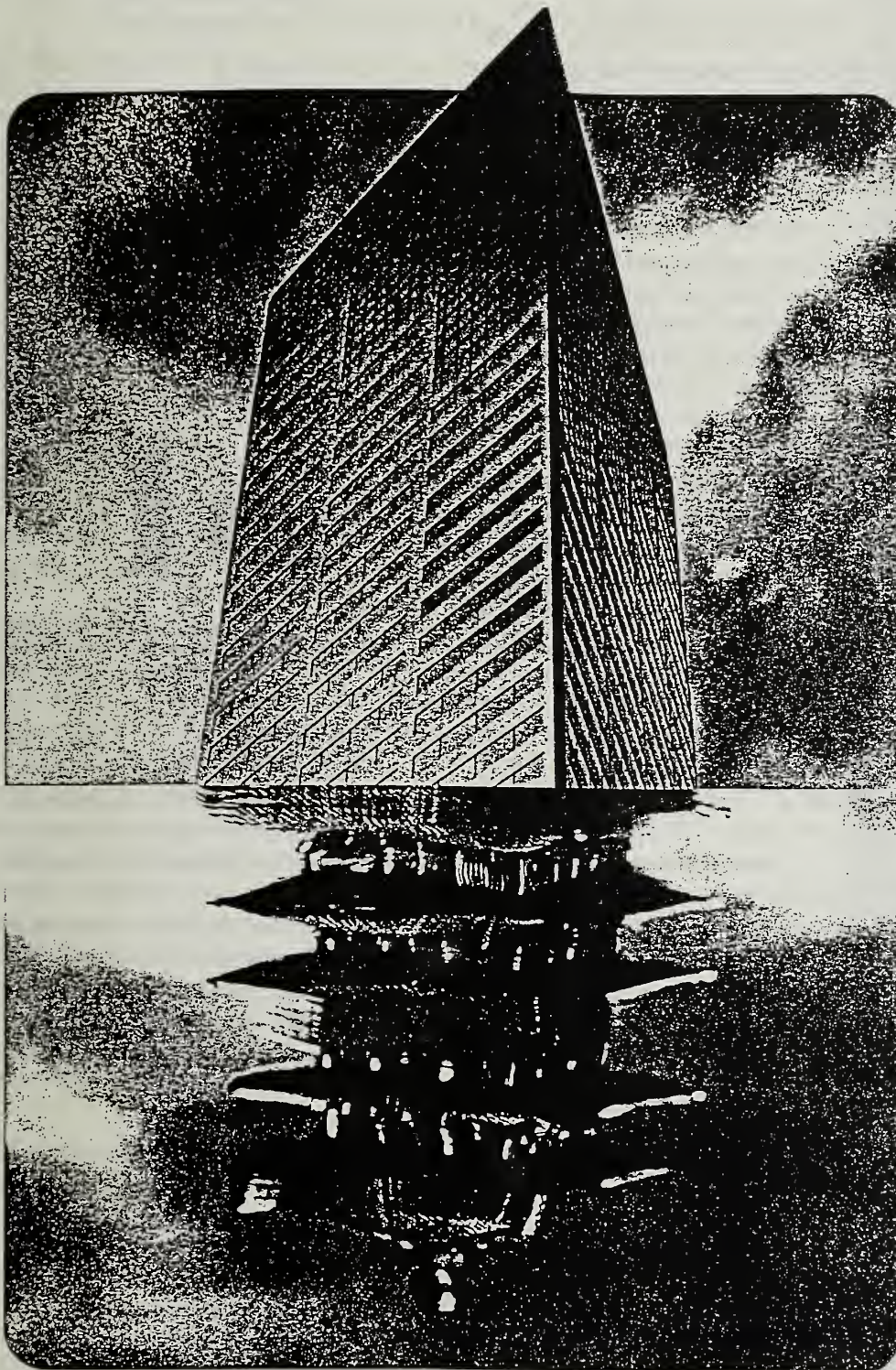
Coupled with the rapidly accumulating statistical evidence demonstrating the superior environmental health and safety performance and positive economic contributions of MNCs in developing countries, the examples outlined in this report lead to an inescapable conclusion: Once one recognizes that economic development inevitably will take place in these countries, it becomes clear that it is to developing nations' distinct economic and environmental advantage to foster environmental prosperity by orienting their policies to attract MNCs.



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Knowledge and information
ripple through the local economy,
improving the quality of life



Economic Report

Multinational Corp Environmental Imp

In order to quantify the impacts of developing countries, GEMI commi International Resources Group. Ltc survey the current economic and re. environmental literature and to prov analysis based on its own databases suggest that MNCs collectively ha. cant, positive environmental.^A soci. economic impacts in the developi

Moreover, the quality of MNCs' mental performance and their con to economic growth in host countr superior to those of domestic firm foreign investment (DFI) – define World Bank as net inflows of capi acquire a lasting management int than 10 percent of voting stock) – steadily rising, having reached \$: by 1996.^[B] The resulting output affiliates in developing countries excess of the GDP of India^[C] (see

We examine the impacts of M developing countries under three

1. National and regional influenc MNCs' DFI.
2. Economic impact of MNCs' o: according to indicators on tr employment, incomes, and t: intellectual capital.
3. Environmental performance.

Companies become embedded in local communities as they shift to serving emerging markets.

A. In this report, the term "environm
B. The terms "host country," "domes
C. All figures in this report and case
D. In this report we define "developing economies (GDP per capita between

Economic Report

Multinational Corporations' Economic and Environmental Impact in Developing Countries

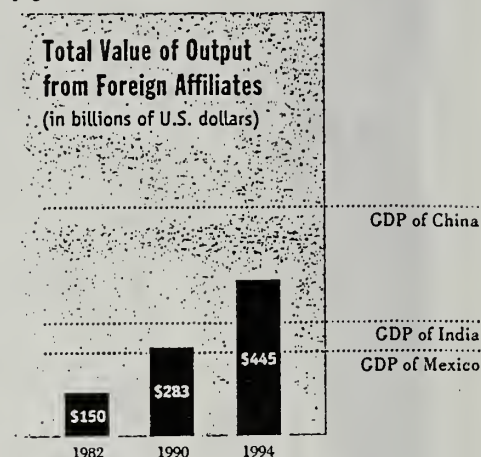
In order to quantify the impacts of MNCs in developing countries, GEMI commissioned International Resources Group, Ltd. (IRG) to survey the current economic and related environmental literature and to provide fresh analysis based on its own databases. The results suggest that MNCs collectively have significant, positive environmental,^A social, and economic impacts in the developing world.

Moreover, the quality of MNCs' environmental performance and their contributions to economic growth in host countries often are superior to those of domestic firms.^B Direct foreign investment (DFI) – defined by the World Bank as net inflows of capital to acquire a lasting management interest (more than 10 percent of voting stock) – by MNCs is steadily rising, having reached \$350 billion^C by 1996.^[31] The resulting output of MNC affiliates in developing countries^D is well in excess of the GDP of India^[31] (see figure 1).

We examine the impacts of MNCs in developing countries under three broad topics:

1. National and regional influences of MNCs' DFI.
2. Economic impact of MNCs' operations, according to indicators on trade, employment, incomes, and transfer of intellectual capital.
3. Environmental performance.

figure 1



Source: U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: 1994 Benchmark Survey Final Results, U.S. Department of Commerce

DATA SOURCES

Existing data on MNCs, while ample, are scattered among many different sources, and therefore IRG was required to extract and reorganize a great deal of information from other studies and databases. The most widely available and reliable data are on U.S. MNCs, from which larger conclusions may be drawn about MNCs globally when no other data exist.

Data sources used include U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) World Investment Reports (1992-1997); U.S. Department of Commerce Benchmark Surveys of U.S. Direct Investment Abroad (1982, 1989, 1994); Organization on Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Reports; World Bank World Development Indicators (1997); academic studies; our own survey of GEMI member companies; and International Resources Group's proprietary databases.

A. In this report, the term "environmental" can be understood to include health and safety.

B. The terms "host country," "domestic," and "local" are used interchangeably throughout this report.

C. All figures in this report and case studies are in U.S. dollars unless otherwise noted.

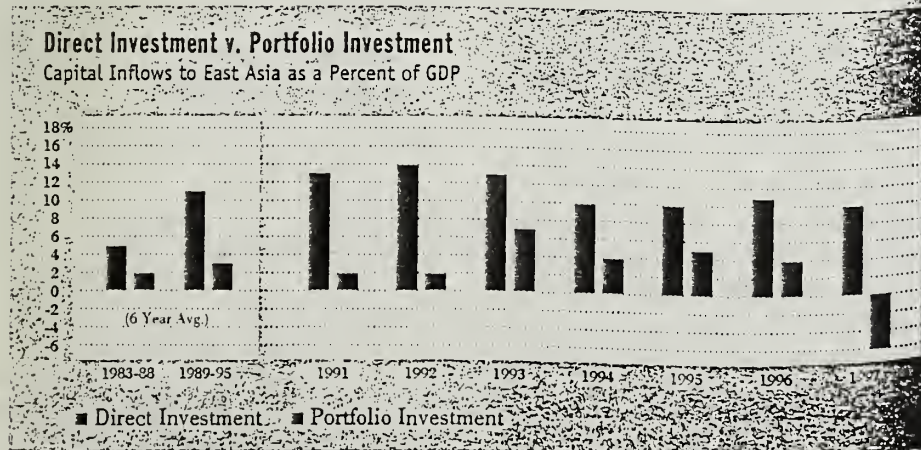
D. In this report we define "developing countries" as low-income economies (GNP per capita of less than \$765) and middle-income economies (GNP per capita between \$766-\$9,386). These cutoff points are based on the World Bank's World Development Report 1997.

Regional Distribution of the DFI in Developing Economies
(In millions of U.S. dollars)

Region	DFI (in millions of U.S. dollars)
South-East Asia	\$81,241
Latin America & the Caribbean	\$38,563
Central/Eastern Europe	\$12,261
Africa	\$4,949
Middle East	\$1,893
Central Asia	\$1,149
Devel. Europe	\$571

MNC'S MAKE LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS IN EMERGING MARKETS

figure 3

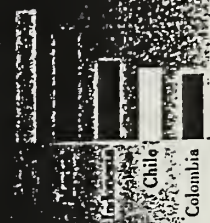


The scale and concentration of these investments is significant. Developing countries now receive nearly 40 percent of global inflows of DFI.^[31] These investments are heavily concentrated in Asia and Latin America with just 14 countries receiving 80 percent of DFI (see figure 2).^[31] China alone accounted for 13 percent of the DFI received by those 14 countries in 1996, including Hong Kong.^[30] Given the two regions' large population share and rapid economic growth in recent years, these data may not be surprising. Under liberalized trade rules, these emerging markets naturally attract investment.

MNC INVESTMENTS LIFT LOCAL ECONOMIES

1. *Employment and wages*
2. *Local capital formation*
3. *Penetration of host-country markets*
4. *Contribution to host-country exports*
5. *Public revenue gains*
6. *Transfers of intellectual capital*

Because MNCs typically incorporate in the host country, their foreign operations advanced technologies and management concepts developed and fine-tuned in MNCs' home countries, the resulting efficiencies would be expected to cause relative



Road 1994 Benchmark

employment per unit of output. This result of the short-term economic markets, but in the long run experience shows a declining standard for

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scale and concentration of these investments is significant. Developing countries receive nearly 40 percent of global inflows.^[31] These investments are heavily concentrated in Asia and Latin America with countries receiving 80 percent of DFI (figure 2).^[31] China alone accounted for 43 percent of the DFI received by those 14 countries in 1996, including Hong Kong.^[32] Given these regions' large population share and economic growth in recent years, these results are not surprising. Under liberalized trade policies, these emerging markets naturally attract investment.

INVESTMENTS LIFT LOCAL ECONOMIES

There are six important mechanisms to explain MNCs' economic effects in developing countries:

• Employment and wages

• Capital formation

• Modernization of host-country markets

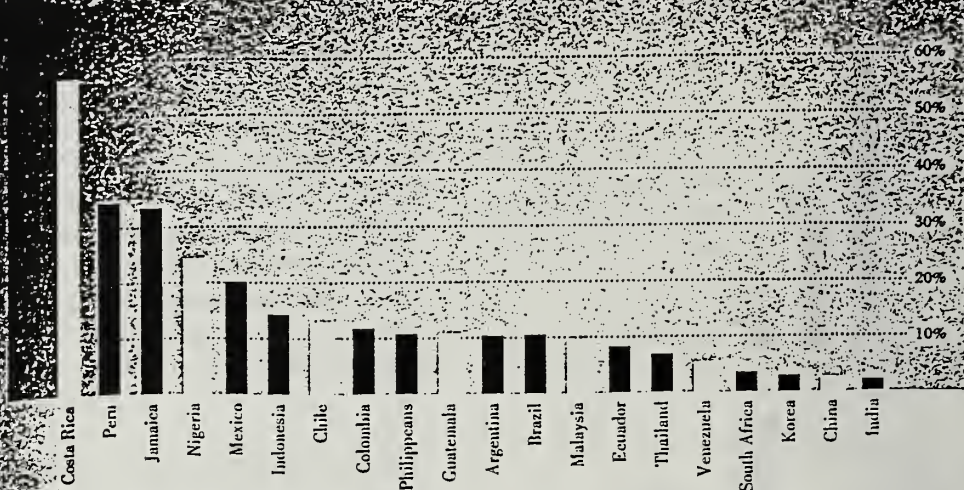
• Contribution to host-country exports

• Revenue gains

• Transfer of intellectual capital

U.S. MNCs typically incorporate in their home countries advanced technologies and management concepts developed and refined in their home countries, the resulting productivity gains would be expected to cause rela-

Figure 4: U.S. MNCs as Percentage of Total Host-Country Exports
U.S. MNC Export Share - 13.7%



Source: U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: 1994 Benchmark Survey, U.S. Department of Commerce

tively low MNC employment per unit of output as compared to local firms. This result obviously may cause some short-term economic dislocations in local markets, but in the longer run – as recent U.S. experience shows – the net result is a higher living standard for the population as a whole.^[30]

Yet total employment of MNCs in developing countries is estimated to be between 30 million and 36 million people, or about the same size as Mexico's entire workforce.^[30] In addition, foreign firms in developing countries account for a greater share of manufacturing wages paid than would be expected from their share of the workforce (figure 5).^[31] MNC employment appears to make positive contributions to developing countries' economies.

As one might expect at this point, DFI is a major source of capital in developing countries, comprising about 10 percent of fixed capital – and growing.^[31]

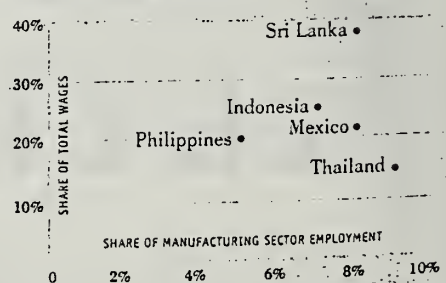
In a historic shift, an increasing amount of this capital appears to be focused on developing local markets. Indeed, as shown in the graph on page 2, U.S. majority-owned firms are increasing the share of their production output sold in host-country markets.^[33] The trend is most pronounced in Asia and Africa, where U.S. MNCs nearly doubled their local market share of production; the trend is less dramatic in Latin American because those

markets are more mature. In addition, U.S. MNCs have become significant contributors to host-country international trade. As shown in figure 4, they account for nearly 14 percent of host-country exports; manufacturing firms enjoy nearly identical export share.

Economic investment on such a large scale has obvious positive effects on host countries' tax revenues. This is a very complex subject that receives extensive, ongoing study by OECD and the United Nations. Significant differences in tax policies, the difficulty of making fair comparisons of tax payments, and other challenges make it difficult to compare tax effects of MNC investments among different countries and companies. Here we simply

Figure 5

Employment Effects of DFI in Developing Economies



Source: U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: 1994 Benchmark Survey Final Results, U.S. Department of Commerce

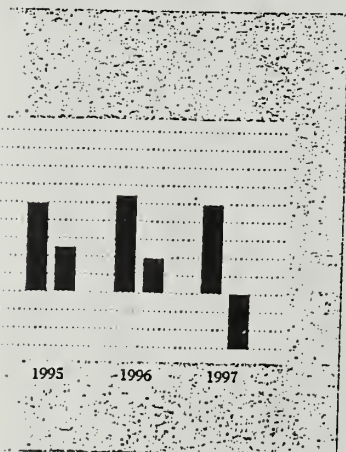


figure 6

Share of Environmental Patents Originating from OECD Markets			
	Air Pollution	Water	Alternative Energy
China 1984-88	58%	82%	83%
India 1974-88	20%	58%	62%
Brazil 1971-88	37%	34%	64%
TOTAL	36%	63%	68%

Source: Taxes, Tariff and Transfer Pricing in MNC Decision Making, Grubert and Mutti, 1991

note that total tax payments by majority-owned U.S. MNCs is approximately \$6 billion annually – enough money to replace Venezuela's total annual government revenue.^[34]

Finally, perhaps the single most important economic contribution of MNCs to developing countries is the transfer of "intellectual capital," which includes technology and know-how. We admittedly draw inferences here because intellectual capital by its very nature is difficult to quantify. But there is no question that a nation may position itself for sustainable growth by fostering increased efficiency of labor and capital, to which growth of intellectual capital is key.

The most common means to transfer intellectual capital is the direct supply of advanced technologies, research and development, training of local employees, and the spillover

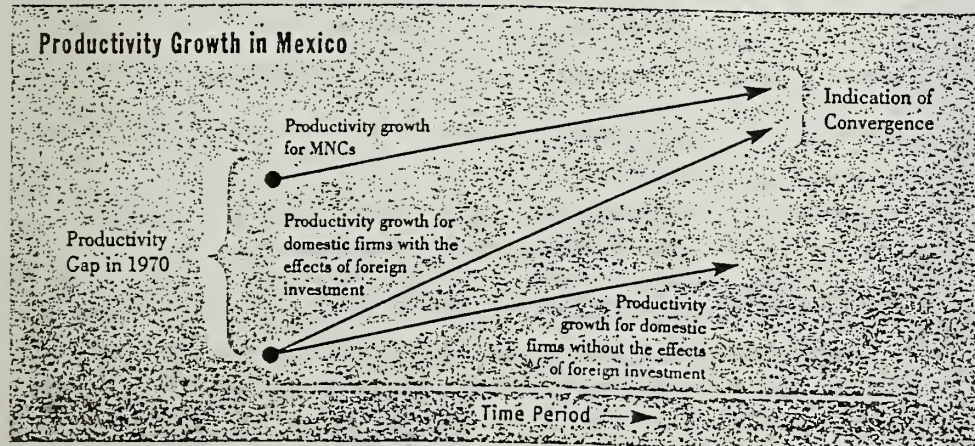
effects that result.^A Indeed, as shown in figure 6, a significant share of the environmental patents in large, developing economies like Brazil, China, and India comes from OECD countries.^[32]

A study of MNCs' impact in Mexico examines data from 20 industry sectors from 1965 to 1984. It finds that the productivity level in Mexican and U.S. industries were merging over time and that the degree of foreign participation was a major factor.^[3] As shown in figure 7, this implies that, without foreign investments, Mexico would have had lower productivity gains.

There is evidence of increasing investments by U.S.-owned MNCs in research and development, one key indicator of intellectual capital. Between 1989 and 1994, as shown in figure 8, R&D spending in host countries by U.S.-owned MNCs more than doubled in Latin America and more than quadrupled in Asia.^[34,35] This trend may well feed on itself, with R&D investments continuing to increase as technical expertise improves in the developing world. Already, data reported by a number of GEMI members strongly indicates that EH&S spending by MNCs is comparable, as a percentage of sales, to home-country levels.

On a human dimension, MNCs consciously are fostering transfer of intellectual capital through the ordinary flow of information within their global corporate structures and through training programs. MNCs systematically transfer advanced management skills

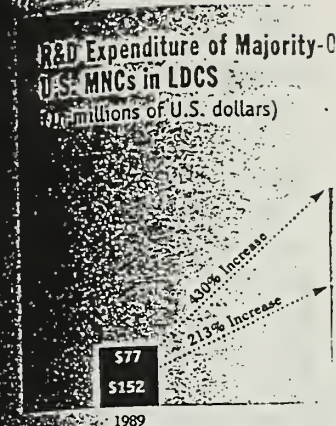
figure 7



Source: Convergence of Productivity, Baumol, Nelson, Wolff (eds.)

A. Strategic behavior might influence transfer of technologies, such as a perceived need to protect intellectual property from expropriation. It is not clear whether such behavior is socially or privately sub-optimal.

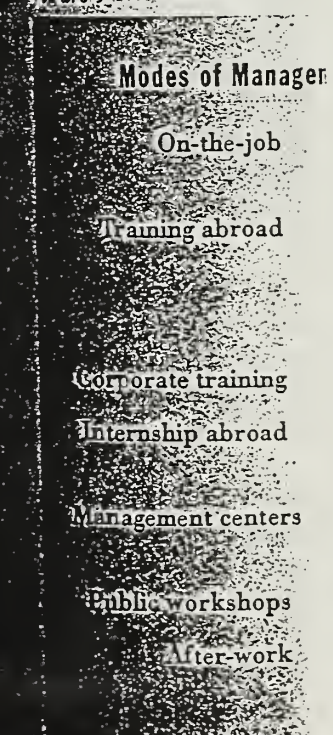
figure 8



Source: U.S. Direct Investment Abroad: 1996 Survey Final Results, U.S. Department of Commerce

to host-country personnel, as illustrated in figure 9. When trained workers move from MNCs to domestic firms, they are expected to spread their knowledge. Another indicator of investment in intellectual capital is the degree to which companies adopt international environmental management systems. Among the first to adopt ISO 14000, for example, is Mexico, for example.^[10]

figure 9



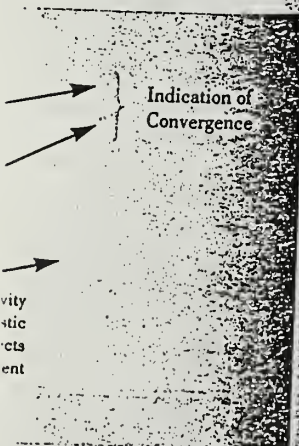
Source: GEMI Member Survey, 1998

result.⁴ Indeed, as shown in Figure 8, the environmental share of the environmental budget, developing economies like China, and India comes from OECD

MNCs' impact in Mexico examined in 20 industry sectors from 1965 to 1994 shows that the productivity level in U.S. industries were merging with that of the degree of foreign investment was a major factor.⁵ As shown in Figure 9, this implies that, without foreign investment, Mexico would have had lower productivity gains.

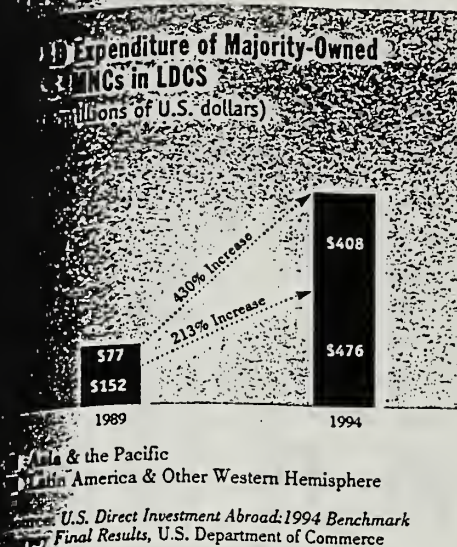
The evidence of increasing investment in R&D by MNCs in research and development is one key indicator of intellectual capital. Between 1989 and 1994, as shown in Figure 9, R&D spending in host countries by MNCs more than doubled in Asia and more than quadrupled in Latin America. This trend may well feed on itself, as investments continue to increase and expertise improves in the region. Already, data reported by GEMI members strongly suggest that R&S spending by MNCs is a percentage of sales, to levels.

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Productivity
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Protect intellectual property



to host-country personnel, as illustrated in Figure 9. When trained workers eventually move from MNCs to domestic firms, they can be expected to spread their knowledge.

Another indicator of investment in intellectual capital is the degree to which companies adopt international standards in environmental management systems. MNCs are among the first to adopt ISO 14000 in Mexico, for example.¹⁰

Figure 9

MNCs DEPLOY INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL TO SUPPORT ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Deployment of intellectual capital is a key to MNCs' strong environmental performance in developing countries. MNCs are major sources of pollution-control technologies and environmental management concepts. As a result, not only do MNCs generally produce less pollution per unit of output than similar domestic firms, but they also serve as catalysts for economy-wide environmental performance improvements.

This assessment of MNCs' environmental performance is based on four fundamental indicators:

1. Investment patterns
2. Adoption of clean technology and pollution prevention
3. Compliance performance
4. Quality of environmental management systems

Developing countries usually have weaker environmental regulatory systems compared to those of industrialized nations. Does it necessarily follow that MNCs will go "permit shopping" among developing countries in

Modes of Management Training by Foreign Affiliates in Czech Republic

On-the-job	New or promoted managers are paired with experienced managers to learn management practices while on the job
Training abroad	Used for exposing local managers to an international environment. However, as business climate has changed within the region, this sort of training has been increasingly replaced with in-country training
Corporate training	Customized, in-house training in specialized countries
Internship abroad	Usually held in a Western European affiliate for three to six months
Management centers	MNC-funded institutions providing courses ranging from full MBA programs to company specific classes
Public workshops	Used by MNCs to supplement in-house training programs
After-work	Many MNCs provide tuition reimbursement for classes taken after-hours to improve skills

Source: GEMI Member Survey, 1998

AN INDEPENDENT STUDY BY THE SOUTHERN COMPANY

ENVIRONMENTAL AND HEALTH IMPROVEMENTS AS FACTORS IN MARKET ANALYSIS

The Southern Company studied China not only in terms of market potential but also in terms of environmental health improvements from deployment of advanced power-generation in place of widespread direct use of coal. The results of Southern's study offer a unique glimpse at how one MNC assessed the environmental potential of a developing market.

In evaluating the People's Republic of China as a market for electric power generation facilities, the Southern Company devoted considerable attention to the market need for improved air quality and other environmental health issues.

The World Bank, among others, has identified poor air quality, especially indoor air quality, as China's most serious environmental problem. Most of the air quality concerns are a result of particulate matter emissions. A major source of particulate matter generation is direct household and plant-level use of coal for fuel, where burning is less efficient and generates a higher degree of emissions than in large electric power-generation plants. For example, coal is the primary fuel for cooking in Chinese cities. Only 25 percent to 33 percent of Chinese coal consumption is for electricity generation, compared to 85 percent of coal use in the United States.

In addition, less than 40 percent of China's thermal power capacity comes from units with a capacity in excess of 200 megawatts, while the average among industrialized nations is 60 percent. Smaller generation plants tend to be less cost-efficient and energy efficient than larger plants, and they tend to have greater environmental impact per unit of output.

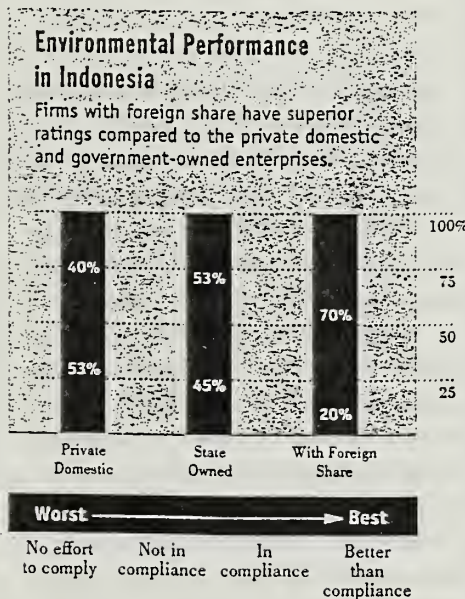
The public health consequences of poor environmental quality are severe: According to the World Bank, smoke and particulate pollution from burning coal causes more than 50,000 premature deaths and 400,000 new cases of chronic bronchitis each year in 11 large Chinese cities.

Southern Company concluded that, if managed properly, electrification can reduce the environmental impacts created by the direct combustion of primary fuels in the developing world, improve public health, and support economic growth.

order to avoid home-country environmental regulation? A detailed review of existing studies revealed no evidence that U.S. and other OECD direct foreign investment is affected by so-called "pollution havens." In addition, strict U.S. regulation does not appear to encourage MNCs to go permit shopping.^[2]

Economic openness makes it possible for investments in intellectual capital to flourish, while comparatively lower wages in developing countries obviously help to attract investments in new markets. One study of Latin American economies, covering the period 1960-1988, strongly suggests that over the long term more-open economies will attract a cleaner set of industries.^[30]

figure 10



MNCs tend to bring their higher pollution-control and energy-efficiency standards with them when setting up operations overseas. Clean technologies learned and developed in the United States or other MNC headquarters markets are built into production processes that are exported. There are several probable reasons for this, among them: to ensure product quality, to avoid the costs of changing production processes, to reduce production costs, and to assuage shareholders' concerns. When skilled and workers from MNCs move to domestic firms, they can be expected to disseminate this knowledge.

Environmental Performance Firms with foreign share genera

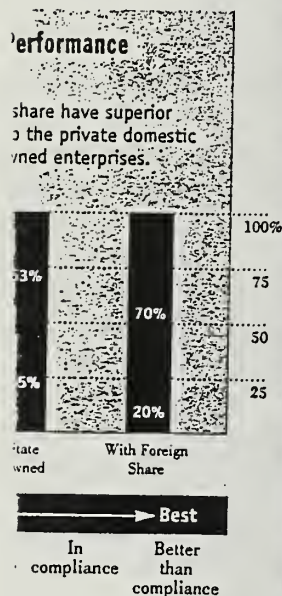


Meeting high standards requires advanced pollution-control technology. Efficient use of production is equally important. Perhaps a World Bank study of environmental performance in Venezuela concludes that firms are more likely than domestic firms to use energy-efficient production. The same study also found that firms are more likely than their domestic counterparts to use clean fuels, such as natural gas.

Market factors, not regulatory pressure, drive these trends. Environmental performance in developing countries tends to improve. If MNCs' environmental performance is motivated by the presence of regulation, then there would be a compliance difference between MNCs and domestic firms. But in fact, enterprising MNCs are more likely to have significantly better compliance records than domestic firms.

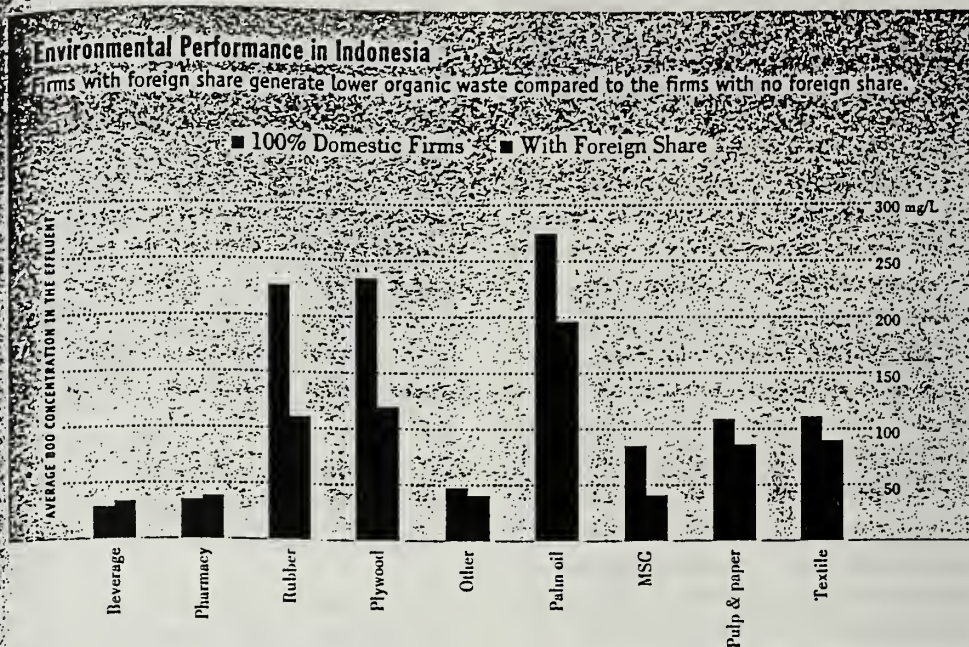
Our results are based on findings from Indonesia's environmental performance study called PROPER. Under PROPER, firms are assigned color codes based on their compliance relative to regulatory requirements. A rating is assigned to each firm, in any effort to encourage firms to apply some of the measures that apply some

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Figure 11



Meeting high standards requires more than advanced pollution-control technology, however. Efficient use of production inputs plays an equally important role. Perhaps not surprisingly, a World Bank study of environmental performance in Venezuela concludes that foreign firms are more likely than domestic firms to use energy-efficient production technologies.⁽²⁾ The same study also found that foreign firms are more likely than their domestic counterparts to use clean fuels, such as natural gas.

Market factors, not regulation, appear to drive these trends. Environmental regulations in developing countries tend to be poorly enforced. If MNCs' environmental behavior were motivated by the presence or absence of regulation, then there would be virtually no compliance difference between domestic firms and MNCs. But in fact, enterprise-level data indicate that firms with foreign ownership have significantly better compliance records than do domestic firms.

Our results are based on factory level data from Indonesia's environmental ratings program, called PROPER. Under PROPER, factories are assigned color codes based on their performance relative to regulatory standards. A *black* rating is assigned to factories that do not invest in any effort to comply, while *red* is for factories that apply some effort but not

adequate for full compliance. Similarly, good performance has three categories – *blue*, *green* and *gold*. Compliant factories get *blue* ratings; *green* is for significant over-compliance, while *gold* is reserved for factories that use clean production and that are close to zero emission.

An analysis of the 1996 ratings (the latest available) of nearly 300 Indonesian enterprises by ownership shows that for the group that had some foreign ownership, 80 percent of the factories had *blue* or *green* ratings. In comparison, fewer than 50 percent of the private domestic plants of comparable size and type had *blue* or *green* ratings. Comparison of the pollution levels in waste streams confirmed that the enterprises that had foreign ownership had superior performance compared to the private and state-owned firms (see figures 10 and 11).^A

STUDY CONCLUSION

The evidence is clear. When today's leading multinationals operate in developing countries, on balance they not only bring the financial benefits of long-term investment but also raise the bar for environmental performance and serve as sources of advanced management and technical know-how for host countries.

A. For further information on PROPER, see the Indonesian environmental agency (BAPEDAL) website, www.bapedal.go.id and the World Bank's website, www.worldbank.org/nipr.

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM

Exploring, developing and preserving Ecuador's rainforest

Since 1985, Occidental Petroleum has been engaged in exploration and development of oil resources in Block 15 in the Oriente rain forest of northeastern Ecuador. The special environmental and cultural sensitivity of the area, which remains largely undeveloped and is home to several indigenous peoples, requires detailed attention to minimizing the impact of oil development.

Occidental has developed six oil fields near Limoncocha, in the western part of the 200,000-hectare Block 15, since 1992. The fields produce 17,000 barrels of oil per day and so far have yielded \$80 million to the Ecuadorian government, which owns the fields.



Oil operations follow four guiding principles agreed to at the outset of the company's activities in Block 15: Minimize surface disturbance, protect against pollution, operate "invisibly," and reclaim natural resources. The successful implementation of these principles led to Occidental becoming the first oil and gas exploration company in Ecuador to achieve ISO 14001 certification.

In order to minimize disturbance to the Amazon jungle and discourage other development from following Occidental's operations into this sensitive area, road building was minimized – especially during exploration activities, when barge transportation and airlift

of equipment and personnel were favored over ground transportation. Also, all flow lines and pipelines are buried, and they are built with both external and internal corrosion protection.

Each field has been "cluster drilled," which means several wells are slant drilled from a single location rather than from scattered platforms. Produced water – water that comes up with oil from the well – is treated and reinjected to subsurface reservoirs, which eliminates what is typically the biggest single source of potential environmental impact from oil operations. Produced water injection, which averaged 73,000 barrels/day in 1997, and other operating practices related to environmental protection account for over 10 percent of production costs. The natural gas resulting from oil production is burned in a horizontal, smokeless flare that cannot be seen from nearby communities.

The extracted oil itself is pumped to a central facility for separation and treatment of crude, whereas standard industry practice would be to operate individual processing stations in each field. The crude oil then is pumped through a 16-mile underground pipeline to Petroecuador's TransEcuadoran Pipeline, again minimizing environmental risk and surface disturbance.

By following these practices, Occidental reduced by 85 percent the area disturbed for construction of roads and drilling platforms.

Finally, all trees that must be removed for operations are inventoried, and trees of the same species are replanted after construction is complete. Occidental maintains native botanical nurseries for this purpose. All of the biomass removed from Occidental's oil fields will be replaced by the end of the first decade of operation.

Just as important as its environmental stewardship is Occidental's relationship with the approximately 5,000 people – mostly indigenous peoples – who live in Block 15. Occidental's approach is built around four

goals and principles that encourage government services available in harmony with native towns pursue development that Occidental or oil

Occidental's concern for health improvement. Sanitation has improved in half of local residences. Basic health education, parasite control, and health care is now a post-natal care result. malnutrition and infant mortality have decreased by a thousand in 1997.

Occidental's goal is to create adult economic activity through agriculture, and traditions while Local farmers. training to increase his per hectare to residents of the had received of training.

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goals and principles: respect native cultures, encourage government agencies to provide services available to other Ecuadorians, live in harmony with local communities, and help native towns pursue sustainable economic development that is not dependent on Occidental or oil-related income.

Occidental's community efforts are focused on health improvements and education. Sanitation has improved dramatically; nearly half of local residents now use treated water. Basic health education in preventive care, parasite control, and maternal and child health is now available, along with pre- and post-natal care and vaccinations. As a direct result, malnutrition has nearly disappeared, and infant mortality, which was over 40 per thousand in 1993, is now almost nonexistent.

Occidental works with local communities to create adult training programs in basic economic activities such as carpentry, agriculture, and mechanics that respect local traditions while bolstering micro-enterprise. Local farmers, for example, have used this training to increase crop yields; one villager increased his coffee yield from 93 sacks per hectare to 278 sacks. By late 1995, residents of the Limoncocha communities had received more than 19,000 man-hours of training.

Occidental takes strong steps to minimize the footprint of each operation in the Ecuadorian rainforest.

Contractors carry out much of the on-site oil development work in Block 15. In order to ensure their adherence to Occidental's policies, contractors must conform to a formal set of operational guidelines or else risk financial penalties imposed by Occidental of as much as \$10,000 per incident.

Local leaders have welcomed the company's environmental and community policies. Leaders of the Rio Jivino, Santa Elena, and San Antonio indigenous communities and Limoncocha Indigenous Association wrote to a local Occidental official: "The interest shown by you and the personnel working at Occidental maintaining our environment is worthy of admiration and gratitude, because we could see that money is not the only goal and that you have been interested in the health of our families."

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CREDITS

Jack Stein, Anheuser-Busch Companies, chair of the multinational corporation work group, directed this project, to which George Carpenter, The Procter & Gamble Company, made important conceptual contributions. Robin Tollett, also of P & G, provided substantial oversight and input. Thanks also to Paul Portney for his valuable counsel and insights. The report was written by Tom Holt, The Holt Company, the economic analysis was developed by International Resources Group, Ltd., and the design and production was provided by Staccato Design. Steve Hellem, Executive Director of GEMI, and Mary Beth Parker, also of GEMI, provided substantial input and support to the project.

The case studies are drawn from materials provided by, in addition to those already mentioned, the following GEMI members, who also helped shape the final report:

George Nagle and Bob Draeger, *Bristol-Myers Squibb Company*

Ben Jordan, *The Coca-Cola Company*

Darwin Wika, *The DuPont Company*

Carol Cala, *Eastman Kodak Company*

Susan Ponce and Bob Sherman, *Halliburton Company*

Dorothy Bowers, *Merck & Company, Inc.*

Sheila Voth, *Motorola*

Rick Swan and Carl Wirdak, *Occidental Petroleum*

Curt Richards, *Olin Corporation*

John Stark, *Phillips Petroleum*

Tanya Blalock, *The Southern Company*

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Mitch Griggs, *Duke Energy Company*

David Mayer, *Georgia-Pacific Corporation*

Joe Holtshouser, *Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company*

Jim Thomas, *Novartis Corporation*

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COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA W. CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

TO: Commissioners, Commission on the Environment
FROM: Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary
RE: Request for City Social Investment Policy
DATE: November 9, 1999

Pursuant to Commissioner Werbe's request of October 18, 1999 for the City's Retirement System's social investment policy statement, please find enclosed copies of the responses and documents received from the San Francisco Employees' Retirement System Board which include Section 12.100 of the San Francisco Charter and "Duties of the SFERS Board" section of the current SFERS Investment Policy Statement.

Also attached is a copy of a letter from Clare Murphy, Executive Director of the San Francisco Employees' Retirement System, to Lauren Sullivan of the Rainforest Action Network, clarifying Retirement's position in Occidental Petroleum (August 19, 1999) as well as Retirement's Social Investment Policy and Procedures.

DOCUMENTS DEPT.

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City and County of San Francisco

San Francisco City and County
Employees' Retirement System

FAX TRANSMITTAL MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 25, 1999

TO: CHRISTOPHER CHOW, Commission Secretary
Commission on the Environment
1540 Market Street, Suite 160
Fax No. (415) 554-6393

FROM: Jay Huish 
Deputy Director

RE: Request for Investment Policy Statement

Pages including transmittal memorandum: 8

Enclosed please find the Retirement System's Social Investment Policies and Procedures that you requested.

If you have further questions, please contact me at 554-1515.



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

TO: Jay Huish, Deputy Director, Retirement System
FROM: Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary *cc*
RE: Request for Investment Policy Statement
DATE: October 21, 1999

The Commission on the Environment would like to request a copy of the Investment Policy Statement of the San Francisco Employees' Retirement System Board. We are particularly interested in those portions that relate to social investing policy and criteria.

If Retirement has a list of corporations whose shares of stock the Retirement System Board has divested in the past, we would appreciate receiving a copy of that as well.

Thank you.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
RETIREMENT BOARD POLICY

THE SOCIAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

The Retirement Board adopted the attached list of Social Investment Policies at the Retirement Board Meeting of September 27, 1988. As new policies are developed and adopted, they will be added to this document.

SOCIAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

<u>Policy Description</u>	<u>Social Investment Procedure Level</u>	<u>Date Adopted</u>
1. Corporate activities of companies whose securities are owned by the System shall be conducted in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.	Level I	9/27/88
2. <u>Employment Standards</u> Active measures shall be taken to assure that the corporation meets fair employment standards including non-discrimination in hiring, transfer, pay and promotion, decent working facilities and conditions, and the recognition of all legal employee rights of organization and political expression.	Level I	9/27/88
3. <u>Community Relations</u> The relationship of the corporation to the communities in which it operates shall be maintained as a good corporate citizen through observing proper environmental standards, supporting the local economic, social and cultural climate, conducting acquisitions and reorganizations to minimize adverse effects and not discriminate in making loans or writing insurance.	Level I	9/27/88
4. <u>Corporate Governance and Internal Affairs</u> The Bylaws of the corporation shall be maintained to permit full expression of shareholder voting rights in corporate affairs and to prevent entrenchment of management. Executive compensation shall be fair and reasonable. Reports and data shall be made available to shareholders concerning social issues to the extent possible without jeopardizing business interests.	Level I	9/27/88

SOCIAL INVESTMENT POLICIES

<u>Policy Description</u>	<u>Social Investment Procedure Level</u>	<u>Date Adopted</u>
5. <u>MacBride Principles</u> The corporation shall affirm and adhere to the MacBride Principles concerning operations in Northern Ireland.	Level I	2/25/92
6. <u>Tobacco Divestment</u> Due to the existing litigation, proposed legislation and probable governmental restrictions relating to the Tobacco industry, the System will not invest in the equity and fixed income securities of companies manufacturing tobacco products. (See list)	Level III	10/13/98

Key: Level I - Shareholder Voting
Level II - Promoting Social Rights and Interests
Level III - Investment Restrictions

**South Africa Policy restriction at Level III was repealed on July 14, 1994.

List of Companies Involved in the Production or Wholesale Distribution of Tobacco Products**US Companies**

800-JR Cigar, Inc.
Advanced Tobacco Products
Amar Group Ltd.
American Filtrona
American Maize-Products Co.
Brooke Group Ltd.
Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp.
Caribbean Cigar Co.
Consolidated Cigar Holdings Inc.
Dibrell Bros. Inc.
Dimon Inc.
DNAP Holding Corporation
Fortune Brand, Inc.
Future Brands Inc.
Gallaher Group PLC
General Cigar Holdings, Inc.
Holt's Cigar Holdings, Inc.
Loews Corp
MacAndrews & Forbes Holdings, Inc.
Malco Consolidated Group
Monk-Austin Inc.
Philip Morris Inc.
Playboy Enterprises, Inc.
Premium Cigars International, Ltd.
RJR Nabisco Holdings Corp.
Standard Commercial Corp
Swisher International Group
Tamboril Cigar Co.
Universal Corp.
UST Inc.

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
RETIREMENT BOARD POLICY

THE SOCIAL INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

The Retirement Board adopted the attached list of Social Investment Policies at the Retirement Board Meeting of September 27, 1988. *As Amended* 1994, 1995

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO
EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

THE SOCIAL INVESTMENT PROCEDURES

Since it is necessary for adequate recognition to be given to the social consequences of corporate actions and security and portfolio investment decisions to achieve maximum long term investment returns from System assets, and since the individual decisions of Staff, Managers, Consultants, and other System fiduciaries have to be made within a framework that reflects the particular social situation and concerns of the participants and the System, the following policies shall be followed when investing, managing, or reviewing System assets. Social concerns to be addressed through investment policy shall follow the order of action as outlined in I, II, and III except where the Board has determined that action contemplated in an earlier step has been initiated prior to the adoption of these policies and found to be ineffective or non-relevant. In no event shall these policies take precedent over the fiduciary responsibility of producing investment returns for the exclusive benefit of the participants.

I. Shareholder Voting

The ownership of equity interests in many corporations as an investment of System assets includes the right to vote on the initiation, approval, or denial of major company policies and actions. These voting rights shall be exercised only by specific Board considerations and directions or by authorization under procedures which reflect Board decisions on popular issues.

- A. Issues likely to come before shareholders in a proxy "season" will be reviewed prior to the "season" to allow the sense of the Board to be obtained on generic issues to be voted by Staff when received.
- B. Issues of non-generic nature will be specifically reviewed by Staff and recommended to the Board for action. Counsel of the external managers shall be sought on issues of immediate investment concern for securities held in the manager's portfolio; i.e., mergers, acquisitions, buy-outs, etc.
- C. Determination of the social concerns that should be addressed through exercise of voting rights and subsequent implementation of the balance of these procedures will be made by the Board in full consideration of their responsibilities as fiduciaries of the System and only after Staff review of the

investment and social implications. Additional information from external managers and other outside sources will be sought when necessary.

II. Promoting Social Rights and Interests

The ownership of equity interests, and to some extent of fixed income interests, in many corporations provides an opportunity to act individually or in concert with other shareholders to assure proper recognition of social interests. Social interests shall be promoted only if in the interest of the participants, the community and the corporation as expressed in the preceding section on shareholder voting.

- A. Shareholder resolutions will be initiated upon review of previous shareholder votes, discussion with the corporation, and Board determination that the proposed resolution is a reasonable vehicle to influence corporate activities.
- B. Other interested shareholders may be actively sought to express common concerns, join in resolutions, and solicit proxy votes.
- C. Specific investment programs that benefit the Participants while aiding other persons or entities may be considered provided that expected investment returns are at least equivalent to available alternatives of similar risk.

III. Investment Restrictions

When social concerns have not been or cannot be addressed adequately through discussion, exercising shareholder voting rights, promotion of shareholder initiatives, or participation in active investment programs, it may be necessary to restrict System investment activities in specific areas to promote the interests of the participants. In general, restrictions will be adopted in the following manner:

- A. Restrictions will not take precedent over investment considerations but will be used to set standards when dealing with essentially equivalent investment choices.
- B. Recognizing that substantial investment flexibility is necessary to maximize returns at an acceptable level of risk, restrictions will be adopted only when exercising voting rights and promoting investment initiatives have not been or would not be successful and alternatives to the restricted securities are available which do not compromise potential investment return.
- C. Restrictions will be applied at the lowest possible investment level, either specific issuers or securities, to protect against adverse investment effects and

facilitate amendment in response to corporate action or changes in investment or social climate.

- D. Restrictions will be analyzed periodically for social and financial consequences and amended or repealed as appropriate.
- E. Restrictions will be applied only upon specific decision of the Board based on available information as evaluated by Staff, and after full consideration of the investment ramifications.

City and County of San Francisco

San Francisco City and County
Employees' Retirement System
Investment Division

August 19, 1999

Ms. Lauren V. Sullivan
Rainforest Action Network
221 Pine Street, #500
San Francisco, CA 94104

Sent by Fax and US Mail

Dear Ms. Sullivan,

In answer to your letter of August 12th, it is important to clarify the System's current position in Occidental Petroleum. The System holds 218,000 shares or 00.06% of the company's total outstanding shares. The current market value of these holdings is \$4, 527,650, based on shares times the August 15, 1999 share price of \$20.75 per share.

The shares are held in three (3) accounts, two of which are indexed or semi-indexed and one which is actively managed. The S&P 500 Index portfolio changes positions infrequently based upon a company's bankruptcy or acquisition which leads to its expulsion from the index. The semi-indexed portfolio also changes positions infrequently based upon a quantitative model. The active portfolio will usually sell a stock if the economic fundamentals of the company become negative.

The Occidental Petroleum holding is slightly below the average size of holdings in each portfolio. In the S&P 500 Index, for example, it currently ranks 276th in size.

The Retirement Board maintains an extensive Investment Policy Statement and individual manager guidelines for each equity portfolio. All investments must be consistent with the policy statement and the individual manager guidelines. Non-investment related issues are addressed through the Retirement Board's Social Investment Policy. Attached are copies of the Investment Policy Statement and the Social Investment Policy and Procedures.

The mission of the San Francisco City and County Employees' Retirement System is to secure, protect and prudently invest the pension trust assets, administer mandated benefit programs and provide promised benefits. All investments must meet the standard of providing prudent return consistent with the appropriate level of risk as established by the Retirement Board.

Please contact me if you have further questions.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Clare M. Murphy".

Clare M. Murphy
Executive Director

City and County of San Francisco



**San Francisco City and County
Employees' Retirement System**

FAX TRANSMITTAL

DATE: September 24, 1999

**TO: Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary
COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT
Fax No. 554-6393**

FROM: Jay Huish *JH*
Deputy Director

**RE: Occidental Petroleum
Duties and Authority of Retirement Board**

No. of Pages (including Transmittal Memo): 3

Christopher,

To confirm the information that I provided to you over the phone this morning, SFERS currently holds 234,060 shares of Occidental Petroleum stock at a market value of \$5,383,380.

Further, in accordance with your request, I am sending you a copy of SF Charter section 12.100 and "Duties of the SFERS Board" section of the current SFERS Investment Policy Statement.

If you have any additional questions, do not hesitate to contact me at 554-1515.

ARTICLE XII**EMPLOYEE RETIREMENT AND HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEMS****SEC. 12.100. RETIREMENT BOARD.**

The Retirement Board shall consist of seven members as follows: one member of the Board of Supervisors appointed by the President, three public members to be appointed by the Mayor pursuant to Section 3.100, and three members elected by the active members and retired persons of the Retirement System from among their number. The public members appointed by the Mayor shall be experienced in life insurance, actuarial science, employee pension planning or investment portfolio management, or hold a degree of doctor of medicine. There shall not be, at any one time, more than one retired person on the Board. The term of the members, other than the Board of Supervisors member, shall be five years, one term expiring on February 20th of each year. The three elected members need not be residents of the City and County. Vacancies on the Board shall be filled by the Mayor for the remainder of the unexpired term, except that in the case of elected employee members, a vacancy shall be filled by a special election within 120 days after the vacancy occurs unless the next regularly scheduled employee member election is to be held within six months after such vacancy occurred. Elections shall be conducted by the Director of Elections in a manner prescribed by ordinance.

The Board shall appoint and may remove an executive director and an actuary. The Board may employ a consulting actuary.

In accordance with Article XVI, Section 17, of the California Constitution, the Retirement Board shall have plenary authority and fiduciary responsibility for investment of monies and administration of the Retirement System.

The Board shall be the sole authority and judge, consistent with this Charter and ordinances, as to the conditions under which members of the Retirement System may receive and may continue to receive benefits under the Retirement System, and shall have exclusive control of the administration and investment of such funds as may be established.

The Retirement Board shall discharge its duties with respect to the system with the care, skill, prudence and diligence under the circumstances then prevailing that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with these matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character and with like aims.

The Board shall determine City and County and District contributions on the basis of a normal contribution rate which shall be computed as a level percentage of compensation which, when applied to the future compensation of the average new member entering the System, together with the required member contribution, will be sufficient to provide for the payment of all prospective benefits of such member. The portion of liability not provided by the normal contribution rate shall be amortized over a period not to exceed twenty years.

The Board may act by a majority of the members present at a meeting so long as a quorum is in attendance.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY & COUNTY EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
Investment Policy Statement

Duties of Responsible Parties

Duties of the SFERS Board

The Board will adhere to the following procedures in the management of SFERS' assets:

- The Board's primary responsibility is to set the policy framework in which the implementation of SFERS investment program will take place. Staff will be responsible for the timely implementation and administration of the Board's policy decisions.
- The Board shall formally review SFERS' investment structure, asset allocation and financial performance at least every three years, or more frequently should capital markets or the financial condition of the Plan undergo a material, long term change necessitating such a review. The review will include recommended adjustments to the long-term, strategic asset allocation to reflect any changes in applicable regulations, long-term capital market assumptions, actuarial assumptions or SFERS' financial condition.
- The Retirement Board shall review SFERS' investment results at least quarterly¹, or more often as needed, to ensure that policy guidelines continue to be met. The Board shall monitor investment returns on both an absolute basis and relative to appropriate benchmarks and peer group comparisons. The source of information for these reviews shall come from Staff, outside consultants, the custodian and SFERS' investment managers.
- The Board may retain investment consultants to provide such services as conducting performance and manager reviews, asset allocation, and investment research. The comments and recommendations of the consultants will be considered in conjunction with other available information to aid the Board in making informed, prudent decisions. In selecting external consultants, the Board shall consider the recommendations of Staff.
- The Board shall be responsible for taking appropriate action if investment objectives are not being met or if policies and guidelines are not being followed.
- The Board shall direct Staff to administer SFERS' investments in a cost-effective manner subject to Board approval. Investment-related costs include, but are not limited to, management, consulting and custodial fees, transaction costs and other administrative costs chargeable to SFERS.
- The Board shall be responsible for selecting a qualified custodian with advice from Staff, and from consultant(s) if directed by the Staff or the Board.
- The Board shall monitor the performance of the Investment Staff.

Duties of the Investment Staff

The Retirement Investment Staff, as designated by the Board, plays a significant role in the management and oversight of the Fund. The Board shall monitor the performance of the Investment Staff in carrying out the Staff's duties, which include:

- Managing investment funds according to written investment guidelines as directed by the Board.

¹ Performance of Alternative assets and equity real estate is reviewed semi-annually.



October 28, 1999

Dear Francesca Nietor,

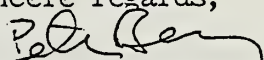
I hope everything is going well with you.

Please find enclosed a suggested letter to the Mayor, Canton Council, and Centro de Educacion Ambiental Eco-Bahia congratulating them on becoming an eco-city. You requested this as a start toward developing an appropriate congratulations. (I regret not having it to you earlier but I have just returned from a New England presentations tour.)

Please contact me as soon as you can at (415)285-6556 to acknowledge receipt and to discuss anything that comes to mind. I have the appropriate addresses for your eventual letter (in three copies).

Thanks in advance.

Sincere regards,


Peter Berg, Director

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To the Mayor and Municipal Council of Canton Sucre, and Centro de Educacion Ambiental Eco-Bahia,

On behalf of the City and County of San Francisco Commission on the Environment, I am writing to heartily congratulate you on the Declaration of Bahia de Caraquez Ciudad Ecologica By-Law.

The City of San Francisco Commission on the Environment extends an invitation to you to meet with us in San Francisco at some future date to exchange thoughts and experiences on making cities more ecological. We look forward to being informed about the creation of "Ciudad Ecologica" in Bahia de Caraquez.



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA W. CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

DRAFT RESOLUTION # 013-99-COE

[Urging Commendation of Bahia, Ecuador]

**URGING THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS AND THE MAYOR TO WRITE A LETTER OF
COMMENDATION TO CIUDAD BAHIA, ECUADOR ON BECOMING AN ECO-CITY**

**BE IT RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment urges the
Board of Supervisors and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco to
write a letter to the Mayor, Canton Council, and Centro de Educacion Ambiental
Eco-Bahia of Ecuador, congratulating Ciudad Bahia, Ecuador on becoming an
eco-city through the Declaration of Bahia de Caraquez Ciudad Ecologica By-Law
and extending an invitation to meet with the Commission on the Environment, the
Board of Supervisors, and the Mayor of the City and County of San Francisco at a
future date to exchange thoughts and experiences on the creation of "Ciudad
Ecologica" in Bahia de Caraquez, and on making cities more environmentally
sustainable in the Western Hemisphere.**

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
OFFICE OF THE DEAN
1100 S. EAST ASIAN BUILDING
CHICAGO, ILL. 60607-7073
TEL: (773) 936-7000
FAX: (773) 936-7000

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am writing to you regarding the application for the position of [Job Title] at the University of Chicago. I am pleased to inform you that your application has been received and is currently under review.

The University of Chicago is a leading institution of higher learning, and we are seeking individuals who are passionate about their work and committed to excellence. We are particularly interested in candidates who have a strong background in [Field] and who are able to contribute to the University's mission of advancing knowledge and promoting the public good.

We are currently reviewing all applications and will be in contact with you again in the near future. We thank you for your interest in the University of Chicago and for your contribution to our community.

Sincerely,
[Name]
[Title]



DEC 16 1999

**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**SAN FRANCISCO
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DRAFT MINUTES
COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
November 15, 1999

1. **Call to Order, Roll Call, and Welcome.** The meeting was called to order at 6:07 p.m. by President Hayes. Present were Vice President Bradford-Bell, Commissioners The Rev. Bingham, Evans, and Shah. Absent were Commissioners Chang and Werbe.

2. **Adoption of Minutes of October 18, 1999.** Upon motion by Commissioner Evans unanimously adopted.

3. **Presentation of Commendations by Supervisor Leslie Katz.**

Supervisor Katz presented Board of Supervisors commendations to the Public Utilities Commission and David Frieders, Agricultural Commissioner "for outstanding commitment and contribution to the development and implementation of San Francisco's landmark integrated pest management program.

At the invitation of President Hayes, Supervisor Katz commented on additional environmental concerns:

"Expanding the tree planting program, and environmental justice issues should be paramount concern for all of us, i.e., the high rate of asthma among youth, especially in Bayview Hunters Point."

David Frieders thanked the Board of Supervisors for recognizing the efforts of his staff at the Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures (now Department of Consumer Assurance) to reduce the use of pesticides by the City and County of San Francisco.

Anson Moran, General Manager of the Public Utilities Commission accepted the award on behalf of the PUC and introduced Steve Medbery and Bob Hickman of the planning staff. They and others in the PUC were responsible for successfully implementing legislative mandates like IPM. Mr. Moran offered commissioners a tour of the PUC's watershed lands where non-pesticidal controls were being implemented.

4. **Consent Calendar --**

- A. **Resolution No. 012-99 Urging Divestment from Occidental Petroleum.** Upon motion by Commissioner Evans the resolution was unanimously adopted.

5. **REGULAR CALENDAR**

Chemical Exemption Requests -- None.

6. **Plans for the Potrero Power Plant -- Southern Energy California, LLC**

Mr. Kim Heinz, who was project director for Southern Energy California, LLC when it acquired three Northern California power plants-- the Pittsburg and Contra Costa plants in the East Bay, and Potrero power plant in San Francisco, introduced Mr. Rob Hayes who will become the new project director next year. Southern has been operating the Potrero plant since its purchase in mid-April of this year. Southern proposes to provide the alternative energy to what will be lost when the Hunters Point power plant is shutdown by adding 520 megawatts of additional electricity generation capacity at the Potrero power plant. with an additional 520 megawatts of power (bringing the total capacity to 883 mw). This would be done with the installation of new state-of-the-art natural gas technology and additional pollution control equipment (selective catalytic reduction). The current capacity of Potrero is 363 mw. Hunters Point has the capacity to generate 450 mw (though only 350 is currently being generated). The additional capacity is needed for power reliability in San Francisco; transmission capacity coming up the Peninsula is currently insufficient.

The construction phase is projected to be 24 months or less. The equipment is scheduled to be transported to the site via the Bay. The routing of equipment will be part of the certification application Southern will submit to the California Energy Commission early next year. The application process could last at least 12 months. Construction will begin after certification is granted.

The new additional pollution controls would be installed over the next 3-4 years and would result in a projected 80% reduction in emissions of nitrous oxides, from the current 96 parts per million now to a projected 15 ppm, according to Southern. The power generation units would be cooled with water, using a closed-loop system. Mr. Heinz said the Regional Water Quality Control Board "did not have a big problem with both the temperature impacts as well as the species impacts." Once-through water cooling was also chosen because construction of a cooling tower would produce a plume with additional particulate emissions and "we felt it was more important to limit those types of emissions We are also limited in space at the existing site."

Commissioner Bradford-Bell noted that although Southern is claiming an 80% decrease overall in emissions, there would still be a 20% increase at the Potrero Hill site. She asked whether that has been addressed to the community."

Mr. Heinz replied, "No, we haven't addressed those specific issues. In some of these particulates, these types of emissions, there will be some increase. We're not in the business of trying to hide things. We're going to present all of the information so that the people will have the information available. We'll deal with the issues." He noted that the advantage with Potrero over Hunters Point is that the plant is further away from any residence and that the prevailing winds go out over the Bay, not toward inland residences. Further, time-consuming studies and air modeling that would be done as part of the certification process would identify specific impacts and total pollution loading that Southern would then address.

In response to Commissioner Shah's question about impacts on water quality, Mr. Heinz replied that there would be very little impact in terms of pollutants entering the Bay because "you're just taking the water out of the Bay using it to cool tubes, you're not mixing anything with it. In general, the emissions are zero. The only thing that you'd get is anything off of the metal equipment that it touches as it goes through the cooling loop."

In commenting on the projected 80% decrease in nitrous oxide emissions, Commissioner Bingham said she would like to see a comparison of all emissions "so that we could really know that we're not going to end up with a new owner but the same problem." (This was a reference to Hunters Point where there are the highest rates of asthma and other serious diseases in the city).

Heinz responded that "we're doing all of the detail modeling, we will address every single particulate that is emitted by the plants."

President Hayes expressed concern about the impacts on ratepayers, asking "Is their electricity going to be halved or doubled?"

Mr. Heinz replied that "the theory behind deregulation in the electricity sector is that with competition you get reduction in prices.... There's more of the bill that's transmission and distribution related than generation. You may see some slight decreases because of competition in the generation sector of the business, but we can't control the rest of the bill."

Southern was also asked if it had looked into renewable energy as an option for generating electricity within San Francisco. Mr. Heinz replied that "the only viable alternative is another power plant to replace Hunters Point...in terms of economic viability, we felt this was the best alternative." He stated that it would be impractical to put a windmill in the middle of San Francisco and that solar generation would be "far bigger than our site could ever be." Mr. Heinz added that Southern does spend a lot of money on research on alternative energy through the Electric Power Research Institute and its own work.

During public comment Eugene Coyle, an economist, pointed out that Southern's proposal for expanding Potrero power plant basically accepts the existing situation of having only one transmission path coming into the city from the peninsula. This is significant because "anybody that's interested in building a different transmission path into the city is going to be precluded from doing that by the economics of having a competitor sitting right here. So I would hope that you look at a bigger picture and whether or not you want to fight to have transmission path come into the city instead of another power plant in that environmental justice disaster over there."

Mr. Coyle added that much of "the environmental mitigation is coming from the shutting down of Hunters Point rather than anything this plant is doing. You need to take those numbers apart and see whether this plant is justified environmentally, when in fact that Hunters Point is going to be closed by somebody else."

President Hayes concluded that the Commission would want to look at how to reduce the amount of electricity that is being wasted. He said the Commission should look at the energy picture "from a holistic perspective not just from the generation issues, but also the reduction of waste issues here in the city in terms of the long-range plan on how to handle our energy needs in San Francisco."

7. SAN FRANCISCO STREET TREES PROGRAM – Perspectives of Friends of the Urban Forest

Milton Marks III, Executive Director of Friends of the Urban Forest, introduced Paul Sacamano, the new Urban Forester from the Department of Public Works, whom he asked to come up to the podium with him to discuss the future of the City's street trees program. Mr. Marks noted that funding for the planting portion of the program, which comes from the Transportation Authority (under Proposition B) through the Department of Public Works to the Friends of the Urban Forest and to the Sheriff's Department's Tree Corps group will end in June, 2000.

"Unless we have a renewed funding base from the City, the planting program for new street trees and replacement trees will cease."

Mr. Marks outlined the history of the tree planting program, remarking that San Francisco was originally an unforested area. Only in the last century have places like the Presidio and Golden Gate Park and certain boulevards become forested. The neighborhood streets were largely bare of trees until the 1950s when a man named Brian Fiore started a planting project. That ended in the 1980s when budget cuts occurred. That's when Friends of the Urban Forest started. In 1992, the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors set a goal of planting 80,000 trees, which would have doubled the existing population of street trees. Funding for this was not possible until the passage of Proposition B and DPW's own street tree program that set a goal of 4,000 new street trees a year. That was not reached until 2 years ago for the first time. There are approximately 20,000 street trees in the city.

Currently, new street trees are planted under the auspices of DPW by Friends of the Urban Forest (FUF) and the Sheriff's Tree Corps program, where people coming out of the County Jail are put into a job training program to plant and water trees on the major boulevards.

"The city has a very fragmented management process," said Mr. Marks. "It's split between DPW where it has authority on the major boulevards; the Dept Rec & Park has trees in the parks, the Port has trees, the schools have trees, the RDA have trees; and individual private property owners are responsible for the street trees on their sidewalks." Compounding this is the fact that there is no one single agency for the public to call to resolve problems.

If DPW, FUF and TreeCorps keep planting 4,000 trees a year, the City can meet Supervisor Katz' commitment for 20,000 trees in the next five years. At that rate the goal of 80,000 trees will be reached in 15 years.

Mr. Marks said FUF and Paul Sacamano of DPW "agree that we will also need a commitment towards tree maintenance as well as planting. A lot of the trees that are planted don't survive because of lack of maintenance. We need to do more to educate people on taking care of trees, and more hands-on training of maintaining them in the first few years of the trees' life. We want DPW to have enough funds to enforce the Street Tree Ordinance and to educate the public about the proper care of trees."

Mr. Marks and Mr. Sacamano asked for the Commission's support in calling on the Mayor and the Board of Supervisors to support the tree program as an important component of San Francisco's environment that can benefit all of San Francisco.

They said the current budget is \$1.2 million to plant and water 4,000 trees.

Both FUF and DPW are working now on a budget proposal of \$2.5 million to do a full program: tree planting, tree maintenance, inspection, and administration of the program.

Mr. Sacamano added that "it's really important to do more than replace the money lost from the Transportation Authority, to really expand the program. Because right now I know our program is pretty much chasing emergencies. That's not where we want to be. We're not getting the maximum benefit from the trees out there. Environmental justice has been mentioned. And we also touched on low tree cover - that's typical of economically disadvantaged areas. So those are the people that could benefit the most - air quality, storm water run-off. Integrated pest management. We don't really have an inspection cycle on the street trees where we can start a tree IPM program.

In response, President Hayes concluded: "We'd like to work with you on a resolution for this program, perhaps take it up in our next planning and policy committee meeting. We'd like to see a resolution speak to the the goals of the SF Sustainability Plan as it relates to trees; obviously the money goals should be in it; it should also highlight the job training as well as the issue of climate change, in that trees are an important way to help ameliorate that problem (global warming). We invite you to work with the department in crafting that resolution."

8. Communications & Correspondence

A. Letter from Planet Drum Foundation. Receipt was acknowledged.

B. Resolution No. 013-99-COE Urging Board of Supervisors and Mayor to Commend Ciudad Bahia, Ecuador on Becoming an Eco-City. This resolution was prepared in response to the above letter. Upon motion by Commissioner Shah, the roll call vote was 3-2 in favor of adoption. However, the item was referred to the Planning and Policy Committee because it did not receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the members (4) as required by the Bylaws for approval of any matter. Commissioners Bingham and Evans requested more information. President Hayes directed that the commission secretary prepare a one-page briefing on Ciudad Bahia and to circulate it to the Commission. President Hayes asked that the record reflect the concerns of those who voted no, that they had no objection specifically to the content of the resolution, but were concerned about the process leading up to this resolution.

9. Nomination of candidates for Commission officers to be elected at the December, 1999 meeting.

Commissioners Hayes and Bradford-Bell were nominated for the offices of president and vice-president respectively.

10. Director's Report - As distributed to the Commission.

11. Planning & Policy Committee Report. Commissioner Evans reported that the committee will be looking at the process for developing an approved pesticides list for the City and County of San Francisco that would be adopted by January 1, 2000 at its next meeting November 18 in Room 421.

12. Finance & Operations Committee Report. With Commissioner Chang traveling out of the country, Director Vietor reported on preparations for submitting the FY 2000-2001 budget proposal to the Commission in January. It was noted that Vice President Bradford-Bell will be assisting with the hiring of the new public information officer. The committee's next meeting is December 14, at 4:30 p.m. in Room 421.

13. President's Announcements. The Commission's next regular meeting scheduled for December 20 was moved to December 15 at the request of President Hayes because of a family obligation. The president directed the commission secretary to outreach to individuals and organizations working in the energy field to seek their input and comments on the impacts of saving 500 megawatts of electricity generation in the city, and of generating an additional 500 megawatts via renewable technologies. The president further requested a review of the Sustainability Plan's recommendations on energy and climate change for the commission's information.

14. Other Business.

Commissioners Bradford-Bell and Evans requested a tour of the Potrero power plant and the City's watershed lands at the earliest possible date. Commissioner Bradford-Bell requested that the Commission look into creating a tree management program for the City, particularly in light of the earlier comments regarding problems of tree inspection and implementation of integrated pest management with the City's street trees. Commissioner Bingham commented that she was not opposed to the Bahia resolution per se, but that she wondered to what purpose it served the Commission to adopt such a resolution and requested that such information be provided.

15. Public Comment. None.

Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 7:49 p.m.



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
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PATRICIA W. CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

**NOTICE OF SPECIAL REGULAR
MEETING AND AGENDA**

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1999*

ROOM 263**
JOHN TAYLOR COMMITTEE ROOM OF THE
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
CITY HALL
1 DR. CARLTON B. GOODLETT PLACE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

6 PM

COMMISSIONERS

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
The Rev. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA W. CHANG
REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

FRANCESCA VIETOR
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CHRISTOPHER CHOW
COMMISSION SECRETARY

RONA SANDLER
DEPUTY CITY ATTORNEY

*Not the regular meeting day.

**Not the regular meeting location, which is Room 400, City Hall.

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**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

**ORDER OF BUSINESS
Special Session, December 15, 1999,
6 p.m.**

Room 263, City Hall

1. Call to Order, Roll Call, and Welcome
2. Adoption of Minutes of November 15, 1999 ACTION
3. Consent Calendar – None. ACTION
4. REGULAR CALENDAR ACTION
Chemical Exemption Requests – None.
5. Resolution No. 016-99-COE Adopting Reduced-Risk Pesticides List (a.k.a. “Approved Pesticides List”) for the City & County of San Francisco under the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Ordinance (Commissioner Shah) ACTION
6. Treasure Island/Yerba Buena Presentations INFORMATION
 - Ms. Ruth Gravanis, Director, TI/YBI Wetlands Project
 - Mr. Michael Wood, Sycamore Associates
 - Mr. Ross Dobberteen, Ph.D., LSA Associates
 - Ms. Eve Bach, Chair, Public Trust Group
 - Representative, Treasure Island Development Authority
7. Communications & Correspondence INFORMATION
 - A. Letter from Paul Gillespie, Taxicab Commission re low-emission taxicabs
8. Election of Commission Officers for 1999-2000 ACTION
 - a. President, Randall Hayes
 - b. Vice President, Shelley Bradford-Bell
9. Director’s Report INFORMATION
 - Administrative
 - Programs
10. Planning & Policy Committee Report INFORMATION
11. Finance & Operations Committee Report INFORMATION
12. President’s Announcements INFORMATION
13. Other Business INFORMATION
14. Public Comment
15. Adjournment
16. Holiday Gathering for Commission Members and Staff of the Department of the Environment at Chevy’s Restaurant, 590 Van Ness Avenue following adjournment of this meeting.

ACCESSIBLE MEETING INFORMATION

Air Quality

In order to assist the City's efforts to accommodate persons with severe allergies, environmental illnesses, multiple chemical sensitivity or related disabilities, attendees at public meetings are reminded that other attendees may be sensitive to various chemical-based products. Please help the City accommodate these individuals. [Section 67.15 of the San Francisco Administrative Code, Sunshine Ordinance.]

Public Transportation

The closest BART station serving City Hall at 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place (formerly Polk Street) is the Civic Center station. The closest MUNI Metro stations are at Van Ness & Market and Civic Center.

Accessibility of Meeting Location

The meeting room is accessible by wheelchair. The closest accessible BART station is Civic Center, four blocks from City Hall. Accessible MUNI lines serving this location are the #5 Fulton/McAllister, #19 Polk, #21 Hayes, #42 Downtown Loop, #47 Van Ness, #49 Van Ness/Mission, #71 Haight/Noriega, the F-line to Market and Van Ness, and the MUNI Metro stations at Van Ness and Market and Civic Center. For more information about MUNI accessible services, please call 923-6142.

There is accessible parking in the vicinity of City Hall, underneath Civic Center Plaza, and adjacent to Davies Symphony Hall and the Veterans War Memorial complex.

Large print agendas, audio tapes of minutes, sound-enhancement equipment, and other services to aid the visually and hearing-impaired to attend the meeting are available by calling 554-6390.

Statement of Nondiscrimination

The Commission on the Environment does not discriminate on the basis of disability, race, color, creed, ethnic origin, gender, or sexual orientation in employment or in the admission and access to its programs or activities.

KNOW YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE

(Chapter 67 of the San Francisco Administrative Code)

Government's duty is to serve the public, reaching its decisions in full view of the public.

Commissions, boards, councils, and other agencies of the City and County exist to conduct the people's business. This ordinance assures that deliberations are conducted before the people and that City operations are open to the people's review.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE OR TO REPORT A VIOLATION OF THE ORDINANCE, CONTACT THE SUNSHINE ORDINANCE TASK FORCE. (Added by Ord. 265-93, App. 8/18/93; amended by Ord. 292-95, App. 9/8/95)



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DRAFT

RESOLUTION # 016-99-COE

December 15, 1999

[Adopted Pesticides List for C&CSF (IPM)]

**ADOPTING INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT PROGRAM ADOPTED LIST OF
PESTICIDES UNDER THE IPM ORDINANCE (Chapter 39 of the Municipal Code)**

WHEREAS, Chapter 39 of the City of San Francisco Administrative Code directs the Commission on the Environment to adopt a list of pesticide products approved for use under the Integrated Pest Management Ordinance, Chapter 39, (sect. 1-10) based on the recommendations of the San Francisco Department of the Environment; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of the Environment has performed an extensive evaluation of pesticide products proposed for use under the Integrated Pest Management Ordinance in consultation with members of the public, scientists, and departments and agencies of the City and County of San Francisco; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of the Environment has produced and recommended the attached Integrated Pest Management Program Adopted List of Pesticides; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment adopts the attached Integrated Pest Management Program Adopted List of Pesticides of December 8, 1999.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

FRANCESCA VIETOR, DIRECTOR

Integrated Pest Management Program Reduced Risk Pesticides

December 8, 1999

Preamble

The following list represents the pesticide products approved for use under San Francisco's Integrated Pest Management Ordinance (Adopted 10/96, Section 39.8(f), San Francisco Municipal Code). The list will be updated on an as-needed basis to reflect the availability of new reduced risk products and the removal of products with the greatest human health and environmental concern. Products are designated as Allowed (A), Limited Use (L), and Limited Use of Special Concern (L*). Each limited use product is accompanied by the specific circumstances under which it is approved for use. In all cases, restrictions on use as determined by the label are to be followed as required by law.

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programs involve a number of elements to control pests while ensuring a safe working and play environment. Chemical pesticides represent only a single control strategy and are used only as a last resort. Thus all chemicals included in the Adopted List are assumed to be used only after programs are in place to improve sanitation, prevent pest infestation, and implement non-chemical management measures. If such a pest management program proves insufficient to control a pest then the chemicals listed below may be utilized as tools according to the restrictions specified for each pesticide product.

San Francisco's IPM ordinance allows for chemicals to be used that are not on the Adopted List through an exemption process. The Department of the Environment reviews all exemption requests and exemptions will only be granted in cases of well-documented need for the pesticide and when all other alternatives have been tried or deemed impractical. In addition, requesting departments must develop a pest management plan for preventing further use of the pesticide.

One important goal of an IPM program is to reduce the unnecessary use of chemical pesticides. In relation to this goal, the term, *targeted application*, refers to pesticides applied only to the pest and not to adjacent non-targets. Several products on the Adopted List, specifically pre-emergent herbicides, fungicides, and some post-emergent herbicides are used in broadcast applications where the product is spread over an entire area and not just onto the targeted pests. Although these products currently meet the reduced risk criteria, their use is of special concern in an IPM program. It is the goal of the IPM program to phase out the use of these products and departments who use them will be expected to track their use closely, develop alternative control strategies and justify the continuing need for these products at the end of the year.

Pesticide Name		Registration Number		Status	
Aldrin		101-10-1		Cancelled	
Dieldrin		101-10-2		Cancelled	
DDT		101-10-3		Cancelled	
Endrin		101-10-4		Cancelled	
Heptachlor		101-10-5		Cancelled	
Lindane		101-10-6		Cancelled	
Malathion		101-10-7		Cancelled	
Parathion		101-10-8		Cancelled	
Phosphamidon		101-10-9		Cancelled	
Terbufos		101-10-10		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-11		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-12		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-13		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-14		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-15		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-16		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-17		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-18		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-19		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-20		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-21		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-22		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-23		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-24		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-25		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-26		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-27		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-28		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-29		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-30		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-31		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-32		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-33		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-34		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-35		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-36		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-37		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-38		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-39		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-40		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-41		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-42		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-43		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-44		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-45		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-46		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-47		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-48		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-49		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-50		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-51		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-52		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-53		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-54		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-55		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-56		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-57		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-58		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-59		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-60		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-61		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-62		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-63		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-64		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-65		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-66		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-67		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-68		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-69		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-70		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-71		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-72		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-73		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-74		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-75		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-76		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-77		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-78		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-79		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-80		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-81		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-82		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-83		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-84		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-85		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-86		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-87		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-88		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-89		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-90		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-91		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-92		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-93		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-94		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-95		Cancelled	
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Fenitrothion		101-10-97		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-98		Cancelled	
Fenitrothion		101-10-99		Cancelled	
Fenprophos		101-10-100		Cancelled	

Pesticide Type A=aquatic F=fungicide I= insecticide H=herbicide S=slug V=vertebrate	Use Category A = allowed L = limited L* = special concern	Hazard Tier	Product Name	Active Ingredients	EPA Reg #	Use Limitations
A	A	III	Aquashade	acid yellow-23, acid blue 4	33068-1-AA-33068	
F	A	III	Kaligreen	potassium bicarbonate	70231-1	
F	A	IV	Root Shield	Trichoderma harzianum	68539-4	
F/I	A	II	JMS Stylet Oil	petroleum distillates	65564-1-AA-65564	
F/I	A	II	Triact 90EC	neem oil	70051-8-AA-70051	
F/I	A	II	Volck Supreme Spray	petroleum oil	59639-20-AA-59639	
H	A	III	Bio-Weed	corn gluten meal	1051098-30001	
H	A	III	Supressa	corn gluten meal	1051074-30001-AA	
H	A	IV	Scythe (post-emerg.)	pelargonic acid	53219-7	
I	A	III	Advance Dual Choice Ant Bait	sulfuramid	499-459-AA-499	
I	A	II	Avert Cockroach Bait Station	abamectin	499-467-AA-499	
I	A	II	Avert Gel	abamectin	499-410-AA	
I	A	II	Avert Pressurized Cockrch Bt	abamectin	499-322	
I	A	II	Drax Ant Kil-PF	orthoboric acid	9444-131-AA-9444	
I	A	III	EcoPCO AC contact insect.	hexa-hydroxyl, eugenol	67425-4	
I	A	III	EcoPCO D dust insect.	hexa-hydroxyl, eugenol	67425-2	
I	A	III	EcoPCO Jet contact insect.	hexa-hydroxyl, eugenol	67425-5	
I	A	III	FluorGuard Ant Control Bait	sulfonamide	1812-348-279	
I	A	II	Mosquito Dunks	Bacillus Thuringiensis	6218-47	
I	A	III	Vectobac G (mosquitoes)	Bacillus Thuringiensis	275-50	
I	A	III	Vectolex granules	Bacillus sphaericus	275-77AA-275	
S	A	III	Dipel 2X worm killer, WP	Bacillus Thuringiensis	275-37-AA-275	
S	A	III	Sluggo	iron phosphate	67702-3-AA-67702	Emergent plants in ponds, lakes, drainage canals. Only as a last resort when other mgmt. practices are ineffective.
A	L	II	Rodeo Aquatic	glyphosate	524-343-AA-524	Emergent plants in ponds, lakes, drainage canals. Only as a last resort when other mgmt. practices are ineffective.
A	L	II	Sonar	fluridone	67690-4	Emergent plants in ponds, lakes, drainage canals. Only as a last resort when other mgmt. practices are ineffective.
F	L	II	3336 GC	thiophanate-methyl	1001-63	Greens, highest profile athletic fields
F	L	II	3336 WP	phenylenebis-thioallophanate	1001-63	Greens, nursery, roses
F	L	II	Proturf Systemic Fungicide	thiophanate-methyl	538-88-ZA-538	Greens, highest profile athletic fields

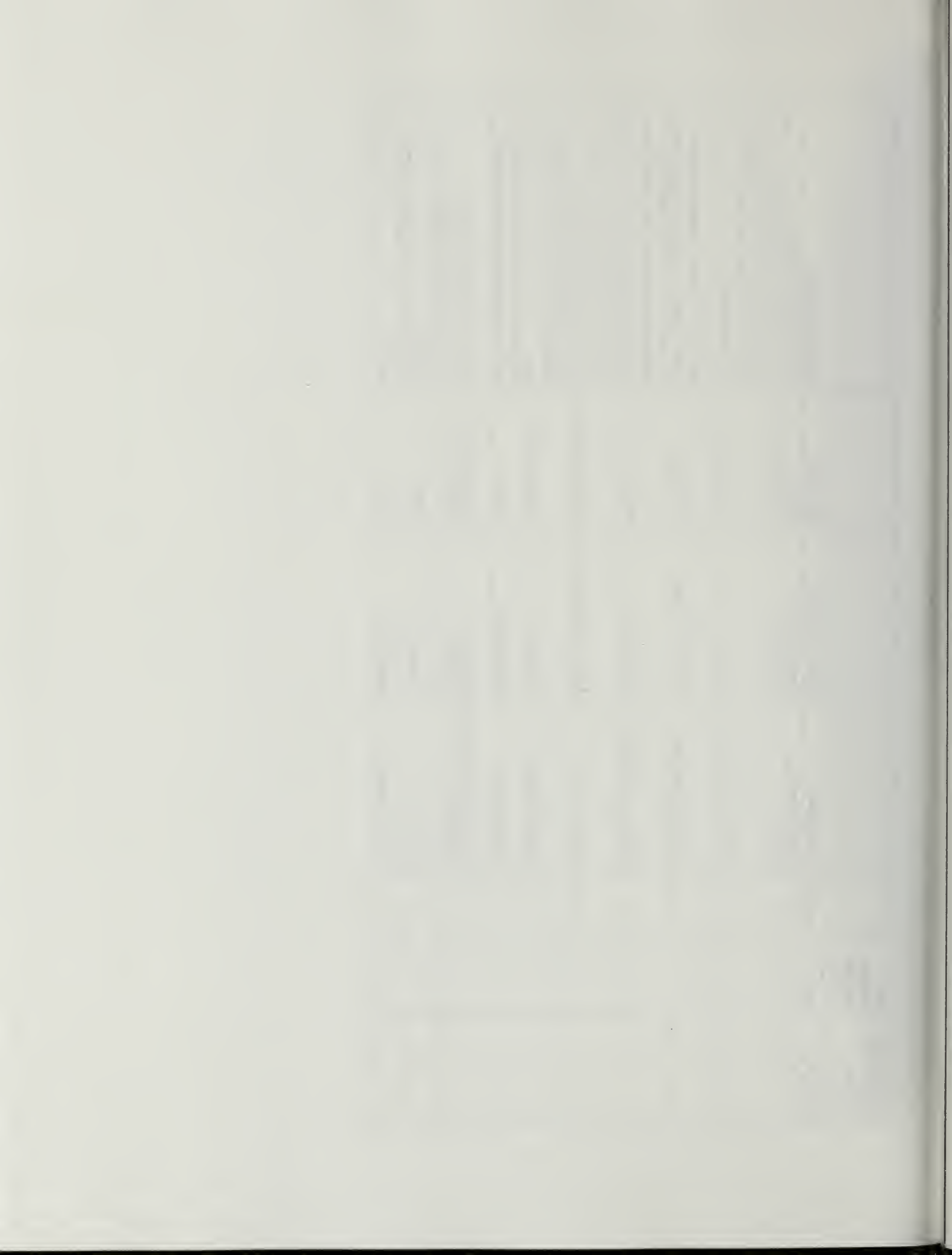
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Pesticide Type A=aquatic F=fungicide I= insecticide H=herbicide S=slug V=vertebrate	Use Category A = allowed L= limited L* = special concern	Hazard Tier	Product Name	Active Ingredients	EPA Reg #	Use Limitations
H	L	II	E-zject Capsules	glyphosate	524-135	Tree stump injection, prefer mechanical methods
H	L	II	Garlon 4	triclopyr	62719-40-ZB-62719	Targeted treatment of evasive exotics in parks, natural areas, right of ways. OK for fire suppression, pilot alternative strategies.
H	L	II	Oust (pre/post)	sulfometuron-methyl	352-401	Rights of ways
H	L	II	Roundup Pro (post-emerg.)	glyphosate	524-475-ZA-524	Targeted treatment of areas inaccessible or too dangerous for hand methods, right of ways, cracks in hardscape as last resort, utility access, fire prevention. OK for renovation but must pilot alternative strategies.
H	L	II	Turfion Ester (post)	triclopyr	62719-258-AA-62719	targeted treatment of turf; broadcast application requires exemption
I	L	II	Agnique MMF surface film	isooctadecyl-hydroxyl	2302-14	Standing water, human health concerns.
I	L	I	Altosid Briquets	methoprene	2724-241-64833	PUC for contained sewage treatment facilities
I	L	II	Avid	avermectin	618-96-AA-618	Nursery use only.
I	L	II	Borid	boric acid	944-129-ZA-9444	limit human exposure to dust
I	L	III	Enstar II IGR	kinoprene	55947-82-ZA-55947	Nurseries, roses
I	L	IV	Gentrol -cockroach	hydroptrene	2724-304-50809	minimize use through prevention
I	L	II	Maxforce Ant Bait Station	fipronil	64248-10	minimize use through prevention, possible concern over active ingredient
I	L	II	Maxforce Carpenter Ant Bait	fipronil	64248-21	minimize use through prevention, possible concern over active ingredient
I	L	II	Maxforce Roach bait station	fipronil	64248-11	minimize use through prevention, possible concern over active ingredient
I	L	II	Maxforce Roach Killer gel	fipronil	64248-14	minimize use through prevention, possible concern over active ingredient
I	L	II	Microcare formula 1	piperon.,butoxide, pyrethrins	499-381	Structural crack and crevice, spot spray.
I	L	II	M-pede	potassium salts /fatty acids	53219-6-AA-53219	Emphasize use of baits.
I	L	II	Neemazad	Azadirachtin	11688-5	Nursery and specialty gardens only.
I	L	II	Precor IGR Concentrate	methoprene	2724-352-50809	Nursery use only. Avoid contact with bees.
I	L	IV	Terro Ant Killer	sodium tetraborate	149-8-AA-149	minimize use through vacuuming and host exclusion
I	L	II	WaspFreeze	phenothrin, allethrin, CO2	499-362-AA-499	limit human exposure to dust Use only when a concern for public safety.

Pesticide Type A=aquatic F=fungicide I=insecticide H=herbicide S=slug V=vertebrate	Use Category A = allowed L = limited L* = special concern	Hazard Tier	Product Name	Active Ingredients	EPA Reg #	Use Limitations
I	L	II	Niban granular bait	isoboric acid	64405-2-AA-64405	Outdoor restricted to planted areas, prefer containers; indoor must be in containers or inaccessible to humans
V	L	I	Contrac Blox	bromadiolone	12455-79	High concern over 2nd poisoning, see site specific limits
V	L	II	Ditrac supersize blox	diphacinone	12455-14	Concern over 2nd poisoning, see site specific limits.
V	L	II	Eatons all-weather bait block	diphacinone	56-41-AA-56	Concern over 2nd poisoning, see site specific limits.
V	L	II	Eatons Answer, pocket goph.	diphacinone	56-57-AA-56	Damage to: dams, levies, athletic fields, active recreation areas, structures, high cultural value or landmark areas. Public Health concerns.
V	L	I	Final Blox	brodifacoum	12455-89	Extreme concern over 2nd poisoning, see site specific limits
V	L	IV	Generation Blocks	diethialone		Unknown effects on 2nd poisoning, single feed,
V	L	IV	Generation Mini-blocks	diethialone		Unknown effects on 2nd poisoning, single feed,
V	L	IV	Generation Pellets	diethialone		Unknown effects on primary and 2nd poisoning, single feed,
V	L	I	Maki Paraffin Block	bromadiolone	7173-189	High concern over 2nd poisoning, see site specific limits
V	L	I	Talon G mini pellets	brodifacoum	10182-341-AA-10182	Extreme concern over primary and 2nd poisoning, see site specific limits.
V	L	IV	Vengance	bromethalin	432-748-AA-432	High concern over 2nd poisoning
V	L	I	Weather Block	brodifacoum	101082-339-AA-10182	Extreme concern over 2nd poisoning, see site specific limits
V	L	II	Wilco Gopher Getter, type 2	chlorophacinone	36029-50003-AA-36029	Damage to: dams, levies, athletic fields, active recreation areas, structures, high cultural value or landmark areas. Public Health concerns.
V	L	II	Wilco Ground Squirrel bait	chlorophacinone	36029-50004-AA	Damage to: dams, levies, athletic fields, active recreation areas, structures, high cultural value or landmark areas. Public Health concerns.
adjuvant	L*	IV	Activator 90	alkylene ether, fatty acids	36208-50014-AA-36208	3 month use until surfactant is identified and/or a replacement product is found without surfactant of concern.

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Pesticide Type A=aquatic F=fungicide I= insecticide H=herbicide S=slug V=vertebrate	Use Category A = allowed L= limited L* = special concern	Hazard Tier	Product Name	Active Ingredients	EPA Reg #	Use Limitations
F	L*	I	Champ Formula	copper hydroxide	55146-64	One year limit, Conservatory
F	L*	I	Heritage	azoxystrobin	10182-408-AA-10182	Greens, highest profile athletic fields
H	L*	I	Proturf K-O-G Weed Control	dicamba	538-112-AA-538	One year limit, targeted treatment only of greens, priority for replacement; broadcast application requires exemption.
H	L*	IV	Manage (pre/post emerg.)	carbonylaminosulfonyl	524-465-AA	One year limit. Purple and yellow nutsedges, horsetail. Minimize use through irrigation repairs.
H	L*	II	Pendulum (pre-emergent)	pendimethalin	241-340	One year limit. Renovations, highest priority plantings (not to be used on playgrounds), dam faces, fire prevention.
H	L*	I	Vanquish (post)	dicamba(dichloro anisic acid)	55947-46-AA-55947	One year limit, targeted treatment only of Greens and highest profile athletic fields; broadcast application requires exemption
I	L*	I	Marathon Granular	imidacloprid	3125-452-59807	One year limit. Nursery use only. Use only in containerized stock, not for use in propagation beds.
I	L*	I	Maxforce granules	hydromethylnon	64248-6	Pharoah ants, outdoor prefer use in containers, granules to be placed only in planted areas.
I	L*	I	Sun Spray Ultra-fine Spray Oil	paraffinic oil	862-23-AA-53219	One year limit. Nursery and roses.
I	L*	I	Tempo 20 WP	cyfluthrin	3125-380-AA-3125	One year limit. Nursery use only.
S	L*	I	Deadline	metalddehyde	64864-1	One year limit. Prefer in containers or use of alternative.
S	L*	I	Durham granules 3.5	metalddehyde	5481-99	One year limit. Prefer in containers or use of alternative.



Site-Specific Rodenticide Plan For Control of Rats and Mice. 12/8/99

Due to the concern over primary and secondary poisoning the type of rodenticide and the manner in which it is applied will be determined by the general site characteristics.

Landscaped area: area under cultivation

Natural area: within urban setting or wilderness, significant wildlife concern

Primary poisoning: non-target animal eats poison directly

Secondary poisoning: non-target animal eats poisoned target animal as prey

General Site Description

Rodenticide Use

Interior of structures with occupants
(i.e. office space, recreation sites)

Trapping only.

Interior of non-enclosed structures
(i.e. storage, stables, airport service areas)

Secure and anchored bait stations can be placed inside on a preventative basis. Single feeding OK especially when other sources of food are present and when have public health concerns (ex. Haunta)

Exterior of structures in urbanized areas
(i.e. perimeter of offices)

Secure and anchored bait stations around perimeter, single feeding OK but use Brodifacoum as last resort. No broadcast baits or pellets. Use mouse sized pellets only, must be placed far into burrows.

Exterior of structures in natural areas

Multiple feeding baits secured within bait boxes or buried in burrows. No pellets. Single feeding bait used only as last resort in case of human health concern or structural integrity.

Inside of sewers or sewage treatment facilities

Baits must be secured either inside the sewer or inside a bait box. Any single feeding OK.

Landscape not adjacent to a natural area

Bait placed deep inside burrows, minimize use of pellets, mouse sized pellets only, must be buried deep in the burrow. Use Brodifacoum as last resort.

Natural area or landscape adjacent to a natural area

Baiting should be limited to sensitive sites (ex. campfire area) otherwise emphasis is on preventing infestation of structures. Multiple feeding baits that are secured inside bait boxes or burrows. No use of pellets or single feeding rodenticides.

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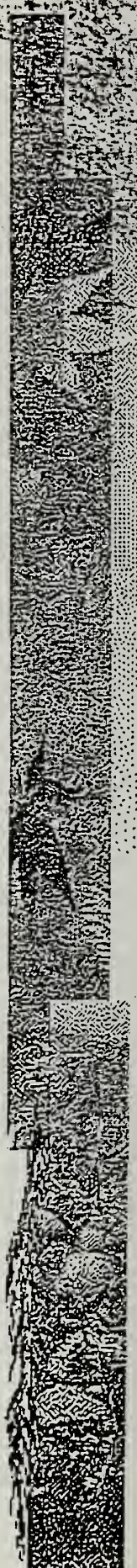
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The summary on the other side of this page outlines the decision making process behind the approved list of pesticides. In order to determine which products qualify as reduced risk for use in San Francisco's IPM program a variety of factors were considered including human and environmental health impacts (hazard) and the way in which a product was used (exposure). In addition, economics and the availability of alternatives were factored in to make sure that the list represented a practical summary of chemical tools needed after all non-chemical methods had been explored.

A group of stakeholders was assembled to evaluate each of the 111 pesticide products considered for adoption. The group included four representatives from the environmental community, two independent IPM experts, and five city staff. Dr. Philip Dickey of the Washington Toxics Coalition was contracted to research the 111 pesticide products for their human health and environmental impacts. He grouped the products into tiers reflecting relative levels of concern. Tier I represented the products of highest concern, Tier II and III being progressively lower concern. Products were assigned to Tier IV when there was insufficient data to make an assessment. The spreadsheet comprising the list contains a column indicating Dr. Dickey's hazard ranking or tier for each product.



Approved List: Assessing Risk

HAZARD

+

EXPOSURE

=

RISK

■ Human Health

■ Acute

■ Chronic

■ Environmental

■ Bio-accumulation

■ Half-life

■ Ground water
contaminant

■ Non-Target Effects

■ Wildlife

■ Bees

■ Fish

■ Degree of Application

■ Broadcast

■ Spot Treatment

■ Mode of Application

■ Liquid Spray

■ Granules

■ Solid or gel baits

■ Location

■ Hillside

■ Aquatic

■ Turf areas

■ Hard surfaces

■ Indoor

*Other Factors in
Decision Making*

Process:

*- Availability of
alternatives*

- Cost

- Community concern



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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PATRICIA W. CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

TO: Commissioners Hayes and Evans, and Director Vietor
FROM: Christopher Chow, Commission Secretary
RE: Treasure Island Hearing for December, 1999
DATE: December 7, 1999

The following people have been confirmed to make five-minute presentations to the Commission at its December, 1999 meeting about making Treasure Island development a model for sustainable environmental development:

Ruth Gravanis, Director of the Treasure Island Wetlands Project, will talk about incorporating sustainability goals and environmentally sound practices into the Redevelopment Plan for Treasure and Yerba Buena Islands that is being worked on by the Treasure Island Development authority, the Redevelopment Agency, and the Planning Department;

Ross Dobberteen of LSA Associates will talk about a proposal for a wetlands project on Treasure Island that would treat storm water;

Mike Wood of Sycamore Associates, a consultant will discuss his rare plant survey of YBI for the U.S. Navy;

Eve Bach of ARC Ecology will talk about applying the public trust doctrine to Treasure Island development (under National Audobon Society v. Superior Court 33 Cal.3d 419, 4419 (1983), the public trust is "an affirmation of the duty of the state to protect the people's common heritage in streams, lakes, marshlands and tidelands, surrendering that right of protection only in rare cases when the abandonment of that right is consistent with the purposes of the trust."

Mr. Robert Mahoney, Deputy Director of the Treasure Island Development Authority has been invited to speak and represent TIDA, but he has not yet confirmed. Ms. Annemarie Conroy, the director, is on leave until December 16 and would be available to address the Commission in January or February.



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Second main paragraph of text, continuing the faint, illegible script.

Third main paragraph of text, concluding the page with faint, illegible script.

CITY AND COUNTY OF
SAN FRANCISCO



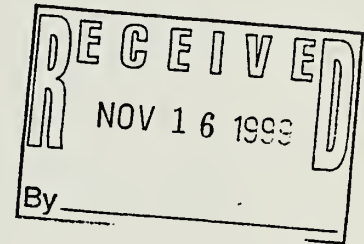
TAXICAB COMMISSION

MAYOR WILLIE L. BROWN JR.

MARIANN COSTELLO, PRESIDENT
RACHIALLE FRANKLIN, VICE PRESIDENT
VINCENT AGBAYANI, COMMISSIONER
JANE BOLIG, COMMISSIONER
CHRIS DITTENHAFFER, COMMISSIONER
PAUL GILLESPIE, COMMISSIONER
MARY MCGUITRE, COMMISSIONER

November 9, 1999

Ms. Ellen Garvey, Air Pollution Control Officer
Bay Area Air Quality Management District
939 Ellis St., 7th Floor
San Francisco CA 94109



Subject: Alternative Fuel, Clean-Air Taxicabs

Dear Ms. Garvey;

On behalf of the newly created San Francisco Taxicab Commission I want to express our appreciation to BAAQMD for its previous funding of clean air taxicabs and to specifically request future dedicated funding for high-mileage, low-emission taxicabs in San Francisco.

The goal of incorporating alternative fuel clean air vehicles into the taxicab fleet of San Francisco was a recommendation of Mayor Brown's 1998 Taxicab Task Force report and the BAAQMD played an important role in securing funding to support the purchase of the initial clean air vehicles.

Funding high mileage fleets like taxicabs makes sense because of their high public visibility, their large fuel consumption and thus large cost-effective pollution offsets, as well as their ability to spur the development of a publicly accessible twenty-four hour a day fueling infrastructure. In a fleet approaching fifteen hundred vehicles, a goal of several hundred clean air taxicabs over the next few years is not unreasonable.

I hope in the future the Taxicab Commission and the BAAQMD can work together to share information and expertise toward the goal of making San Francisco's taxicab fleet the safest, cleanest and most environmentally sound in the country.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Paul Gillespie", written over a horizontal line.

Commissioner Paul Gillespie

cc: Mayor's Office
Board of Supervisors
Transportation Authority
Commission on the Environment

(415) 554-6964



COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

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REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

November 22, 1999

Ann Moller Caen, President
San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
1155 Market Street, 4th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94102

Dear President Caen,

It is with great pleasure that I received your letter regarding the upcoming Water Conservation Seminar to be held on February 15, 2000. The Commission on the Environment welcomes the opportunity to work with the Public Utilities Commission, and reach out to residential and business communities to achieve common environmental goals. We would be pleased to co-sponsor the seminar with you.

As a co-sponsor of the seminar we would be happy to supply you with our mailing lists to help publicize the event. In addition, we will include information about the seminar in any publications or news releases generated by the Department of the Environment.

You requested a speaker to address the implementation of the City's nationally recognized Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Ordinance. I would like to recommend Debbie Raphael, the Pesticide Program Coordinator for San Francisco's IPM program. San Francisco's IPM program is viewed as a model for other institutions and Debbie is well equipped to discuss the nuances, successes and challenges of the program.

I understand your desire to reach both City employees and members of the professional landscape community; we too feel it is critical to educate all pesticide users on safer techniques for controlling pests. However, as you may know, the IPM Ordinance only applies to City staff or to contractors working on City-owned property.

(more)

While San Francisco is prohibited from regulating the use or sale of pesticides outside of its own property, we hope that our successes can serve as a model for those landscape professionals interested in preserving the environment as a part of their business practice.

To further coordinate work on this event, please contact Debbie Raphael directly at 554-6399. Thank you again for including the Commission on the Environment in your plans, we look forward to this and many more opportunities for collaboration.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Randall Hayes/ec". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Randall Hayes, President
Commission on the Environment

Cc: Francesca Vietor, Executive Director, Department of the Environment
Debbie Raphael, Pesticide Program Coordinator
Commissioners, Commission on the Environment

California Native Plant Society

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YERBA BUENA NEWS

Vol. 12. No. 1. March 1998

FOCUS ON RARITIES

Yerba Buena Island (Part 1 of 2)

by Michael Wood

As a slight departure from the usual approach in this column, I'd like to introduce you to a familiar yet unexplored feature of the Bay, Yerba Buena Island (YBI). It's a rare event indeed when we, in the midst of this megalopolis, have the opportunity to botanize on a piece of land that has been entirely overlooked by our earliest botanical explorers, and those that followed. Because the island has been under control of the military, YBI could not be surveyed during preparation of the flora of San Francisco by Howell, Raven and Rubtsov in 1958, and was not included in the flora. In this two-part column, I'll present an introduction to the post-colonial history of YBI and some of the more interesting botanical resources still to be found there. I would have loved to tell this story sooner, but the Navy made me wait until the reports went public. See the Field Trips column for an upcoming field trip to YBI.

In 1996, I was asked to conduct rare plant surveys and to map the vegetation on YBI as part of a base closure study. I was pretty skeptical about finding anything of interest. Driving across the Bay Bridge, one usually only notices the dense stands of eucalyptus trees and French broom covering the island's steep slopes. But I was surprised and thrilled to discover that YBI still supports a high diversity of native plant species and relicts of natural plant communities. The flora of YBI offers an exciting glimpse into the past, providing us with a hint of how the island looked prior to colonization. Now that three-quarters of the island belongs to the City, we have an unprecedented opportunity and (responsibility) to study, preserve and enhance some of the best (and in some cases, the last) examples of the northern peninsula's natural heritage.

YBI is a natural geologic feature (as opposed to the man-made Treasure Island) situated in San Francisco Bay. It is the most southern of three Bay islands including Angel Island to the north and Alcatraz to the northwest. Originally named "Isla de Alcatrazes" (Pelican Island) in 1775 by Juan Manuel de Ayala, it was renamed Yerba Buena Island by the English cartographer Captain Frederick W. Beechey in 1826,

when he misread the Spanish maps and applied that name to what is now known as Alcatraz. The island's name comes from the fragrant mint *Satureja douglasii*, which no longer occurs there. The island was once called Goat Island, when it was used for goat grazing between 1837 and 1850. The goats were used to supply ships' crews with fresh meat. The name of the island was officially changed to Goat Island by the U.S. Geographic Board in 1895. Under pressure from the Native Daughters of the Golden West, the island's name was changed back to Yerba Buena Island in 1931. Other unofficial names included Wood Island, given for the wood (presumably coast live oak) that was cut and supplied to sailing vessels (and not after the author, who came much later), Sea Bird Island, Spear's Island, after Nathan Spear, the man who brought the goats to island and claimed ownership from 1835 to 1849, and Treasure Island, named for the rumors of treasure buried there. The only treasure ever buried there was opium.

YBI has a long history of human disturbance. Following colonization of the region by Europeans, grazing by free-roaming goat herds and harvesting of the native oak woodlands resulted in the virtual deforestation of the island. During this period of private ownership from 1835 to 1867, several buildings were constructed, including a barn, stable, windmill, carpenter's shop, forge, and wharf. Oyster beds were farmed off the eastern side of the island and a quarry was established to supply building stone for San Francisco and ballast for ships. In 1867, the U.S. Army established a base on the island and assumed (illegally) complete control of the island. There were many lawsuits regarding ownership, but the Army prevailed. The U.S. Navy assumed control of the island in 1898.

In 1887, the military began planting trees on the island as part of California's first Arbor Day. While most of these plantings on the ridge and hilltop did not survive due to harsh weather and fire, some of the trees planted at the lower elevations of the island are believed to have survived to this day. The Navy established a Naval Training Station and built barracks for 500 men in the eastern cove. With the start of World War I, a major building project was begun on the island. Canvas tents were erected in orderly rows along boardwalks across the sand and grasslands of the eastern end of the island. The population of the facility reached a peak of 13,000 personnel during the war. In 1923, as a result of overcrowding, all naval training facilities on Mare Island and Yerba Buena Island were transferred to San



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Diego. Construction of the San Francisco - Oakland Bay Bridge was completed in 1936 (during which time a mastodon tusk was found). With completion of the bridge, the Navy constructed Treasure Island which once again led to an increase of activity on Yerba Buena Island.

During World War II, Yerba Buena Island functioned as a Receiving Ship for the transfer of men to ships and bases, processing an average of 1,500 men per day. As the island became overcrowded, the Receiving Ship function was transferred to Treasure Island in 1946. After World War II, the U.S. Coast Guard became the primary tenant of the eastern side of Yerba Buena Island. In 1966, apartment-style officers quarters were constructed on the north and west sides of the island.

Yerba Buena Island had two Native American burial sites and three colonial burial areas, none of which remain today. One Native American burial site was originally located near the summit on top of the island where the signal tower is located. The second burial site was located in the cove on the eastern side of the island. The Native American remains were excavated by U.C. Berkeley anthropologist Dr. E. W. Gifford. A colonial cemetery was established in 1849 near the western end of Macalla Road near Treasure Island Road. The cemetery was relocated to the Presidio in 1938 prior to the opening of the Golden Gate International Exposition; Expo officials didn't want visitors to have to drive by a depressing cemetery. Next time: the plants of Yerba Buena Island.



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YERBA BUENA NEWS
Vol. 12. No. 2. June 1998

FOCUS ON RARITIES **Yerba Buena Island (Part 2)** by Michael Wood

In our last installment of this column, we presented a little of the colorful history of Yerba Buena Island and hinted at the botanical treasures that have persisted, despite what seems like a concerted effort to remove what nature had intended. Those of you who attended the CNPS' first annual walking tour of YBI got a glimpse of the remnants of the natural plant communities that were once more widespread on the island as well as the overwhelming threats facing them. The goal of the tour and this column is to point out what a center-piece YBI, both geographically and botanically, and to build a constituency for the preservation and restoration of the island's remaining natural communities.

Despite a long history of human disturbance, the result of mining, development, road construction, planting of invasive exotic plant species and fire, YBI still supports several excellent examples of some of the San Francisco Peninsula's original vegetation types. Of special interest are stands of Coast Live Oak Woodland and Northern (Franciscan) Coastal Scrub. These vegetation types are similar to remaining stands still found in the City of San Francisco and are probably more closely related to the prehistoric flora of San Francisco than any other land mass bordering the Bay, with the possible exception of Angel Island. Some portions of these native plant communities are remarkably intact and may represent a very valuable genetic resource. Several plant taxa found on Yerba Buena Island occur in only very limited numbers in San Francisco, making them a potential source of genetically appropriate propagules for restoration efforts on the mainland. To date, I have recorded at YBI 105 native plant taxa representing 40 plant families and an additional 178 non-native plant taxa representing 48 plant families.

While no state- or federally-listed endangered, threatened or rare plant taxa have yet to be found at YBI, numerous plant taxa of botanical significance were found. Perhaps of greatest interest is the presence of numerous populations of dune gilia (*Gilia capitata*

ssp. *chamissonis*). Within San Francisco, dune gilia occurs at several locations in the Presidio and one location in the Sunset District on Hawk Hill. It is restricted to sand hills and dunes between San Francisco and Bodega Bay. Dune gilia is currently being considered for placement on the California Native Plant Society's List 1B. A total of ten populations of dune gilia have been mapped at YBI, including two new populations found on the Coast Guard's portion of the island during our Easter tour

Other taxa of botanical interest detected include Dutchman's pipe (*Aristolochia californica*), large-flowered sand-spurrey (*Spergularia macrotheca* var. *macrotheca*), yellow bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*), stinging phacelia (*Phacelia malvifolia*), fiesta flower (*Pholistoma auritum* var. *auritum*), common montia (*Claytonia exigua* ssp. *exigua*). In addition, YBI supports numerous mature individuals of what are presumed to be indigenous coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*), oso berry (*Oemleria cerasiformis*), and some very large toyons (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*). The presence of these species and others may represent valuable biological resources not only because they represent relicts of the original flora of the island but because they could provide an important genetic resource for future habitat restoration efforts on the island and the San Francisco Peninsula as well.

Other less significant but nonetheless unique features of the island's vegetation include dense stands of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) at the high tide line of Clipper Cove resembling mangrove stands, a dense stand of giant horsetail (*Equisetum telmateia* ssp. *braunii*), no fewer than seven species of ferns including western brackenfern (*Pteridium aquilinum* var. *pubescens*), wood fern (*Dryopteris arguta*), western sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*), California polypody (*Plypodium californicum*), maidenhair fern (*Adiantum jordanii*), coffee fern (*Pellea andromedaefolia*) and goldenback fern (*Pentagramma triangularis* var. *triangularis*), and substantial populations of cobwebby thistle (*Cirsium occidentale* var. *occidentale*), blue dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum* ssp. *capitatum*) and coyote mint (*Monardella villosa* ssp. *franciscana*).

To our knowledge, these recent surveys represent perhaps the first detailed assessment of the flora of Yerba Buena Island. Because the island has been under control of the military, it has not been readily accessible

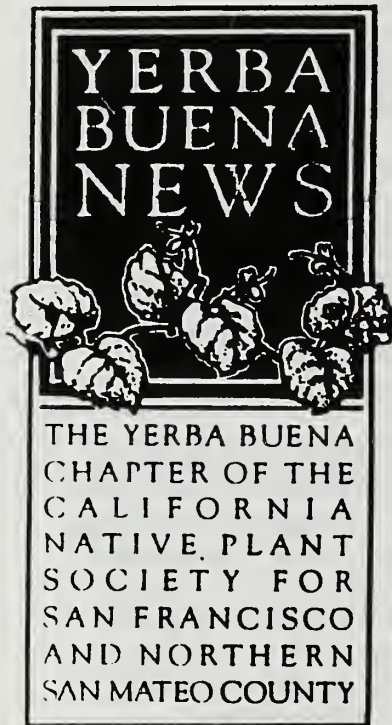


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to botanists for over 100 years. Yerba Buena Island could not be surveyed during preparation of the flora of San Francisco by Howell, Raven and Rubtsov in 1958, and as a result, was not included in the flora.

It is hoped that this first assessment of the remaining native vegetation of Yerba Buena Island will assist in the development of a Reuse Plan that recognizes the significance of the botanical resources on the island and provides for their preservation and ultimate enhancement. The transfer of Yerba Buena Island to the City of San Francisco offers a rare opportunity for the preservation of natural resources that have never been readily accessible to the general public, despite being situated in the center of a large metropolitan area.



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**PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST
OF NATIVE¹ VASCULAR PLANTS
AT
YERBA BUENA ISLAND²
SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

July 31, 1999

**Compiled by:
Michael Wood
Sycamore Associates LLC
1220 Oakland Blvd., Suite 100
Walnut Creek, CA 94596
Tel: (925) 279-0580
e-mail: michaelwood@sycllc.com**

¹presumed to be naturally occurring

²includes both the Navy and Coast Guard controlled portions

CLASS

Family

Scientific Name

Common Name

EQUISETAE

Equisetaceae

Equisetum telmateia ssp. *braunii*

Horsetail Family
giant horsetail

FILICINAE

Dennstaedtiaceae

Pteridium aquilinum var. *pubescens*

Bracken Family
western brackenfern

Dryopteridaceae

Dryopteris arguta

Fern Family
wood fern

Polystichum munitum

western sword fern

Polypodiaceae

Polypodium californicum

Fern Family
California polypody

Pteridaceae

Adiantum jordanii

Fern Family
maidenhair fern

Pellaea andromedaefolia

coffee fern

Pentagramma triangularis var. *triangularis*

goldenback fern

CLASS

Family

Scientific Name

Common Name

DICOTYLEDONAE

Anacardiaceae	Sumac Family
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	poison oak
Apiaceae	Parsley Family
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	sanicle
Aristolochiaceae	Birthwort Family
<i>Aristolochia californica</i>	Dutchman's pipe
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	yarrow
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	California dandelion
<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	beach-bur
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	pearly everlasting
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote brush
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>occidentale</i>	cobwebby thistle
<i>Ericameria ericoides</i>	mock heather
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	seaside daisy
<i>Eriophyllum staechadifolium</i>	seaside woolly sunflower
<i>Gnaphalium bicolor</i>	bicolor cudweed
<i>Gnaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting
<i>Gnaphalium canescens</i> ssp. <i>beneolens</i>	fragrant everlasting
<i>Gnaphalium stramineum</i>	cotton-batting plant
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i> ssp. <i>pleurocarpa</i>	tall stephanomeria
Betulaceae	Birch Family
<i>Corylus cornuta</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Californica hazelnut
Brassicaceae	Mustard Family
<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	bitter-cress
<i>Lepidium nitidum</i> var. <i>nitidum</i>	peppergrass
Caprifoliaceae	Honeysuckle Family
<i>Sambucus mexicana</i>	blue elderberry
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i> var. <i>laevigatus</i>	snowberry
Caryophyllaceae	Pink Family
<i>Cardionema ramosissimum</i>	sand mat
<i>Spergularia macrotheca</i> var. <i>macrotheca</i>	large flowered sand-spurry
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family
<i>Chenopodium californicum</i>	California goosefoot
<i>Salicornia virginica</i>	pickleweed
Convolvulaceae	Morning-glory Family
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>purpurata</i>	morning-glory
Crassulaceae	Stone-crop Family
<i>Crassula connata</i>	pigmy-weed
<i>Dudleya farinosa</i>	bluff lettuce
Cucurbitaceae	Gourd Family
<i>Marah fabaceus</i>	California man-root

CLASS**Family****Scientific Name****Common Name**

Fabaceae	Pea Family
<i>Lathyrus vestitus</i> var. <i>vestitus</i>	common Pacific pea
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	California broom
<i>Lotus strigosus</i>	strigos treefoil
<i>Lotus wrangelianus</i>	Chile trefoil
<i>Lupinus arboreus</i>	yellow bush lupine
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	lupine
<i>Lupinus microcarpus</i> var. <i>microcarpus</i>	chick lupine
<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	Douglas' lupine
<i>Trifolium gracilentum</i> var. <i>gracilentum</i>	pin-point clover
<i>Trifolium wildenovii</i>	valley clover
<i>Vicia americana</i> var. <i>americana</i>	American vetch
Fagaceae	Oak Family
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
<i>Quercus parvula</i> var. <i>shrevei</i> x <i>agrifolia</i> ?	hybrid scrub oak
Hippocastanaceae	Buckeye Family
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye
Hydrophyllaceae	Waterleaf Family
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	common phacelia
<i>Phacelia malvifolia</i>	stinging phacelia
<i>Pholistoma auritum</i> var. <i>auritum</i>	fiesta flower
Lamiaceae	Mint Family
<i>Monardella villosa</i> ssp. <i>franciscana</i>	coyote-mint
<i>Stachys ajugoides</i> var. <i>rigida</i>	rigid hedge nettle
Onagraceae	Evening Primrose Family
<i>Camissonia ovata</i>	sun cups
<i>Clarkia amoena</i> ?	farewell-to-spring
<i>Clarkia unguiculata</i>	elegant clarkia
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	fireweed
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	northern willow herb
<i>Oenothera elata</i> ssp. <i>hookeri</i>	Hooker's evening primrose
Papaveraceae	Poppy Family
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy
Plantaginaceae	Plantain Family
<i>Plantago erecta</i>	plantain
Polemoniaceae	Phlox Family
<i>Gilia capitata</i> ssp. <i>chamissonis</i>	dune gilia
Polygonaceae	Buckwheat Family
<i>Eriogonum latifolium</i>	coast buckwheat
Portulacaceae	Purslane Family
<i>Claytonia exigua</i> ssp. <i>exigua</i>	common montia
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i> ssp. <i>perfoliata</i>	miner's lettuce
Ranunculaceae	Buttercup Family
<i>Ranunculus californicus</i>	buttercup

CLASS**Family****Scientific Name****Common Name****Rosaceae***Heteromeles arbutifolia**Oemleria cerasiformis**Rosa gymnocarpa**Rubus ursinus***Rubiaceae***Galium aparine***Salicaceae***Salix lasiolepis**Salix laevigata***Scrophulariaceae***Mimulus aurantiacus**Mimulus guttatus**Scrophularia californica**Triphysaria pusilla***MONOCOTYLEDONAE****Cyperaceae***Carex barbarae?**Cyperus eragrostis***Iridaceae***Sisyrinchium bellum***Juncaceae***Juncus balticus**Juncus bufonius* var. *bufonius**Juncus bufonius* var. *congestus**Juncus effusus* var. *pacificus**Juncus patens**Luzula comosa***Liliaceae***Chlorogalum pomeridianum* var. *divaricatum**Dichelostemma capitatum* ssp. *capitatum**Triteleia laxa***Poaceae***Agrostis pallens**Bromus carinatus* var. *carinatus**Distichlis spicata**Elymus glaucus* ssp. *glaucus**Festuca rubra* ?*Leptochloa fascicularis**Leymus condensatus?**Leymus triticoides**Leymus xvancoverensis**Melica imperfecta***Rose Family**

toyon

oso berry

wood rose

California blackberry

Madder Family

goose grass

Willow Family

arroyo willow

red willow

Figwort Family

sticky monkey-flower

common large monkey-flower

coast figwort, bee plant

dwarf orthocarpus

Sedge Family

Barbara's sedge

umbrella sedge

Iris Family

California blue-eyed grass

Rush Family

wire rush

toad rush

toad rush

common rush

spreading rush

wood rush

Lily Family

wavy-leaf soap plant

blue dicks

Ithuriel's spear

Grass Family

leafy bentgrass

California brome

salt grass

blue wildrye

red fescue

bearded sprangletop

giant ryegrass

creeping ryegrass

Vancouver's ryegrass

Coast Range melic

CLASS**Family****Scientific Name****Common Name***Nassella lepida*

foothill needlegrass

Nassella pulchra

purple needlegrass

Poa secunda ssp. *secunda*

one-sided bluegrass

? = indicates uncertain identification

Total Native Plant Taxa: 107

Families Represented: 38



**COMMISSION ON THE ENVIRONMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

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JAN 20 2000

**Draft Minutes
Special Session, December 15, 1999**

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1. **Call to Order, Roll Call, and Welcome.** The meeting was called to order at 6: 16 p.m. by President Hayes. Present were Commissioners The Rev. Bingham, Bradford-Bell, Evans, and Shah. Commissioners Chang and Werbe were absent. Director Vietor, Pesticides Coordinator Raphael, Program Support Daries, and Commission Secretary Chow were also present.
2. **Minutes of November 15, 1999.** Upon motion by Commissioner Bradford-Bell, it was unanimously adopted.
3. **Consent Calendar – None.**
4. **REGULAR CALENDAR**
Chemical Exemption Requests – None.
5. **Resolution No. 016-99-COE Adopting Reduced-Risk Pesticides List (a.k.a. "Approved Pesticides List") for the City & County of San Francisco under the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Ordinance.** Commissioner Shah introduced the resolution with the statement that **Debbie Raphael**, Pesticides Program Coordinator and the staff of the Department of the Environment had worked diligently and conscientiously on creating this list of "reduced-risk" pesticides (or List 2000 as named in the resolution). Commissioner Shah and Ms. Raphael noted that the List 2000 was only a piece of a multi-part program of pest controls emphasizing non-chemical strategies and techniques. Ms. Raphael reviewed the process, criteria and methodology of evaluating pesticide products for the list. The reviewing task force included five City staff, four members of the public, two independent integrated pest management experts, and Commissioner Shah. [For detailed description of process, see Minutes of Planning & Policy Committee, November 18, 1999.] The List 2000 also includes twelve pesticides that the group was "concerned about but felt that there were not alternatives to them as this time, ('limited-use pesticides of special concern,') and what we propose is that they be included on this list for a year and that the users of these pesticides will have to justify to you and the department why they still need them, if they still need them, and what kind of programs they've put in place to prevent the need for them. And if they haven't found alternatives, why not? and justify their continued use."

During public comment, **Dana Lanza**, member of the San Francisco Unified School District IPM Task Force, said she involved in developing the list and described it as "an extremely thorough process" in which community representatives were given a fair say. She added that the school district will be using the List 2000 to develop its own list.

Dan McKenna, assistant superintendent for Rec & Parks stated that this was "a fair and equitable process;" he also pledged his department's adherence to the IPM ordinance and "judicious use of pesticides." **Jim Christensen**, IPM Coordinator for Rec & Park said this list was not an endorsement of the pesticide products. In a letter, **Gregg Small** of Pesticide Watch expressed support for the list and urged the Commission to adopt it as "a dynamic document" and further urged the Commission to "continue to play a watchdog role." All speakers praised **Debbie Raphael** and the department for spearheading this process.

Upon motion by Commissioner Shah, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

6. **Treasure Island/Yerba Buena Presentations**

Ms. Ruth Gravanis, Director, TI/YBI Wetlands Project, recounted the history of Treasure Island and Yerba Buena Island, noting that 64 years ago Treasure Island, before the Bay Bridge was completed through the natural land mass known as Yerba Buena Island, was non-existent, that "there was 400 acres of open water above some rocky shoals. The Army Corps of Engineers created Treasure Island out of mud dredged up from the bay bottom with pipe dredges poured into an enclosure made out of rock... Over the years the islands have had various uses, including military and an international exposition. After the land was declared surplus to military uses, there was a long planning process that resulted in a draft base re-use plan oriented around visitation to the island. A draft plan

“for the use of both islands has been approved by various bodies and is being used as the basis for development of an environmental impact report/statement for the redevelopment of the two islands....Various citizen groups took a look at this plan and basically liked it but had some problems with a number of things: the amount of parking provided, the fact that most of the open space is hard-surfaced, very little green, very little habitat, not much respect for the location on the bay, and also continues to take the stormwater run-off and dump it directly into the bay untreated – where it contributes to bay pollution which leads to a number of problems like with fish which in turn can endanger the people who depend upon fishing in the bay for their livelihood. We’re looking for another model, like Arcata, California where stormwater, wastewater, treatment wetlands are used to not just to treat water but to provide wildlife habitat, open space, recreational and educational opportunities for people. We also look at marshes closer to home, like the Hayward treatment marsh on the bay and the demonstration urban stormwater marsh in Fremont. Several groups got together and with a grant from the Rose Foundation engaged the services of LSA Associates to do a feasibility study of treating water with wetlands on Treasure Island. We’re looking at a freshwater marsh (such as Pine Lake in Stern Grove) adjacent to a tidal/saltwater marsh; the two habitats adjacent to each other would provide much greater biodiversity.” With respect to the theme of making Treasure Island a model for sustainable development, Ms. Gravanis underscored the need to keep garbage out of the waste stream, to ensure that new construction adheres to the City’s resource-efficient building standards and that gardening and landscaping adheres to integrated pest management standards, and that a transportation plan emphasize electric or CNG-powered vehicles and buses with bicycle racks to discourage the use of private automobiles on the island. [Copies of “Treasure Island Wetlands Project Summary” and “Creating a Model for Sustainable Development” are available at the office of this Commission.]

Mr. Michael Wood of Sycamore Associates presented a slide show on the native plants and natural areas of Yerba Buena Island, whose name comes from the fragrant mint (good herb) *Satureja douglasii*, which is extinct there. Yerba Buena Island was the site of two Native American and three colonial burial areas, none of which remains. YBI is one of the last refuges for “spectacular remnants of indigenous flora” in the San Francisco area “under the eucalyptus and French broom over-story.” Mr. Wood located colonies of oak, Franciscan and northern coastal scrub, stands of native willows growing right at the shorelines and some cliffs. He outlined various areas for preservation and restoration. He noted that wherever you go on Yerba Buena there is spectacular scenery and views. This information was developed from a study he completed for the U.S. Navy. That three-year-old study was the first botanical exploration ever done for the area. [Copies of Mr. Wood’s “Focus on Rarities: Yerba Buena Island” and “Preliminary Checklist of Naturalized Non-Native Vascular Plants at Yerba Buena Island” are available at the Commission office.]

Dr. Ross Dobbertein, Ph.D., of LSA Associates amplified on Ms. Gravanis’ remarks with data he gathered in doing a feasibility study of a wetlands project. He said adding an interpretive center to the project would address the need for environmental education in the Bay Area. He outlined the following benefits of creating a water treatment wetlands project on Treasure Island: savings in cleanup costs for remediation of contaminated soils and groundwater (at the site of the wetlands); improvement of quality of stormwater discharged into the bay; habitat for existing and new wildlife; recreation and wildlife viewing attractions for visitors to portions of the island that are vulnerable to hazards associated with earthquakes – soil liquefaction, lateral spreading, and building failure; lower maintenance costs. [A summary of Dr. Dobbertein’s presentation is available at the Commission’s office.]

Ms. Eve Bach, Chair of Public Trust Group, and affiliated with ARC Ecology, discussed the public trust doctrine, a legal concept that has been handed down from Roman law. “It is the foundation for protecting California’s waterways for public use and, under the California Constitution, its practical implications for the development of Treasure Island are considerable. The public trust doctrine holds that all of the land that is near tidelands, river ways, and river banks belongs to current and future generations of Californians. The State Lands Commission is the trustee for the commercial interest that the state exercises. Treasure Island is completely public trust property because it used to be a waterway, as Ruth showed you. And the doctrine still applies to it. What that means in addition to the fact that the state retains an ownership interest in it is that there are restrictions on use. The restrictions in general hold that the land is supposed to be used for those purposes that the water and land next to water are best able to host -- fisheries, ports, commerce, recreation, ecological restoration and so on. These uses have evolved over time in the law. In California, for land to be leased, generally no housing is allowed. Treasure Island kind of has an exception made for it. You may remember the Migden bill that passed 3 years ago that allowed the housing that currently exists on the island to live out its useful life, so that can be used for housing temporarily. It is a mis-understood doctrine that has been mis-interpreted by the news media and even the base re-

“use EIR for Alameda Naval Air Station. One thing the Commission can do is to help educate the public about their rights to Treasure Island under the public trust doctrine.”

Mr. Steven Proud, Treasure Island Development Authority Development Director, commented that the four preceding presentations were “excellent in quality of work” and that “we’re very enthused about the work that is on-going at Treasure Island.” Mr. Proud outlined the context of planning for Treasure Island development, noting that much is underway simultaneously and focusing on three or four tracks of current activity with short- and long-term implications. The Treasure Island Development Authority (TIDA) “is in the process right now of acquiring the property from the Navy. There’s a lot of false assumptions that the property has already been transferred to the City and County of San Francisco. It has not. The Navy still retains ownership of the property. We get selective portions through leasehold interests from the Navy that we then use for subleasing interim re-use activities. We’re in the process of preparing what’s called an Economic Development Conveyance Application, which we will submit to the Navy for their review, which is the vehicle by which the City will acquire the property for the ultimate re-use and implementation of the re-use plan. The application, which is in development, should be submitted to the Navy if everything goes well by the end of February. That really kicks off our negotiation process with them. It contains a business plan that outlines the feasibility of future land-use, it really sets the framework for a lot of discussion in terms of how the property is going to transfer. It’ll address environmental clean-up issues, it’ll address infrastructure planning issues, it’ll address the timing, it’ll address costs. For awhile that process really centered around trying to negotiate value around that property – what’s it worth? And recently the President with the assistance of the Department of Defense has passed legislation that allows the property that is going to be used under an economic development conveyance to be transferred to the City at no cost. That speeds up the transfer process by not haggling over – is it a 100 million or is it a million? -- so it gets that process rolling, it’s a little bit faster, it certainly doesn’t solve all the problems. But at least it takes one element of property negotiation off the table. How long will it take us to finish those negotiations? Twelve months, sixteen months, eighteen months – they’re complex. I moved to the Bay Area in 1996 to work on the conveyance of Mare Island. They just now got it conveyed. ... We’re hopeful we can speed that process up. On a parallel track we’re in the process of creating a redevelopment project area, similar to redevelopment project areas elsewhere in the City. We have a preliminary plan that has been approved by the Treasure Island Development Authority as well as by the Planning Commission and we are continuing to do the work required to meet all the regulatory requirements of California redevelopment law to push that process forward and establish a project area for the island. The EIR/EIS is a little bit trickier. We are not the agency that is preparing the environmental documents. That work is being done by the Navy, they are doing both the joint EIR and EIS document. We have been patiently awaiting a draft document that we are promised gets delivered at a date, and then gets moved, and then gets moved, and then gets moved again. The best guess that the Navy is giving us right now is that we should see a draft document that’s available for comment and review in March of the year 2000. We’re still hopeful that that’s a date we’ll see –we don’t know.”

President Hayes: How ‘bout a flotilla of Bay Area kayakers attacking the naval base to demand presentation of that document – we don’t have forever to wait. We appreciate your trying to expedite that.”

Proud: “We are pushing that document. That is probably our biggest single priority. A lot of our re-use efforts, our planning efforts really can’t be accomplished until we have something that’s been certified and we can use. That’s where we are on the timing with that. We have an ongoing environmental characterization and restoration program that we’re working cooperatively with the Navy to implement. That process is going slower than we would like—that’s more a function of funding than anything else. Most of the bases in the Bay Area have run against the wall on the environmental program in terms of how much funding is available for each of the bases. And that’s a program that sees significant reductions in funding year after year after year... About a year ago we issued a request for proposals for the Clipper Cove marina development. We selected a developer in the January-February timeframe of this year [1999], and we are in the process of negotiating with that development entity for what the ultimate use of Clipper Cove would be. ... We’ve gone through an interim operating agreement for that developer to use the existing marina facilities. And we have recently completed a very rough preliminary land-use program and in the water design program that we’ve submitted to our board for comment so that we can push those negotiations further. That is dependent upon all these other things to occur. We have to have the property, we have to have the environmental documentation before we can really wrap up those negotiations, but we’re trying to do as much as we can in advance of those things happening....We’re working with the Treasure Island Wetlands Project to talk to them about how we can integrate the wetlands concept into the proposal that we submit to the Navy as part of the property acquisition process. [Regarding Michael Wood’s presentation on habit preservation, there are areas

“that aren’t contemplated for development—given the type of topography.]

Hayes: “Where do you see any major conflicts, in terms of citizens groups and ideas that have been put forth and the Authority at this point?”

Proud: “I think of all the concepts that are out there, I’m not sure that I would consider it a conflict. I think it’s just how we integrate the wetlands concept, because it’s not something that currently exists. How we tackle and integrate that into a land-use program as well as some of the other activities on TI. TI will see the most change. I think Yerba Buena Island will look a lot like it does today. But given the extensive amount of old military facilities and environmental restoration work that’s going to need to occur on Treasure Island, that landscape is going to change more significantly over time. And how we integrate those kinds of developments into that program is probably going to be one of our bigger challenges. But I think there are opportunities to do that and that’s what we’re exploring right now.”

The following members of the public offered comments.

David Brower, initial executive director of the Sierra Club, founder of Friends of the Earth, founder of Earth Island Institute, and League of Conservation Voters, etc., noted that being 87, he remembers “a fair there that I liked very much [the Panama Pacific Exposition] and what Treasure Island was built for in the first place, a fair. And so it occurs to me that now’s the time to bring a kind of fair presence onto Treasure Island as a permanent restoration fair, that’s an idea I suggested to the Mayor. And I was pleased to receive a letter from the Mayor saying he thought it was a great idea and that he would follow through. I’d like to see conservation itself re-thought here and re-taught as a kind of university of CPR on Treasure island as one of our major attractions for that island. University of CPR – Conservation, Preservation, and Restoration. Conservation – where we don’t try to use the resources as fast as we’ve been using them. Preservation – we try to learn how to preserve what we can’t replace. And restoration – to restore natural and human systems, and confidence and hope in the future of the earth.”

Corinne Woods, a houseboat resident in Mission Creek harbor and a member of the Mission Creek Conservancy and Mission Bay Citizens Advisory Committee, said TI “provides a tremendous opportunity to turn around the way the City has handled storm water and sewage. If we can treat storm water so that it isn’t going polluted into the Bay, if we can treat sewage so that the water is re-usable, if we can become a sustainable city in water, so that we actually have recycled water, so that we actually are not using this resource as garbage, it’s critically important. You as the environmental commission can make a great deal of difference in how TI addresses these issues.”

Conner Everts supported natural systems restoration as fulfillment of bringing environmental justice and jobs to a unique resource. Funding would be potentially available through the water and park bonds.

Steve Cockrell of the California Native Plants Society who has been working with the Bay Conservation and Development Commission to promote habitat creation and native plant landscaping on the bay shoreline, said in support of the Treasure Island wetlands project that there are resources presently available to make restoration and wetlands development profitable and user-friendly for developers.

Dana Lanza, Literacy for Environmental Justice in Hunters Point, said the TI wetlands and restoration proposals are a great way to deal with urban waste water issues. This project could be a first step in showing how the City can solve existing and future waste water treatment problems in the city of San Francisco.

Bob Mahoney, Deputy Director of TIDA, encouraged people to visit Treasure Island, which is open on weekends. He also cautioned that because a lot of areas of Yerba Buena Island are very steep and the Navy and the City do not want to incur liability problems as the result of any accidents, people should call ahead to obtain permission to visit YBI. (415-274-0660). As a private citizen, Mr. Mahoney expressed support for water treatment wetlands, which he has seen work well in the past in other areas.

Lisa Wayne, Natural Areas Program Manager for Rec & Parks who works with thousands of volunteers and school children and conservation job trainees annually to do habitat restoration city-wide in 30 preserved areas, supported the preservation of YBI as a natural area and an opportunity for urban youth to learn about the environment. She also supported long-term funding for long-term management of these natural treasures of the city.

7. **Communications & Correspondence**
 - A. **Letter from Paul Gillespie, Taxicab Commission re low-emission taxicabs.** The commission secretary summarized the contents of the letter, which was to support the acquisition of ultra-low-emission, high-mileage taxicab vehicles for San Francisco. A resolution on this matter may be forthcoming.
8. **Election of Commission Officers for 1999-2000**
 - a. President, Randall Hayes, upon motion by Commissioner The Rev. Bingham, was unanimously elected.
 - b. Vice President, Shelley Bradford-Bell, upon motion by Commissioner Evans, was unanimously elected.
9. **Director's Report**

Administrative – Director Vietor reported that she has been on jury duty. Under personnel, Ms. Vietor said the Resource-Efficient Buildings Coordinator has been hired. Applications for the Public Information Officer position has closed and interviews are underway and expected to be completed by year-end. The department has submitted a letter of intent for 1212 Market Street, a new office space that would accommodate the immediate growth of the department and the proposed street level Eco-Center that would provide environmental education and information to the public.

Programs – The department is working with Supervisor Leno on legislation to ban mercury thermometers next year. A more comprehensive legislation reducing the use of mercury-bearing products would be developed later. Monitoring of the progress of Southern Energy California's operation of the Potrero power plant is also continuing.
10. **Planning & Policy Committee Report.** Chairperson Evans reported that the committee will meet tomorrow evening and will hear a presentation by Peter Berg of Planet Drum Foundation in support of Resolution No. 013-99-COE, which would commend Ciudad Bahia de Caraquez, Ecuador on becoming an eco-city. Commissioner Evans also reported that at the previous meeting a thorough discussion of the List 2000 (approved pesticides list) process was heard.
11. **Finance & Operations Committee Report.** In the absence of Chairperson Chang, Commissioner Bradford-Bell reported on the budget preparations.
12. **President's Announcements.** President Hayes requested that the commission secretary in the future provide copies of the Sustainability Plan and the department's brochure for the public at future meetings.
13. **Other Business.** Vice President Bradford-Bell distributed copies of a letter from David Overdorf a) expressing concerns about the environmental health hazards of a proposed PCS telephone antenna array to be placed atop a private apartment building, b) protesting the lack of notice a meeting to hear community concerns, c) criticizing the applicant's location of the meeting (that having it in the Tenderloin at night kept residents from attending), and d) asking for assistance and information in bringing this matter before relevant jurisdictions.
14. **Public Comment.** None.
15. **Adjournment.** The meeting was adjourned at 8:02 p.m.
16. **Holiday Gathering for Commission Members and Staff of the Department of the Environment at Chevy's Restaurant, 590 Van Ness Avenue followed adjournment of this meeting.**





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CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO**

RANDALL HAYES, PRESIDENT
SHELLEY BRADFORD-BELL, VICE PRESIDENT
THE REV. SALLY G. BINGHAM
PATRICIA W. CHANG

REBECCA EVANS
PARIN SHAH
ROBERT K. WERBE

RESOLUTION # 016-99-COE

December 15, 1999

[Reduced-Risk Pesticides List for C&CSF (IPM)]

ADOPTING REDUCED-RISK PESTICIDES LIST 2000

WHEREAS, Section 39.8(f) of the Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Ordinance of the San Francisco Administrative Code allows the Commission on the Environment to exempt "reduced-risk" pesticides from the ban imposed by the Ordinance upon a finding that the "reduced-risk" pesticide is commonly used as part of an IPM strategy; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of the Environment has performed an extensive evaluation of pesticide products that qualify as "reduced-risk" pesticides in consultation with members of the public, scientists, and departments and agencies of the City and County of San Francisco; and,

WHEREAS, The Department of the Environment has developed and recommends the attached Integrated Pest Management Program Reduced-Risk Pesticides List, hereby called the List 2000, for adoption by the Commission for the year 2000; and,

WHEREAS, The List 2000 will be reviewed and updated on an annual basis; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Commission on the Environment finds that the pesticide products on the List 2000 are "reduced-risk" pesticides commonly used as part of an IPM strategy and are therefore exempt from the ban imposed by section 39.4 of the Ordinance.

I hereby certify that this resolution was adopted by the Commission on the Environment at its special regular meeting of December 15, 1999.

Christopher Chow
Commission Secretary
VOTE:

Ayes: Commissioners Bingham, Bradford-Bell, Evans, Hayes, and Shah.
Noes: None.
Absent: Commissioners Chang and Werbe.

Commission on the Environment

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